"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Partly cloudy Monday; probably local showers in the interior; fair Tuesday.
For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,317. NEW YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 5, 1916.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

NOMINATION OF HUGHES IN SIGHT; MOOSE TO GIVE HIM TIME TO SPEAK; BAR ALL OTHERS NOW IN THE RACE

DARK HORSE AS ALTERNATIVE

If Some Favorite Son Is Named Progressives Will Run Roosevelt.

THREAT TO SUPPORT WILSON

Especially Bitter Against Root—Republicans, Conciliatory, Will Adopt Roosevelt Platform.

NO SPEECH NAMING COLONEL

Leaders Fear Riot if He Is Put Forward—But He Is Convention's Dominating Figure.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 4.—The nomination of Supreme Court Justice Charles E. Hughes for President by the Republican and Progressive National Conventions is in sight. Whatever difficulties are still in the way are not difficulties raised by the growing strength of any favorite son. In fact, there is only one difficulty of any consequence, and that is the reluctance of Progressives to take Mr. Hughes blindfold. On that rock there may yet be a split, and, if there is, the only outcome which can bring about harmony will be the nomination of a man not yet in the race. This dark horse cannot be one of the favorite sons, for the unanswerable reason that the Progressives will not accept any one of them and that the Republicans want and must have harmony with the Progressives. The names of available men for such a situation are already being secretly canvassed.

The name of Theodore Roosevelt will not be formally presented to the Republican Convention at all, for fear of interfering with the harmony prospects; the delegates who favor him will simply vote for him. The Roosevelt leaders agreed on that today. If a Roosevelt nominating speech were made, there would be too much danger of somebody objecting on the ground that he had ceased to be a Republican, and the resulting riot would leave too many grievances.

Speaking Interval for Hughes.

Negotiations to bring about harmony have been in progress all day. The Progressive position is clearly enough stated. Hughes is the only Republican candidate now in the race whom the Progressives will consider at all, and whether they are willing to take. The leaders' obstinate silence is a matter hard to get over, but what they are now hoping for and what they think they can reasonably expect is this: The Republicans will nominate Hughes. In the interval before the Progressive convention takes action, which may be short or long, the news of his nomination will be telegraphed to the candidate, and he will then feel at liberty to reply by telegraph, stating his position. Those who are acquainted with Mr. Hughes's character are extremely skeptical about his even making this concession, but Oscar S. Straus and other Progressives are confident about it.

If any of the present batch of candidates except Hughes is nominated, Roosevelt will head the Progressive ticket again. So some of the most eminent of the Progressive leaders declared today. Oscar S. Straus went so far as to say that if Root were nominated the Progressive convention would name Wilson, and many other Progressives who would not let themselves be quoted said the same thing—not that any of them has any fear that Root will be named, and they were all careful to add that Root was the only man whose nomination could bring about such a result.

It is surprising to see the number of Progressives, not rank and file Progressives, not leaders, men of weight and substance, who declare without qualification that they will support Wilson openly and directly and not take refuge behind any third ticket, if a disagreeable nomination is made by the Republicans.

The Republican leaders are anxious enough to conciliate the Progressives. They are sticking out, however, for a prodigal-son attitude on the part of the latter and are trying to force them into a surrender, whereas the Progressives insist on regarding themselves as a separate and independent treaty-making power and want to negotiate a protocol. The Republicans want the Progressives to commit themselves to support of the ticket in advance of any agreement or attempt at agreement. When they find that the Progressives will do nothing of the kind, probably they will yield the point, for they want harmony and above all are anxious to carry the election.

Platform Roosevelt's Own.

So far as the platform is concerned, the absent master of Sagamore Hill already has won his fight. The Republicans will put in the platform anything he wants about Americanism and preparedness. This convention will put the Republican Party right on that matter, so far as a platform declaration can do it. In the matter of candidates, the Republicans and Progressives are equally ready to meet, and only one thing stands in the way, the persistent silence of the man on whom they can agree and on

Continued on Page 3.

Roosevelt's "Americanism and Preparedness" Will Be Keynotes of Republicans' Platform

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 4.—Theodore Roosevelt has won his fight to make the Republican Party take a strong position on the issues he has set forth so strongly for the last year and a half—"Americanism and preparedness," he calls them. The record the Republican Party made in Congress last Winter, when it voted against the tabling of the Gore resolution and otherwise evinced a willingness to placate the German vote at any cost, is to be wiped out. The platform will go the limit in the way he has been pointing out.

This much can be stated without undertaking to give the language or the specific declaration of a platform not yet drawn. It can be asserted with certainty because of the announced views and intentions of the men who will draw it.

There are among the prospective members of the Resolutions Committee a few who favor making a mild and comfortable declaration that will not offend pacifists and pro-Germans. But even these, who are in an almost invisible minority, favor a declaration which in ordinary circumstances would be strong enough for anybody, and which is insufficient this year only because the pro-German and pacifist activities make it necessary to take a more advanced stand.

Nobody, so far as can be learned, dreams for a moment of advocating a platform that will yield the American right to travel on the high seas with adequate protection, or the American right to sell anything, munitions included, to belligerent countries.

Senator Lodge is expected to be the Chairman of the Resolutions Committee. He is said to have the platform in his pocket. This is not a correct statement. He has a draft, and so have other delegates. There will be no attempt to jam any particular draft down the throats of the other members of the committee. The committee will be made up, in the main, of strong men, with individualities and personal force, and the majority of them are entirely agreed on the way to treat the two main issues of the time.

Senator Lodge probably will have more to say about shaping the platform than any one else. His views are identical with Roosevelt's. There is a movement on foot to make the platform short and simple, with few planks and little verbiage. Probably it will not succeed. There are too many people with pet ideas and unobjectionable hobbies, and the moment one of them gets the committee to put his darling in the platform, all the others will demand that theirs go in.

HUGHES STRENGTH IS WIDESPREAD

Justice Is Likely to Get Votes from 24 States on the First Ballot.

DELEGATIONS BADLY SPLIT

Divisions Are Shown as Representatives of Many States Arrive in Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 4.—State delegations began to arrive here today, and with the coming of many scores of them the situation with respect to the battle in the Republican Convention over the Presidential nomination assumed a more definite outlook. It was strikingly apparent, however, that many of the delegations were badly divided in sentiment.

Chief interest was shown in the line-up of big States like New York and Pennsylavia, which sent uninstructed delegates. An unofficial poll of the New York delegation indicated that on the first ballot Hughes would get 43, Root 38, Roosevelt 2, and Major Gen. Leonard Wood 1, with the preference of the three remaining members of the delegation doubtful.

Just how Pennsylvania's seventy-six delegates will vote is a matter of uncertainty which cannot be cleared away until after Senator Boies Penrose declares himself. About twenty of the Pennsylvanians will vote for Governor Brumbaugh on the first ballot, and the inclination of these is to make Colonel Roosevelt their second choice. Mr. Penrose still indicated to those who talked with him that he was for ex-Senator Philander C. Knox on the first ballot.

Confer with Penrose.

Some of the National Committeemen and delegates who were in consultation with Mr. Penrose today said they were satisfied that the Senator was concealing nothing when he declared he had not decided on a second choice. He had come to Chicago with an open mind, he told them, and his one desire was to produce party harmony and help to nominate a candidate who would insure party success.

"There has been no clearing up of the situation," said Mr. Penrose. "We stand where we have stood before. The clouds won't break until most of the delegates arrive tomorrow or Tuesday. I have talked with friends of all the candidates, including friends of Colonel Roosevelt. I am willing to do everything that will lead to party harmony."

When the Senator was asked how soon he and other leaders would begin to solve the problem, he looked out of the window of his room toward a park on the lake front.

"You might just as well ask me when the grass there will spring up and the flowers begin to bloom," he answered, and then added:

"The situation is in the hands of somebody else."

The Missouri delegation was polled today with this result: Weeks, 15; Fairbanks, 9; Hughes, 6; Root, 3; doubtful, 3. Ex-Governor Hadley, who was for Hughes, was defeated for the Chairmanship of the delegation by Otto F. Stifel of St. Louis, who is for Weeks.

State Senator E. Ackerman of Plainfield, delegate from the Fifth New Jersey District, said today: "The New Jersey delegation stands 3 for Roosevelt, 6 for Root, and 10 for Hughes." The Roosevelt men in the delegation, ac-

Continued on Page 3.

SPEAK, MR. HUGHES, SAYS OYSTER BAY

Bonheur, After Talk with Roosevelt, Asks Justice if He Is German Alliance Candidate.

THIRD TICKET TALK REVIVED

Colonel Says North Sea Battle Proves Wisdom of His 1908 Demand for Bigger Navy.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., June 4.—The first demand direct from Sagamore Hill that Justice Charles E. Hughes tell the people his attitude concerning problems which are agitating the political leaders and the delegates to the Republican National Convention was made tonight. It was in the form of a statement by Lucien Bonheur, Progressive leader of Long Island, and was given by him to the correspondents after a conference with Colonel Roosevelt.

Here is what Mr. Bonheur said:

"The question before the Republican Convention is: Can the German-American Alliance, in the interests of a foreign power, serve notice that no man who has incurred the displeasure of that foreign power or of the German-American Alliance is to be nominated for the Presidency? The Republican Party must settle that question at Chicago, and that is what will be settled there.

"Mr. Hughes can keep silent about many things, but when faced with that issue he has no business to be silent. Otherwise he is the candidate of the German-American Alliance."

As to his own position on the question of Americanism, Mr. Bonheur, who was born in France, made this addition to his statement:

"A year and a half ago I called on Colonel Roosevelt with several friends. The Colonel said then: 'I consider Mr. Bonheur a friend, because he is a real American and does not put French before him name.'"

Colonel Roosevelt supplemented the Bonheur statement with an interview concerning the great naval engagement in the North Sea and the message it bore to the United States. He was told that the Democratic Administration was proposing a bigger naval program following the battle.

"I didn't need the lesson of the North Sea fight to teach me what our navy needs," he said. "Turn to my special message to Congress in 1908 and you will find the earnest plea for a four-battleship-a-year program, with all the supplementary ships necessary when I wrote a special message on the subject backing up the General Board, and asked that this be our continuing policy."

It is apparent that the fight from now on is between Roosevelt and Justice Hughes, at least that is the way the Colonel's friends see it—and the Colonel is prepared to enter upon the last hours before the convention with all the vigor he possesses.

If Justice Hughes fails to reply to this charge that he is accepting the support of the German-American Alliance there is the promise of developments that will serve to bring on a delicate situation when the Republican and Progressive National Conventions assemble on Wednesday.

The Bonheur statement has had the effect also of starting the third party talk again. And most significant of all, it is taken as proof positive that Colonel Roosevelt is in the fight to the end for the nomination and is not ready to give way to a plan to reunite the parties by the selection of Justice Hughes.

There has been much speculation as to

Continued on Page 4.

Martial Law Ordered in Allies' Greek Zone

PARIS, June 4.—A dispatch from Saloniki says the proclamation by General Sarrail of martial law in the entire zone occupied by the Entente Allies—a step taken as a result of the occupation of Fort Rupel by Bulgarian and German troops—has been favorably received by the population.

The crowds manifested their friendly sentiments by shouting "Long Live the Allies!"

LONDON, June 4.—The Entente allied troops have occupied the telegraph offices, the port and Custom House at Saloniki, according to a Reuter dispatch from that city.

LAST YPRES BATTLE CANADIANS' FIGHT

They Had the Hardest Fighting Yet Experienced in Two Days' Action Just Ended.

WON BACK LOST GROUND

With Bombs and Fierce Bayonet Work They Recovered Nearly All of a 3,000-Yard Front.

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, June 3, (via London, June 4.)—Around the famous Hill 60 and Sanctuary Wood the Canadians have been doing the stiffest fighting of their experience in the course of the last two days' action. They have held the entire front attacked, and, unless the fighting spreads, this is entirely their battle.

The Germans' guns had been relatively quiet for some days, when they suddenly opened up the heaviest bombardment any Canadian veteran has known, using all kinds of guns, from heavy howitzers to trench mortars, not only battering the trenches, but covering a wide area of ground in the rear to prevent the bringing up of supports.

"But it was not this time as in the earlier battles on the Ypres salient, when the Germans threw three or four shells to one," said an officer. "The British guns returned equal volumes on the Germans after they were in our trenches."

Under support of gunfire, the Canadian battalions, which include many Americans, maintaining the traditions of the first contingent last year at St. Julien, immediately turned on the Germans in a series of counterattacks. They fought throughout the night and were engaged all Saturday doggedly bombing their way back to the possession of the position which they had lost. Parties rushed in at different points, bombing and bayonetting right and left, and before their fierce work was ended they had regained all but a few yards.

The German advance had been made over a front of 3,000 yards from Ypres-Comines Railway to Hooge Point. This was the most extensive front of any recent attack, and the Canadians responded to the test coolly and skillfully. In the Hooge sector the German attack was stopped with heavy loss.

KAISER IS GODFATHER TO SECOND KRUPP HEIR

Agrees to Stand Sponsor to Son Born May 30—Factories to be Enlarged.

BERLIN, June 3, (via London, June 4.)—Emperor William has consented to act as godfather to the son born on May 30 to Frau Bertha Krupp von Bohlen und Halbach, principal owner of the Krupp works.

The Krupp firm, which only recently bought land in Munich on which to build an artillery factory, has just purchased a factory at Dessau for the manufactuer of shells.

Bertha Krupp was married in 1906 to Lieutenant Dr. Gustav Krupp von Bohlen und Halbach, who now is at the head of the Krupp works. Emperor William acted as godfather to their first son, born on Aug. 13, 1907.

THREE MORE VESSELS SUNK IN WAR ZONE

Two British Steamers and a Genoa Vessel Destroyed by Submarines.

LONDON, June 4. — Dispatches to Lloyd's today reported the sinking of the unarmed British steamships Dewsland and Salmonpool.

The agency also announced that the Genoa steamer Marterso was sunk on May 27.

Available shipping records do not list any steamer named Marterso.

The Salmonpool, of 4,905 gross tons, sailed from Adelaide on March 19 and arrived at Las Palmas May 11, but no reports of her movements since then are obtainable.

The Dewsland was a vessel of 1,993 tons which sailed on May 4 from Penarth for a destination not given in maritime records.

ASKS RICH TO CURB LUXURY.

London War Savings Committee Refers to Motoring and Petrol.

LONDON, June 4.—The National War Savings Committee has issued another and extremely urgent appeal to the nation, especially to the wealthier classes, to observe the strictest economy, pointing out the "appalling responsibility" of prolonging the war by indulging in luxury.

The committee especially refers to the question of motor cars and petrol.

BRITISH ADMIRALTY CLAIMS VICTORY; PUTS GERMAN LOSSES AT 18 VESSELS; SAYS BERLIN'S REPORTS ARE FALSE

BRITONS DESCRIBE BATTLE

Jack Tars Who Were In It Tell of the Sinking of Eight Capital Ships.

TIGER WHIPS DERFFLINGER

Superdreadnought Warspite Is Safe After a Fight with Six Opponents.

GRAND FLEET ROUTED FOE

One British Destroyer Sank a Battle Cruiser—Say Germans Used Poison-Gas Shells.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 4.—The most striking impression gained by a visit to east coast ports to which some of the ships that were engaged in the Jutland battle have returned is that the result of the fight was much more satisfactory than the first official announcement led one to expect, says The Glasgow Herald's correspondent. He continues:

"It is an interesting experience to get into touch with the men who have been through the fight. There is no pessimism there. They are firmly convinced that the British ships gave as good and better than they got. Nay, that if the full tale of German losses were told by the enemy the battle would be hailed as one of the finest actions of the British fleet."

Whatever the enemy's mission during the "enterprise directed northward"—whether it was to break out into the Atlantic or to carry out another raid on the British coast—it failed. The battle cruisers which met them encountered first their battle cruiser squadrons, gave them a merciless pounding, and then, when enemy reinforcements came, held up the German battle fleet in a gallant but hopeless fight until the grand fleet arrived. Then the Germans, having bravely engaged a weaker force, bolted for home.

Beatty Plunged Into Fight.

Vice Admiral Sir David Beatty could have avoided a fight, but it is not the British way. He knew the British Grand Fleet was speeding to his aid. He knew that to engage the whole might of the German fleet was to sacrifice ships and men, but he knew also the high stakes he played for and right gallantly did he do his part. Three of his battle cruisers have gone to the bottom with their gallant crews, others have come in bearing their battle scars, but Beatty's reputation stands untarnished.

"You have not lost faith in Beatty?" one of the Tiger's men was asked.

"Lost faith in Beatty? No," he replied, "and we never shall."

"That is the spirit of the men. They are proud to have been in the fight. They are sure the British won, and they say, 'Wait some days and you will see.'"

These men may be hopeless unreasoning optimists, but from the crews of the superdreadnoughts, the battle cruisers, and the flotillas you get the same story. They say they speak from what they saw in the battle, which ranged from 12,000 yards. Eight capital ships went down like tin cans filled with water. Smaller craft exploded and went up like pinches of snuff, and destroyers were wiped out like so many flies. The men may be wrong, but that is the impression one gets wherever he goes.

"Wait some days and you will see," they say.

It has not been what the British all believed on Friday—a titanic death struggle of rival fleets, but it is the biggest thing in respect of forces engaged that the fleet has had and from the attitude adopted by Germany, it is likely to have for many days, for the one outstanding fact is that once again, when brought to the challenge of the main fleet, the Germans ran away.

The Warspite in Port.

By Wednesday night there were hints of wounded being expected at, (deleted by censor.) Preparations were afloat up and down the coast. Rumor, as always, was busy before the Admiralty spoke. In one of the east coast ports from which the ships had gone out, their return was anxiously awaited. Much of the day passed and the monotonous vigil was unbroken. Then in the afternoon through a drizzle came a battleship. As she drew nearer, followed by her destroyer attendants she was recognized as the superdreadnought Warspite, battle-scarred from her baptism of fire. A shell had torn a hole in her side, another had driven through one of her funnels, her 15-inch guns were black from belching forth death and destruction, a wounded warrior, indeed. But contrary to the German claim, she lived to speak again in battle.

Later her sister ship and other squadrons were looked for, but through the long night they came not—only the Warspite, proudly sailing up under her own steam.

Morning brought the ships, and with them the news that there had been losses, grievous losses, but naval battles

Continued on Page 2.

Text of the British Admiralty's Statement Charging That Germans Conceal Heavy Losses

LONDON, June 4.—The text of the British Admiralty's statement issued today is as follows:

Until the Commander in Chief has had time to consult the officers engaged and write a full dispatch, any attempt to give a detailed history of the naval engagement which began on the afternoon of the 31st of May and ended in the morning hours of the 1st of June would evidently be premature. But the results are quite plain.

The Grand Fleet came in touch with the German High Seas Fleet at 3:30 on the afternoon of May 31. The leading ships of the two fleets carried on a vigorous fight, in which the battle cruisers, fast battleships, and subsidiary craft all took an active part.

The losses were severe on both sides, but when the main body of the British fleet came into contact with the German High Seas Fleet, a very brief period sufficed to compel the latter, who had been severely punished, to seek refuge in their protected waters. This manoeuvre was rendered possible by low visibility and mist, and, although the Grand Fleet were now and then able to get in momentary contact with their opponents, no continuous action was possible. They continued the pursuit until the light had wholly failed, while the British destroyers were able to make a successful attack upon the enemy during the night.

Meanwhile, Admiral Sir John Jellicoe, having driven the enemy into port, returned to the main scene of the action and scoured the sea in search of disabled vessels. By noon the next day, June 1, it became evident there was nothing more to be done. He returned, therefore, to his bases, 400 miles away, refueled his fleet, and in the evening of June 2 was again ready to put to sea.

The British losses have already been fully stated. There is nothing to add to or subtract from the latest account published by the Admiralty. The enemy losses are less easy to determine. That the accounts they have given to the world are false is certain, and we cannot yet be sure of the exact truth. But from such evidence as has come to our knowledge, the Admiralty entertains no doubt that the German losses are heavier than the British, not merely relatively to the strength of the two fleets, but absolutely.

There seems to be the strongest ground for supposing that included in the German losses are two battleships, two dreadnought battle cruisers of the most powerful type, two of the latest light cruisers, the Wiesbaden and Elbing; a light cruiser of the Rostock type, the light cruiser Frauenlob, nine destroyers, and a submarine.

BRITISH VICTORY, SAYS BERESFORD

With Losses That England Can Afford, but Germany Cannot.

PRAISES BEATTY'S FEAT

Declares He Achieved a Brilliant Success in View of Superior Force Against Him.

LONDON, June 4.—Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, retired, speaking today of the fight off Jutland between the British and German fleets, said:

"Though a hard-earned sea fight, it was a British victory. There was no mistake in strategy made. The British objective was to sink the German fleet or compel it to return to its base. In the absence of Zeppelins for scouting purposes the British Navy was obliged to send out heavy cruisers as outside scouts, because light cruisers would have been driven in without securing the needed information.

"Vice Admiral Sir David Beatty, in pursuance of this object, tackled a vastly superior force, hoping to delay it until Vice Admiral Sir John R. Jellicoe's battle fleet arrived to destroy the Germans. Vice Admiral Beatty achieved a brilliant success, because, on the arrival of Vice Admiral Jellicoe, the Germans fled. We attained our object; the Germans failed to attain theirs. We lost cruisers which we can afford to lose; the Germans lost battleships which they cannot afford to lose."

DRAWN BATTLE, SAY DUTCH.

One Paper Refers to Sea Fight as Pyrrhic Victory for England.

THE HAGUE, Saturday, June 3.—Owing to contradictions in the British and German reports of the naval engagement off the Jutland coast and in the absence of fuller information, the Dutch press expresses its opinions with reserve. Most of the newspapers agree, however, that England must have received a very unpleasant shock, although the effect of the sea battle on the whole war was indecisive, this, indeed, being the view taken at the German Legation here.

The Nieuwe Curant speaks of a "Pyrrhic victory" for England, and says that so far as can now be ascertained, neither side won. It is pointed out that the Germans retired to their base, which was not the action of a victorious fleet.

"Nevertheless, the rats have come out of their hole and bitten Britannia badly," says the Tijd. This newspaper takes the view that the German fleet acquitted itself brilliantly, but the Amsterdam Telegraaf and also the Handelsblad remind their readers that the British blockade is unbroken, and that the German people seem as yet not to realize fully that the British ring of ships continues to isolate Germany as inexorably as ever. "Nothing will be changed in this respect, even if the Germans make more such hunger sorties," concludes the Telegraaf.

The comment of other newspapers may be summed up in the view that the German Navy has gained prestige, but that the maritime position as a whole is unchanged.

BERLIN TURNED AGAINST PEACE

Jutland Battle Causes Feeling That Germany Must Adopt a Stronger War Policy.

VON TIRPITZ GETS PRAISE

Congratulatory Telegrams Pouring In on Admiral, Forced Out by U-Boat Issue.

Proud of German Fleet the Kaiser Telegraphs

AMSTERDAM, June 4.—A telegram from Emperor William in reply to a message of congratulation upon the "grand victory of our high seas fleet over a greatly superior British battle fleet" was read at a sitting of the Prussian Diet by Count Schwerin, the President.

"With you," said the Emperor, "I am proud of our mighty fleet, which, by this feat of arms, has proved it is an even match for a superior enemy."

BERLIN, June 4.—Emperor William went to Wilhelmshaven this evening.

A dispatch from Berlin Friday said the Emperor was to inspect the fleet which engaged the British off Denmark.

From a Staff Correspondent
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, June 4.—The General Committee of the Conservative Party, at a special meeting, has unanimously adopted a resolution approving the attitude of the party leaders, and particularly the stand of the Conservative members in the Reichstag and the Prussian Parliament on submarine warfare and peace conditions. It also extended a vote of thanks and confidence to the Conservative Party chief, von Heyderbrand, for pursuing a policy seeming to foreshadow a renewal of activity in the political camps of the Conservatives and National Liberals.

In this connection considerable comment has been aroused by the frequency with which Grand Admiral von Tirpitz's name has been mentioned as a result of the recent naval battle. No little significance is attached to the fact that the Prussian House sent telegrams of congratulation not only to the Kaiser and Vice Admiral Scheer, the commander at Skagerak, but also to von Tirpitz, whose name evoked stormy applause. Many other congratulatory messages have been pouring in on von Tirpitz, and while it might be premature to draw any specific conclusions as yet, these facts all tend to indicate a strong reaction against peace talk and a growing popular feeling that Germany's salvation lies in a strong war policy.

The Germans have been irritated and goaded into this reactionary state of mind by the fact that Germany's repeated intimations of a readiness to make peace have been interpreted in France and England as evidence of a weakening on Germany's part, and it has created a prejudice against any further peace talk for the present in high official quarters.

An interesting sidelight is afforded by the Catholic newspaper, Germania, in

Continued on Page 2.

BELIEVES LUETZOW SANK

And That Eight of the Big German Ships Went Down.

NINE DESTROYERS, TOO

Admiralty Asserts That German Losses Were 'Not Merely Absolutely, but Relatively' Greater.

HEAVY TOLL OF OFFICERS

Nearly All Those of the Line on Lost British Cruisers Appear on Death Lists.

British Estimate German Loss at 18 Ships, 113,435 Tons

GERMAN LOSSES.

Name.	Tonnage.	*Personnel.
Pommern (battleship)	13,200	729
Wiesbaden (cruiser)	5,000	†450
Frauenlob (cruiser)	2,715	264
Elbing (cruiser)	5,000	†450
Six destroyers (reported)	6,000	†600
[Reported by British, but not admitted by Germans.]		
Westfalen (dreadnought)	18,900	963
Derfflinger (battle cruiser)	28,600	†1,200
Second battle cruiser, probably Lutzow	26,600	†1,200
Light cruiser (Rostock type)	4,820	375
Three addit'l destroyers	3,000	300
One submarine	1,000	†40

*Of whom many were saved. †Estimated.

Totals.

[Including German losses reported by British.]

Two battleships	32,100	1,692
Six cruisers	71,335	2,937
Nine destroyers	9,000	900
One submarine	1,000	40
Eighteen ships	113,435	5,569

BRITISH LOSSES.

[As Previously Reported.]

	Tonnage.	‡Personnel.
Fourteen ships	114,100	5,813

‡Few survivors.

LONDON, June 4.—The British Admiralty tonight issued a statement saying there was the strongest ground for the belief that the British Navy in the battle with the Germans off Jutland last week had accounted for a total of eighteen German men-of-war, and that there was nothing to add to or subtract from the original announcement of the British losses.

The statement gave the German losses as two battleships, two dreadnought battle cruisers, four light cruisers, nine torpedo boat destroyers, and a submarine.

The pessimism which prevailed as a result of the Admiralty's original statement of losses, which is now considered to have been needlessly candid and conservative in underestimating the extent of the German losses as compared with those of Great Britain, has been greatly lessened by the latest statement.

A dispatch from Copenhagen says rumors are current in Hamburg that two additional German warships than those announced in the German communication—the battleship Westfalen and the battle cruiser Lützow—were sunk in the battle. A wireless dispatch received here on Saturday from Berlin said the German Admiralty admitted the loss of the Westfalen.

The Admiralty statement tonight declares that the German losses in the fight were not only relatively, but absolutely greater than those of the British. Maintaining its practice of caution the Admiralty still refrains from giving the names of the lost German ships.

The official list of the casualties among officers shows that hardly a single officer of the line escaped from the British cruisers sunk in the battle. An additional casualty list of petty officers shows that forty-three of them were saved from the Queen Mary, Invincible, Fortune, Ardent, and Shark. None was saved from the Indefatigable, Defence, Black Prince, Tipperary, Turbulent, Nomad or Nestor.

The list gives the names of sixty-five men killed aboard the Warrior, and of twenty-seven men wounded. On other ships engaged in the fight 115 men were killed, and eighty-five wounded.

Titled Families Mourn.

Many families, high in the peerage, are mourners as the result of the North Sea battle. Rear Admiral the Honorable Horace Lambert Alexander Hood, who went down with the battle cruiser Invincible, was the son and heir of Viscount Hood. Lieutenant Commander Hugh Fellding was a son of the Earl of Denbigh. Midshipman Bernard Bailey was a son of Lord Glanusk, and Lieutenant Algernon Percy was a nephew of the Duke of Northumberland.

The commander of the torpedoboat destroyer Nestor, Commander Edward Bingham, was a son of Lord Clanmorris, while Midshipman Cecil Molyneux was a son of the Earl of Sefton.

King George yesterday received in audience Commander Hubert G. Dann-

reuther, one of the two officers reported as having survived the disaster to the Invincible.

BEATTY'S STRATEGY UPHELD IN ENGLAND

Naval Men Say He Was Justified in Risking Ships to Give Jellicoe a Chance at Germans.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, June 5.—Among English naval men THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent finds very general commendation of the part Admiral Beatty played in the Jutland, or as the Germans call it, the Skagerrak battle. It is admitted that in the superficial aspects the German strategy seemed superior in the sense that the High Seas Fleet was able to get a blow in and escape the full punishment from a superior adversary.

As against this it is argued that Germany cannot afford to lose as much as Great Britain and that consequently Beatty was well justified in exposing himself in order to give Jellicoe's heavy ships an opportunity of delivering a knockout.

Beatty's big ships apparently came up in three detachments in the order of their speed, the newest battle cruisers, mostly with 13.5-inch guns leading, the older ones with 12-inch guns arriving some time later and four fast battleships of the Queen Elizabeth class with 15-inch guns latest of all.

In the Dogger Bank battle, where the Blucher was sunk, it was seen that the ultra fast ships which lead the pursuing line are liable to attract heavy punishment from the concentrated fire of ships retreating in company, and at the earliest stage the British handful of biggest battle cruisers may have had nearly all the guns of the German high seas fleet turned on them. It would not be surprising if the Queen Mary was sunk early under those circumstances.

The advent of the three older battle-cruisers under Admiral Hood's flag would not greatly relieve the situation, but the shorter range of their 12-inch guns would make the fight more unequal for them, hence the sinking of their flagship, the Invincible.

After the four Queen Elizabeth type ships came up with their heavier armor and 15-inch guns the battle was less unequal, but the British were still inferior in everything except speed, and as the object was to hold the enemy and not to run away from him the higher speed was not fully utilizable.

How long this action lasted before Admiral Jellicoe's main fleet of battleships arrived is not known, but if, as seems likely, his starting point and Admiral Beatty's were about equi-distant from the scene of the battle and both started about midnight he could have hardly joined in much before 8:30 P. M. The light would then be fast failing and the night was moonless.

The Germans turned tail and made off with the British in pursuit. What had previously been a gunfire action between manoeuvring fleets of big ships developed into a running fight, in which most of the losses were inflicted by mines and torpedoes discharged by destroyers and submarines, as under the cover of darkness they ran in among the larger vessels.

The Germans lost ships at this stage, but they had apparently calculated their distance with nicety and were able to reach protected waters by about 4 A. M., just as the increasing daylight gave the British an opportunity to renew the contest of gunfire.

This interposition of the night which balked Jellicoe cannot be put down as an accident. Vice Admiral Scheer had evidently thought it out most carefully, and it seems the key to his whole plan.

Some English critics assert that herein is to be seen superior strategy on the part of the Germans. Their argument is mainly based on the theory that the Admiralty had been influenced by pleas of the east coast populations and had, as they say was indicated in Mr. Balfour's letter to the Mayor of Yarmouth, divided its striking forces into two main fleets. Whether or not this statement is correct only the Admiralty knows, but assuming that it is correct the general result of the battle, according to Great Britain's rather belated reports of the results achieved, i. e., almost equal losses on both sides, would seem to indicate that there were many points in favor of such a strategical plan.

British Army Is Reassured.

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, June 3, (via London, June 4.)—The perplexity over the first news of the battle between the British and German fleets has been succeeded by satisfaction as fuller accounts are received.

EXPECT SEA BATTLE TO HALT PEACE TALK

Washington Observers Think the German People Will Be Carried On by Enthusiasm.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR VERDUN

In Congress Effect of Battle Is Expected to be the Adding of Battleships to the Program.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—The naval battle in the North Sea, aside from its influence on sea power, is generally expected in Washington to call a halt on peace talk in Germany. The theory of those who entertain this opinion is that the Berlin Government will make the most, throughout the Empire, of its claim that the German high seas fleet won a great victory over the British "main battle fleet," and that this will temporarily satisfy the German people and turn their thoughts from the pinch of the hunger blockade that has been maintained by the British fleet.

Berlin reports of mad enthusiasm over German versions of the battle and the declaration of an official holiday to enable the school children to pay tribute to the German Grand Fleet are interpreted here as bearing out the assumption that the Kaiser's Government will endeavor to make the most of the popular belief throughout Germany that the control of the sea is about to be wrested from the British Navy. Much of the peace propaganda of the last six weeks spread from German origins is believed here to have been the result of the failure of the Crown Prince's army to capture Verdun, and thus offer the German people a victory to tide them over a period during which the food situation became critical. Instead of a victory at Verdun, it was argued here today, the Imperial Government will now be able to offer the people what is alleged to be "a great naval victory," for the sake of which the grip of the British blockade upon Germany may be more willingly endured.

On the other hand, the North Sea fight is counted upon in Washington to strengthen the determination of the Entente Allies not to be influenced by peace overtures. According to the general opinion here, the British Navy will endeavor to maintain even more rigidly the blockade of Germany.

Closer study of the more detailed reports regarding all phases of the battle, printed in the Sunday morning newspapers, were carefully scanned throughout naval and military circles in Washington today, and served only to strengthen previously expressed opinions that the lessons of the engagement were these:

First—That the battle cruiser cannot stand up against a dreadnought battleship in a line of battle fight, and that battleships must continue to be regarded as the chief reliance for sea power.

Second—That Zeppelins played an important rôle in the battle, not as offensive agents, but as scouts which gave the German fleet superiority of intelligence reports regarding the location and disposition of the enemy forces, thus enabling the German Vice Admiral to pit battleships against cruisers.

The immediate effect of the battle will be to force a change in the naval increase program in the pending naval bill. It has opened the eyes of naval officers, at least those in Washington, to what they regard as the fact that the Navy Department must insist upon the incorporation of several dreadnought battleships in this year's naval program. It is admitted and insisted, even by battleship advocates, that battle cruisers are needed by the United States Navy, but that the navy needs more battleships for its main fighting line, and that it would be unwise to fail to make provision this year for the addition of several battleship units. Secretary Daniels is in favor of the addition of two battleships to the House program of five battle cruisers. Senator Tillman, Chairman of the Senate Naval Committee, announced last night after a conference with Secretary Daniels and naval officers whom he consulted during the day that he would vigorously urge the authorization by the Senate of two battleships in addition to the five battle cruisers ordered by the House, or a program the principal feature of which will be seven capital ships.

When the House authorized the five battle cruisers and postponed the granting of more battleships until next year, it was influenced by the overwhelming trend of sentiment of naval officers voiced during the hearings in favor of concentrating on the building of battle cruisers. The record of the committee shows that the General Board of the Navy was not in favor of an all-battle cruiser program. In its report of Oct. 12 the General Board of which Admiral Dewey is Chairman, advocated the authorization this year of four battleships and three battle cruisers. Secretary Daniels favored the construction of two battleships and two battle cruisers. Rear Admiral Charles J. Badger of the General Board, former commander in chief of the fleet, expressed the view that if Congress authorized only two capital ships they should be battleships. Rear Admiral William S. Benson, Chief of Naval Operations, advocated the construction of two battleships and two battle cruisers as a starter for the five-year building program recommended by the Administration. Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske of the Naval War College, formerly Aid for Operations in the Navy Department, while alive to the importance of building more battleships for the fleet, told the committee that if from four to six capital ships were going to be authorized by the committee, practically all of them this year should be battle cruisers, but that if the committee's recommendation was to be for as many as eight capital ships, then the division of these units should be about equal as between battleships and battle cruisers.

Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight, President of the Naval War College, who had command of the victorious theoretical enemy fleet in the war game in which the United States Atlantic Fleet participated last Summer, which showed the weakness of the United States Navy in fast scout ships and its deficiency in speed, recommended the construction of nine battle cruisers.

Admiral Cameron McRae Winslow, Commander in Chief of the United States Pacific Fleet, favored the construction of all the battle cruisers the country could afford, and favored the authorization of battle cruisers in preference to battleships this year, recommending an equal number of the two types in a fleet of sixteen capital units. Admiral Frank Friday Fletcher, Commander in Chief of the United States Atlantic Fleet, recommended that if Congress should authorize only four capital units this year they should all be battleships.

Rear Admiral David W. Taylor, Chief Constructor of the Navy, told the House Committee that the Government should build a certain number of battle cruisers as it proceeded with the naval building program. Captain J. S. McKean, Assistant for Material in the office of Chief of Naval Operations, recommended the construction of at least four battle cruisers. Rear Admiral A. W. Grant, who has charge of all the submarines of the navy, favored the building of battle cruisers this year in preference to battleships. Captain W. S. Sims, commanding the new dreadnought Nevada, favored the early construction of eight or nine battle cruisers.

QUOTES GERARD ON PEACE.

Berlin Newspaper Prints Interview Which Is Called Unauthentic.

BERLIN, June 3, (via London, June 4.)—The evening national Zeitung today prints an interview with James W. Gerard, the American Ambassador, which bears on its face indications of unauthenticity. Speaking on the chances of peace the Ambassador is quoted as saying:

"Now, as before, I consider these favorable, and I am convinced that only a few months separate us from peace.

"President Wilson, has above all, a human interest in the restoration of peace. I know he feels deep personal pain at the misery which the war is bringing to millions of men and I assert that he has proved that by words and deeds."

The interview proceeds with references to President Wilson's peace utterances in connection with the Presidential campaign in the United States, phrased in a way that the Ambassador naturally would avoid. It quotes him as declaring himself convinced that military events within the next few weeks would materially increase the inclination for peace among the belligerents.

Ambassador Gerard today flatly denied that Joseph C. Grew, Secretary of the Embassy, who is now in the United States, has any especial political mission as has been reported here.

BIG GERMAN ARMIES SQUEEZE FORT VAUX

Deliver Strong Attacks on Both Sides and Violently Bombard the Fort Itself.

BERLIN CLAIMS PROGRESS

Five Hundred More French Prisoners Taken—West of the Meuse Battle Rages Around Hill 304.

LONDON, June 4.—The Germans at Verdun centred their attacks today on Fort de Vaux, south of Fort de Douaumont. They are trying to reduce the fort itself by a very heavy bombardment, and at the same time they are making powerful attacks on each side. Between Fort de Vaux and Fort de Douaumont they have made some progress, pushing down a ravine to the Bois Fumin, northwest of Fort de Vaux. To the east and south they have already entered the village of Damloup, and the line from Fort de Vaux to Damloup was subjected to a severe bombardment today.

An attack made at 3 o'clock this afternoon against the slopes of Bois Fumin was checked by French machine guns, according to the night communication from Paris.

Several attempts made by the Germans last night and this morning to turn the French position at Fort de Vaux from the southeast were unsuccessful, the French War Office announced this afternoon. The night attacks resulted in their gaining a foothold in the French trenches in the ravine between Damloup and Fort de Vaux, but they were immediately driven out by a counterattack.

The German statement today claims the capture of more than 500 prisoners and four machine guns in the Vaux sector.

On the west bank of the Meuse there has been an intense bombardment of the French positions at Hill 304.

At Toul German aeroplanes dropped bombs today, killing six persons and wounding ten.

The official communication issued by the French War Office tonight reads:

In the Argonne an enemy attempt against our small posts at Les Courtes Chausses was repulsed.

On the left bank of the Meuse the artillery activity became intense during the course of the day in the region of Hill 304. Preparations for an attack reported in the German trenches were stopped by our barrier fire.

On the right bank the enemy continued to bombard our positions in the region of Vaux and Damloup, and with particular violence at Fort de Vaux.

A German attack launched at 3 o'clock in the afternoon against the slopes of the Bois Fumin, northwest of the fort, was arrested by our machine gun fire. Our heavy artillery greatly damaged three German batteries in the Caurières Wood. We took under the fire of our guns and dispersed enemy concentrations in the Caillette Wood.

Today at noon a group of German aeroplanes dropped several bombs on Toul. Six persons were killed and about ten were wounded. The material damage was of slight importance. No military establishment was struck.

A pursuit squadron from Toul took the air immediately and vigorously pursued the enemy aeroplanes, one of which was brought down in our lines at Samzey, twelve kilometers north of Toul. Two other enemy aeroplanes, struck by the mitrailleuse fire of our machines, descended abruptly in the German lines.

The text of the French official statement of this afternoon is as follows:

On the right bank of the Meuse there was hand grenade fighting during the night, west of Thiaumont Farm.

At the close of the day yesterday, after violent bombardment, the enemy made several attempts to turn Fort de Vaux from the southeast. At 8 o'clock they launched a powerful attack into the ravine between Damloup and the fort, which won for them a foothold in our trenches. Our counterattack immediately ejected the enemy completely. A second German attack this morning, directed against the same point, was checked by our artillery fire.

On the left bank of the Meuse and on the rest of the front there was the usual artillery activity on both sides.

The text of the statement by German Army Headquarters is as follows:

The British directed several attacks against the positions won by us east of Ypres. They were everywhere repulsed.

The artillery battle north of Arras and in the region of Albert continued yesterday. British reconnoitring detachments were repulsed.

Several explosions caused by the enemy, southeast of Neuville-St. Vaast, were without result.

On the left bank of the Meuse a minor enemy attack west of Hill 304 was repulsed. During the attack we captured one machine gun.

Growing Activity on British Front.

The British official statement issued late tonight reads:

A squadron of twenty-six of our aeroplanes bombed some points of military importance. Considerable damage is believed to have been done. One of our machines was brought down in the enemy lines by gunfire, the remainder returned safely. The hostile aircraft have been inactive.

Last night there was increased activity along the whole of our front. North of Fricourt, after a heavy bombardment, a party of 200 Germans attacked our trenches, but were driven back with considerable loss by our artillery and machine guns.

North of the River Ancre, about Serre, two small parties of our troops entered German trenches and killed some of the occupants. They returned with slight loss. At Monchy-au-Bois and Neuville-St. Vaast two more parties of our troops broke into the enemy's lines, causing him losses, and returned with prisoners. Our artillery effectively supported all these enterprises. The enemy exploded a mine at Fricourt and four near Hulluch, causing no serious damage.

and east of Arras.

The situation around Ypres has not materially altered. There have been artillery bombardments, and our troops retain the ground regained in other counterattacks yesterday. No fresh attacks have been undertaken by us.

The Belgian communication says: "Spirited actions by the artillery of both sides occurred in the region of Dixmude. There was the usual bombardment at various other points."

FRENCH STILL CONFIDENT.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 4.—"The recent German progress before Verdun has not diminished our confidence," said a man attached to the War Office today. "We know the strength of the remaining fortifications.

"The enemy is too short of reserves to carry Verdun by a coup de main. The General Staff has the situation well in hand, and continues the policy of imposing disproportionate sacrifices on the enemy for every advance. Verdun won't fall."

Soldiers consider the front as a whole, and foresee coming events that may produce an unexpected solution of the Verdun problem.

RUSSIANS MORE ACTIVE.

Fighting Reported at Several Points on the Eastern Front.

PETROGRAD, June 4. (via London, Monday, June 5.)—The following official communication was issued today:

On the western (Russian) front in the region northwest of Pilkarn, the Germans, after heavy firing, attempted several times to assume the offensive, but were repulsed. On various sectors of the Dvina front and in the region of Dvinsk the enemy's artillery has been active.

Friday evening our artillery dispersed Germans who were attempting to assemble northeast of Krevo. South of Krevo we blew up a mine. After the explosion the Germans lit up the crater, and, opening fire, attempted an advance, which was checked by our fire.

Opposite the village of Gorodkiki, seven versts south of Krevo, we observed a mass of smoke coming toward our trenches, but before reaching our entanglements the cloud drifted back, causing great tumult in the German trenches, where large fires were seen burning.

In the afternoon one of our aircraft was attacked by a German Fokker near the village of Emay. Our pilot met the enemy with machine-gun fire, and forced him to descend rapidly. An enemy machine dropped four bombs on the station at Molodechno.

On the remainder of the front there were small skirmishes by advanced posts.

BERLIN, June 4, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The Vienna headquarters statement of June 3 says:

Russian Front—On the Bessarabian front and in Volhynia the artillery duels are continuing with unabated violence. At several points the Russian infantry made attacks which were repulsed.

AUSTRIANS CHECKED ON ARSIERO FRONT

Strong Attacks Thrown Back Southeast and West of the Italian Town.

HARD FIGHT FOR MT. CENGIO

Vienna Statement Claims No Advance, but Reports That Italian Attacks Have Been Repulsed.

ROME, June 4, (via London.)—The repulse of strong attacks by the Austrians southeast of Arsiero and in the Posina sector, west of Arsiero, was announced tonight by the War Office. The desperate struggle for the possession of Monte Cengio is continuing.

The text of tonight's statement by General Headquarters is as follows:

From Stelvio Pass to Lake Garda there have been only artillery engagements and actions by small detachments.

In the Lagarina Valley enemy batteries of all calibres yesterday bombarded our positions as far as Pasubio. Our artillery effectively replied, firing on the enemy's troops and posts.

On the Posina-Astico front on the evening of June 2 enemy infantry attempted to break through in the direction of Onaro, southeast of Arsiero. They were strongly counterattacked and driven back.

Yesterday there was a lively artillery duel, and in the afternoon huge masses of the enemy were thrown in to attack our positions between Col Zomo and Col Posina. They were thrown back with very serious losses.

On the Sette Comuni plateau the struggle for the possession of Monte Cengio continues with fluctuating fortunes.

On the remainder of the front, to the Brenta, there has been artillery activity. The situation in the Carnia and the Isonzo regions is unchanged.

Vienna Claims No Advance.

BERLIN, June 4, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—No further advance for the Austrians in their offensive against the Italians in Southern Tyrol is reported in the Vienna Headquarters statement of June 3, received here today, but the repulse of Italian attacks in two sectors of the front is announced. The statement says:

Our troops repulsed one strong and several feeble Italian attacks against Monte Zugna. Repeated enemy attacks against our positions near Grenzeck and east of the Mandrielle farm failed.

RUSSIANS GAIN IN TURKEY.

Move Forward at One Position—Cavalry Battle East of Suez.

PETROGRAD, June 4, (via London, June 5.)—The official report issued tonight says:

Caucasian front.—The Turks, supported by artillery, began a powerful advance against the heights southwest of Enikel, but were repulsed. South of Enikel, on the slopes of the Burnagel mountain, our troops drove off the Turks and moved forward.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 4, (via London, June 5.)—The War Office communication issued today, says:

Caucasus front—There has been unimportant infantry firing on the right wing and centre. Enemy detachments in villages southeast of Bashekevk, in the Valley of El Malidere were repulsed to the east. We captured an officer and five soldiers. We drove the enemy from Mairam Mountain. Northwest of Mamakhatun we captured the heights, taking ten prisoners.

In the sectors of Kope and Tchoruk there have been skirmishes. On the coastal sector the enemy continues energetically his fortification work.

During a skirmish near Quatia, (twenty-five miles east of the Suez Canal,) between an enemy cavalry regiment and one of our cavalry squadrons, the enemy was repulsed in disorder.

"More Daylight" Throughout Italy.

ROME, June 4, (via Paris.)—Legal time was advanced one hour throughout Italy, beginning at midnight last night.

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BRITONS DESCRIBE NORTH SEA FIGHT

Continued from Page 1.

always take their toll. The news spread like fire, and for many it was sad news. The ships that came home bore eloquent testimony to the fierceness of the hammering to which they had bravely stood up, but they bore their battle scars proudly, and as they moved to their anchorage, led by the Indomitable and the Lion, they were greeted with hearty cheers.

Describes the Battle.

The battle cruiser squadron was shoving through the water at a good 25 knots, the destroyers and light cruisers in their appointed places. The sea was as smooth as a millpond, the day was warm, and a slight haze hung over the water. As the official announcement puts it, visibility was low. For well-nigh sixteen hours the squadron steamed steadily on, then the destroyer screen reported the presence of enemy craft, small craft but significant perhaps of the presence of bigger vessels. A smart little destroyer action was begun. A light cruiser dashed up to assist, and soon the first phase of the battle was in full swing.

Later the battle cruisers joined, and when the enemy appeared with the full strength of his battle cruiser squadron all the elements of an evenly contested battle were present.

But the readiness with which the Germans accepted the challenge must have set Admiral Beatty to thinking hard. The Germans—and from their point of view it may be sound enough tactics not to fight unless they are there in superior force—do not fight as the British do, always and at any cost. For the first time since the war began they stood up to Beatty and his ships, and from the impressions gathered from Beatty's men who have come through the fight, the Germans suffered heavily during that phase. Their gunnery was good, but it was not so good as the British.

Derfflinger Shell-Torn.

It was a running fight, fought at a speed which gave advantage to our ships. The Lion, as on the memorable day off Dogger Bank, led the line, followed by the Tiger. Both performed marvels of speed, and there should be further honors for the engine-room staffs. Opposite them at long range was, among others, an old enemy in the Derfflinger. In the Dogger Bank fight the Derfflinger sent a shell into the wardroom of the Tiger, and no lie has been more industriously circulated among neutrals by the Germans than that the Tiger had been sent to the bottom.

It was, therefore, with peculiar relish that the crew of the Tiger proceeded to demonstrate to their old enemy that they were very much alive. From the Tiger there went a shell, which, as those in a position to observe reported, got one of the Derrflinger's turrets and wiped out a whole gun crew. Others were planted with equally deadly effect on the enemy and unless the Tiger's men are greatly out in their calculations there is not much more likely to be heard of the Derfflinger.

The battle raged with tremendous violence. The air was filled with white-hot steel, dust and slivers. Ears were deafened by the tremendous crash and clatter. If all the opposing forces remained as they were the result was inevitable. Admiral Beatty's squadron was adding to its battle honors. Smart manoeuvring and seamanship and fine gunnery were telling their tale when another factor intervened, which would have sealed the fate of the enemy squadrons. With the battle cruiser squadron there had gone out from a Scottish port what in the official announcements are called four fast battleships. The Warspite was one, the Barham, Malaya and Valiant were the others.

The battle cruiser action was fought with the enemy lying close to neutral Danish waters off Jutland. Everything was going well with Admiral Beatty when the four superdreadnoughts came up and rushed in to cut off the enemy from his southern base. Admiral Beatty was then to drive in from the northeast and either force the Germans to shelter in neutral waters or to compel them to accept the challenge of the heavy battleships.

Germans Reinforced.

The strategy was excellent, but it was applied too late. From the south came reinforcements which provided the explanation of the phenomenon of the Germans accepting Admiral Beatty's challenge. From the south came the major portion of the German Grand Fleet. The Warspite got the brunt of the first attack. It is said that she became isolated from her consorts and got surrounded by half a dozen ships. She made a brilliant fight against impossible odds. She disposed of more than one of them and by clever manoeuvring showed a clean pair of heels. The other superdreadnoughts retired to the assistance of the battle cruisers, which were then faced with the dreadful ordeal of tackling unsupported the flower of the German Navy. It is this phase of the fight which will go down as one of the most gallant deeds in British naval history.

In naval construction you choose between speed and protection. Battle cruisers are built primarily for speed and are not intended to face up to a prolonged fight against heavy armored and heavily gunned ships. Admiral Beatty knew the risks he was to run, but he had to hold the enemy at all costs. He knew the Grand Fleet was not far behind, and he knew what it meant if he could hold on until Vice Admiral Sir John Jellicoe arrived. What Beatty and his men went through during those hours of inferno no one but themselves can ever realize. Strong men, physically strong and strong of nerves, men who had looked death in the face in naval actions before, shuddered as they thought of it.

"It was like forty thunderstorms rolled into one," said one of them.

"It was as if all the ammunition in Great Britain and Germany had been let off in one half hour," said another. "It was hell," was the commonest description of it.

The Queen Mary Sinks.

The battle cruiser Queen Mary was the first to go under. A great shell punched through her over her thinner armor plating, her magazine exploded, and the gallant ship, almost the latest battle cruiser, buckled up and sank like a stone. The Indefatigable went next. It was not war, it was murder. German shells with poisonous gas exploded, filling the ships with their fumes and doing great havoc among the crews at their stations. Annihilating blasts from 12-inch guns shook the vessels like a tornado, wiping away men like flies.

The Lion and the Tiger, manoeuvring with marvelous skill and speed, kept their heads up and their faces to the enemy. Then Admiral Hood, with the Invincible, the Inflexible, and the Indomitable, arrived from another station. With them came the armored cruisers of the second cruiser squadron, including the Warrior, the Defence, and the Black Prince. The gallant and brilliant Admiral put up a great fight against heavy odds, but fate was against him, and the Invincible, with a deadly torpedo in her side, followed her sister-ships to the bottom.

From 4 o'clock in the afternoon for something like four or five hours, battle cruisers with their four battleships had engaged and held the enemy. Their part was finished, and never was more welcome the aid which came in the shape of the Grand Fleet. With its arrival the balance of strength passed from the Germans.

The Germans Flee.

For a time the Germans fought a running fight. They turned heel and made the shortest possible road for home. After them went the whole might of the British fleet, and they chased them home in the darkness to their lair, adding in the process to already heavy losses they had incurred in the earlier phase of the battle.

Throughout the action the small craft of the British fleet did wonders. They, too, have lost, but it will probably be found not nearly so heavily as the enemy destroyers. One of our claims the feat of rushing in alone, discharging her four torpedoes and accounting for an enemy battle cruiser of the very latest class. Then at one phase of the battle an attack in force of the destroyer flotillas was ordered on our battle cruisers.

Our own flotillas rushed out to meet them in the best English style, and when the Germans speak of missing torpedo boats they will find in this incident some explanation of their failure to report. Throughout the action the Germans were assisted by their Zeppelins, but the fantastic story of a battle cruiser having been destroyed by a Zeppelin bomb should be discounted.

Kept Record of Battle.

Another correspondent of The Glasgow Herald writes: "The first phase of the long-drawn battle was with the first battle cruiser squadron. It put out to sea with its attendant craft, its destroyers, patrols, and scouts, with the usual precautionary measures that the necessities of the situation demand. The discovery was made by our scouts early in the afternoon that an enemy force was out. It was found to be in great force, battleships, cruisers, and torpedo boats steaming at full speed, with a tremendous white wake and smothered in smoke, on 'an enterprise directed toward the north.' The enterprise, whatever its nature, was rudely interrupted. One of our scouts picked them up, then another and another, and immediately there was sent into the air a call that is answered alike by Admiral and stoker. Admiral Beatty, who led on his flagship, the Lion, swept up with all available speed.

"One man of the fleet who was in the thick of it possesses an odd relic of the fight of his own making—a time table of the battle giving the hours of the different occurrences, and written on the back of a Treasury note.

"It had all the appearance of one of those elaborate time tables that sporting writers give at the end of their description of some important game, say the Rugby International, when a dashing three-quarter goes through to score a brilliant 'try' which makes the grand stand rise as one man.

"At present and doubtless hereafter that Treasury note will not be exchanged. It is not a scrap of paper with certain monetary value, but a historical document.

"It was soon after 3 o'clock that the battle opened at a distance of 7,000 to 9,000 yards. The German boats, hurrying along at full speed, were mere blots on the surface, moving under their canopy of smoke.

"It was a battle of high speed with ever varying courses according as it developed. The Tiger was one of a unit that carried themselves gallantly in the face of heavy odds, for the Germans were quick to realize that for a moment they could boast both greater weight and metal. The impetuousness and fierceness of the attack was magnificent. Even a daring landsman often wonders what are the feelings experienced when engaged in a naval action.

"I spoke to a man who was in the very van. He said: 'Multiply an Alpine thunderstorm one hundredfold, add the most vivid flashes you could imagine with rolling clouds of smoke and you have some idea, but not a true one. It is something truly indescribable. Your own guns are barking overhead; others are around you, and these join up with what is coming from the enemy in a perfect tornado of sound.'

"The tragedy of a naval battle lies in its suddenness, and it was exemplified here.

"'How did the Queen Mary go down?' one was asked.

"One minute she seemed to be there and another she seemed to be spirited away, but then what one man sees in so extensive a field is limited.

"It was a time to play for high stakes, and the battle cruiser squadron did not shrink from that ordeal. Their rôle at this period was not a complemental or subsidiary one. It was obviously to hold and engage, though in inferior strength, till assistance which was on its way should arrive on the scene, but before that made its presence felt the battle cruiser squadron had suffered severely in that duel of hard hitting, although the damage was not by any means all on their side.

How Battle Cruisers Sank.

"The Queen Mary, hit in a vital part by a shell, went down in a smother of smoke and flame. It was a terrifying and awe-inspiring spectacle. In her convulsive heave ere finally settling down she seemed to rise out of the water. The Indefatigable fell another victim. Other ships of the squadron were bearing a gallant part, though badly mauled, in this five hours' engagement.

"As the battle moved into its second phase, with the arrival of the grand fleet, the units of the battle cruiser squadron dropped out, but not before the satisfying knowledge was spread abroad that the Derfflinger had been accounted for. But when the Indomitable, the Invincible, the Inflexible, and others shot into action from the North Sea, the Germans realized that the moment of their superiority had passed, and then they began a fighting retreat. The scale had turned against them. Their overhead convoys, some half a dozen Zeppelins, were included in the general attack and were fired on by our fleet.

"So was waged the latter stage of the battle. Dusk fell and gradually the battle waned into individual or subsidiary actions, carried on far into the night, while the retreating main fleet of the Germans sought sanctuary in their protected waters."

Ordered Beatty to Retire.

The correspondent of The Scotsman says:

"As soon as Admiral Jellicoe established touch with the enemy he sent to Admiral Beatty's gallant squadron, at that time heroically engaged with a desperate enemy who was anxious to flee, a message to retire and an intimation that the British battle fleet had taken on the job.

"The Queen Mary went down in the thick of the action. There is a story among the men who have returned which shows that she fought a German battleship at close range and that while her great guns were busy with a more powerful and better protected enemy, one of the Kaiser's super-Zeppelins was hovering over her showering bombs in an attempt to find a vital spot on the beauty ship of our battle cruiser squadron. Busy as she was with her heavy guns, the Queen Mary and her gallant crew kept anti-aircraft guns going.

"The story is that a Zeppelin was shot down in a blazing mass and fell close to the ship, exploded, and was destroyed.

"At the same time the Queen Mary received two terrific broadsides, one from a ship which she had been fighting, which is said to have gone down subsequently, and one from another enemy ship. From the latter a shot is believed to have reached the magazine of our battle cruiser. There was a great explosion on board of her, and within six minutes thereafter she was down.

"The other losses sustained, it is understood, were for the most part due to gunfire from ships of greater gun power and heavier armor at close range.

"The work of two famous vessels, the Lion and the Tiger, is singled out for mention because of Admiral Beatty's command of the first and the unshakable German belief that the Tiger had been sent to the bottom many months ago. The Lion was where the fight was hottest excepting once, and that was when the fire was concentrated upon the Tiger. It was such a volume of fire as few vessels ever had directed upon them and survived.

The Tiger Afire Once.

"The sudden alteration of the enemy's course, as his struggle for escape began, threw the mighty Tiger under the fire of over a score of ships. This ordeal lasted not more than ten minutes, but the marvel is that the Tiger should have steamed back to port again. An enemy shell found her hull, and there was a blaze in the vicinity of the magazine. For a terrible moment it seemed as if the battle cruiser was doomed to be blown up, but there was a man on the spot. With great courage and promptitude he flooded the magazine and the ship was saved to continue the action. The Lion, which received even less serious punishment than she sustained in the Dogger Bank fight, was hit several times, but escaped the most desperate efforts on the part of the enemy to torpedo her.

"The other battle cruisers which took part have also marks of the enemy's shot. In one of them a deep dent amidships shows where a projectile struck and glanced off.

"Among the British battleships which were associated with the battle cruiser squadron in the first phase of the fight none took a more prominent part than the recently completed Warspite. She did not have the same disadvantage as the battle cruisers in the face of the enemy's battle fleet, and she took her full share and more in fight. It is said that to her is due the destruction of at least two German vessels. The measure of protection which she and her three consorts endeavored to afford our battle cruisers, by tackling as many German battleships as would face them, may account in some measure for the extraordinarily slight damage sustained by those of the battle cruisers which came out of the action.

"To another of the battleships, understood to be the Valiant, is ascribed the sinking of an enemy submarine. The U-boat appeared almost across the track of the battleship after having fired without effect at another British vessel. The Valiant, racing at full speed, rammed the submarine, which sank at once."

LION FIRST TO OPEN FIRE.

The Invincible Was the First Battle Cruiser Sunk.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AN EAST COAST TOWN, June 4, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—An officer on one of the battle cruisers, giving an account of the battle, says:

"The German fleet was sighted about 5 o'clock on Wednesday last. The Lion was the first of her class to open fire. Soon the cannonading was terrific. The Invincible was the first battle cruiser to go down. Shell was poured into her from a German battleship of the Kaiser class, and she sank with over a thousand men on board.

"Shortly afterward the Indefatigable became the target of concentrated fire and was sunk. Then the Queen Mary went under. I believe that seven of her crew were saved. Several of our battle cruisers returned to port without a scratch or a shot having fallen on their decks.

"Meantime the wireless messages were winging their way across the sea to tell that at last the Germans were out. Soon there came the welcome sound of other guns from the westward which told that Admiral Jellicoe was swooping down upon his prey. It was enough; the ships of the enemy dashed away.

"There was a Captain on his bridge through it all. One shot killed four men who were there and wounded him, but he stuck to his post throughout it all, calmly giving his orders as if at review at Spithead. Nor did the scene of carnage and destruction daunt his men. When a shell struck, his voice would be heard, "Another hit; will you have nuts or a cigar?" And when gas bombs filled the decks with asphyxiating fumes, the inquiry was made, "How about kummel now?"

SAW BRITISH SHIPS CHASING SEYDLITZ

Report from Danish Coast Says German Battle Cruiser Showed Heavy Damage.

COPENHAGEN, Monday, June 5, (via London.)—A dispatch to the Stiftstidene from Ribe, Jutland, says that the German battle cruiser Seydlitz was sighted Thursday morning, thirty-eight miles west of Fano Island, going south pursued by British warships.

She was badly damaged and had two large holes aft.

Fano is a small island off the west coast of Jutland, about eleven miles from Ribe, and is in the immediate neighborhood of the scene of the great naval battle of Wednesday.

The Seydlitz is a battle cruiser of 25,000 tons. She was built in 1912, and is armed with ten 11-inch guns and twelve 6-inch guns.

The Seydlitz took part in the battle off Heligoland in January, 1915, and was reported to have been badly damaged in that engagement and to have suffered heavy casualties among her crew. Subsequently she was reported at Hamburg undergoing repairs.

PARIS HAILS SEA VICTORY.

Latest Reports Convince the French Press That the British Won.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 4.—The evening newspapers today hail the North Sea battle as a British victory, the headlines contrasting strikingly with yesterday's apologetic attitude, which was due to insufficient information.

The editorial comment shows evident surprise at the frankness of the British naval authorities. One newspaper says this is the first time any belligerent has been exactly truthful.

BERLIN TURNED AGAINST PEACE

Continued from Page 1.

connection with the odd effect which the first news of the naval battle had on the natives.

"The capital took some time to comprehend and estimate the importance of the naval battle," says Germania. "Our enemies will be quick to jump to the conclusion that the initial indifference of the people of Berlin was due to war weariness. That, however, is a grievous error. The truth is rather that German Michel had allowed himself to be influenced by the eternal boasting of the English regarding their navy. Only gradually did Michel see a light. Today he rejoices far more than over a great land victory.

"It is laughable the way our enemies seize the slightest occasion to prove that we are tired of fighting and are yearning for peace.

"The best barometer of the will of a people is its Parliament, and only today our Reichstag has shown that under all circumstances it is determined to contribute its share toward a victorious ending of the war. In these circumstances we can quietly await a further discussion of peace prospects and peace conditions."

Briefs Filed in Wilhelmina Case.

LONDON, June 4.—Briefs on both sides of the Wilhelmina case have been submitted to Baron Mersey, who, as the arbitrator jointly selected, will decide upon the sum which the owners of the food cargo of the steamer shall receive. The Wilhelmina, which sailed from New York for Hamburg with food in January, 1915, was taken into Kirkwall by the British authorities and her cargo seized.

NEW YORK SPECIAL REACHES CHICAGO

Poll Taken on Train by Times Shows 43 for Hughes and 38 for Root.

WHITMAN MEETS LEADERS

Takes Charge of Hughes Boom and Predicts Nomination of Justice Not Later Than Sixth Ballot.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 4.—Headed by Governor Charles E. Whitman, the New York State Republican delegation reached here this afternoon. Governor Whitman immediately took active charge of the Hughes boom. He held a conference with a dozen or more State leaders and later announced that Justice Hughes would have a majority of the New York delegates. The Governor is to make the speech placing Justice Hughes in nomination and already has prepared a draft of it.

While there is some activity among the Root leaders, the Hughes men in the State delegation are more in evidence. The Root boom is in charge of United States Senator James W. Wadsworth and State Senator Elon R. Brown, delegates at large from New York. Frederick C. Tanner, the State Chairman, is lined up with Governor Whitman for Hughes.

A careful canvass of the New York State delegation by a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES, both on the train and after it had reached Chicago, produced this result: For Hughes, 43; for Root, 38; for Roosevelt, 2; for General Leonard Wood, 1; doubtful, 3.

How Delegates Line Up.

The line-up of the delegation follows:

HUGHES—George W. Doughty, William F. Flanagan, John MacCrate, William Calder, Frederick J. H. Kracke, Jacob Brenner, Clarence B. Smith, Baruch Miller, Samuel H. Koenig, Frederick L. Marshall, Herbert Parsons, Martin Steinthal, Beverly Robinson, William Bondy, Ogden L. Mills, Samuel Krulewitch, Valentine H. Hahn, Daniel W. Whitmore, William L. Ward, Henry R. Barrett, John B. Rose, Willett E. Hoysradt, Louis W. Emerson, Harry A. Lewis, Thaddeus C. Sweet, James Moore, G. W. Fairchild, Harvey D. Hinman, Norman J. Gould, Clyde W. Knapp, William J. Tulley, George W. Aldridge, James L. Hotchkiss, John A. Merritt, John L. O'Brian, George P. Urban, Harry J. Knepper, Edward W. Hodson, August Ebke, Edward B. Vreeland, Charles M. Hamilton, Frederick C. Tanner, and Charles S. Whitman, the latter two being delegates at large.

ROOT—Theron H. Burden, Robert R. Lawson, Adolph Levy, William A. Prendergast, William Berri, Alfred E. Vass, Marcus B. Campbell, Charles S. Warbasse, Frank Ehlers, George Cromwell, Chauncey M. Depew, Otto T. Bannard, Job E. Hedges, Henry L. Stimson, James R. Sheffield, Charles D. Hilles, Nicholas Murray Butler, George R. Sheldon, William H. Ten Eyck, John J. Knewitz, William S. Bennet, Joseph W. Whittle, William B. Thompson, Philip Elting, Louis F. Payn, Henry M. Sage, Ellis J. Staley, Cyrus Durey, Samuel Wallin, Bertrand H. Snell, Walter C. Witherbee, Homer P. Snyder, Thomas R. Proctor, J. Sloat Fassett, William Watson, J. Coann Curtis, Elon R. Brown, and James W. Wadsworth, Jr., the latter two being delegates at large.

ROOSEVELT—Francis Hendricks and Willard A. Rill.

WOOD—Michael J. Dady.

Doubtful—Joseph H. De Bragga, Frank H. Luce, and William H. Douglas.

Governor Whitman, Mr. Tanner, and leaders like William L. Ward, Herbert Parsons, and Samuel S. Koenig expressed themselves as confident that Hughes would be nominated on an early ballot. The Governor said: "Justice Hughes will have a majority of the delegates from New York State, and there is no doubt that he will be nominated by the convention."

The Governor arrived with the State delegation at 2:30 o'clock. He had scarcely stepped off the train when one arm was seized by his secretary, William A. Orr, who had been on the ground for a week, and the other by Public Service Commissioner William Hayward, who managed the Whitman campaign. Both gave him an elaborate report of what had been happening. A delegation representing the Mayor of Chicago then took charge of the Governor's party, conducting Mr. Whitman to his headquarters at the Blackstone Hotel.

Goes Into Conference.

A good-sized crowd greeted the Governor there. While he was waiting for the elevator he met George W. Perkins, E. A. Van Valkenburg of Pennsylvania, and T. Coleman du Pont, who has a Presidential boom of his own. When the Governor reached his rooms he found a delegation waiting which included Frank H. Hitchcock, Oscar S. Straus, William M. Calder of Brooklyn, Francis Hendricks of Syracuse, William R. Willcox, and William L. Ward. When their talk was over the Governor said he had been merely trying to get a line on the situation. He expressed himself as more convinced than ever that there was "nothing to it but Hughes."

Before he left the train the Governor went somewhat into detail regarding the outlook. Asked if it had been definitely decided that he was to make the nominating speech, he said: "I certainly expect to, but I am willing to give way to somebody else who will make a favorable impression on some other State."

The Governor was asked about a rumor that the Old Guard Republicans were willing to let Colonel Roosevelt name the Republican ticket.

"I don't think there is anything in that," he said. "If the Old Guard delegates do not go to Hughes, is there no one else they can go to but Roosevelt? I am certain that Hughes will be nominated on an early ballot, may be the sixth; certainly not later than that. I am in a particularly good position to know something about the Hughes sentiment in New York State, for I have recently been all over the State. I do not believe anybody has been authorized to speak for Justice Hughes. I expect no statement from him until after his nomination. I have no more information from the Justice than anybody else, and I cannot make it too plain that I have received none whatever."

The Governor was asked about a report that Frank H. Hitchcock, while apparently for Hughes, was in reality working for Roosevelt. The Governor said he did not believe a word of it, although, he said, he knew Mr. Hitchcock had seen George W. Perkins lately.

The Governor will hold many conferences with State delegates in the next day or two. He has sent word for them to call on him from time to time. While he is here he expects to be the real representative of Justice Hughes. The Governor has not yet seen William Barnes, leader of the Old Guard, but expects to have a conference with him later.

Wadsworth Booms Root.

Senator Wadsworth said tonight that he felt certain Elihu Root would be nominated, but he admitted that the vote would be close.

"The whole situation is up in the air," said Mr. Wadsworth, "and it is hard to say what will happen. I expect Mr. Root to receive a majority of the votes, but it will be close. I have heard nothing since coming here to change my views regarding that. Of one thing, though, we can be sure—Colonel Roosevelt will not be nominated. He hasn't got the delegates."

Indications are increasing that there will be a lively fight among the New York delegates when they meet Tuesday night to elect a National Committeeman to succeed Mr. Barnes and a Chairman of the New York delegation. Opposition to Governor Whitman to head the delegation is rapidly fading, and it is probable that his selection will be unanimous. But Mr. Barnes has not yet decided to give up the National Chairmanship without a struggle. Mr. Barnes does not want Herbert Parsons to succeed him, and Parsons is an active candidate for the place and has the united support of the Hughes delegates, headed by the Governor.

Mr. Barnes will try to have the selection of a National Committeeman postponed until after the Presidential candidate is nominated. The Whitman-Tanner-Parsons people want the choice to go through on schedule. Senator Wadsworth is leading the Barnes faction. He frankly admitted tonight that he was for delay.

"I think it would be better to hold off until after the candidate is selected," said Mr. Wadsworth, "so that we can determine whether the National Committeeman will be in harmony with the candidate. It seems to me to be the better course."

Mr. Wadsworth said he did not believe Mr. Barnes had definitely made up his mind whether he would be a candidate for re-election. As for himself, he said he had never been a candidate for the place, and he did not expect to be one.

Governor Whitman, when asked about the possibility of delay, said he was in favor of the National Committeeman's being selected at once. Chairman Tanner also said this met with his approval.

Root Delegates Caucus.

A secret meeting of the Root delegates was held tonight to vote on whether the National Committeeman should be selected Tuesday night or after the Presidential nomination. According to Messrs. Wadsworth and Brown, a majority of those present voted to delay the selection of a committeeman until after the nomination.

The meeting was held in the rooms of John W. Dwight, manager of the Root campaign, in the Congress Hotel. One outcome of the conference was the appointment of Senator Wadsworth and State Senator Brown as a committee to negotiate tomorrow with Governor Whitman, Chairman Tanner, and other Hughes leaders on the organization of the delegates and the appointment of committees, including one on the selection of the Chairman of the State delegation.

The vote to delay the selection of the National Committeeman does not necessarily mean that this action will be taken for the Hughes men say they have a majority of the delegates, and that the question cannot be finally decided until the delegates hold their caucus Tuesday. Mr. Barnes, it is understood, may want to be National Committeeman again, should the Presidential nomination go to Mr. Root. Should Justice Hughes be nominated, Mr. Barnes, his friends say, would not take the position again under any circumstances.

When William L. Ward was asked after his conference with the Governor if he still thought Justice Hughes would be nominated, he said a strong drift toward the Justice had set in, and that it would be impossible to head him off. He said he was ready to bet even money that Hughes would be nominated on the first ballot.

HUGHES NOMINATION IS NOW IN SIGHT

Continued from Page 1.

whom most of them want to agree. The silence of Justice Hughes may yet mean the wrecking of the Republican Party, for, if the Progressives do not indorse the Republican nomination and put the Colonel up again, there is not a Republican here bold enough to predict the defeat of Wilson.

There is no disposition to blink the fact that to defeat the President in any case is going to be no easy matter. Any body can defeat Wilson, So-and-So can; is frequently the form in which some boomer sets forth his candidate's claims. If the Republicans thought last Winter that this election was to be a snap, they have no such thought now, and the President's chances of re-election are spoken of respectfully in every hotel corridor and in every conference room and headquarters.

Therefore, no matter how truculent the talk about Roosevelt sometimes may be, there is not a corporal's guard here who would dream of defying him or disregarding his wishes. It is a strange situation; the man who headed a third ticket only four years ago is the unacknowledged master of this convention. It has no other central figure than the figure of the absentee. His name is on every lip and the question everywhere is of what he wants, what he will take, what must be done to conciliate him. He is no longer spoken of as a candidate, men do not think of him in that connection. He is spoken of as the man of the hour, the man who has made and directed the issue, but not as a nominee. Even the Progressives do not speak of him in that way, except possibly for publication. But he is spoken of as the one great figure around which the situation centres.

There is no other figure that even approaches leadership, nor is there any coterie that does. The Old Guard, which dominated the convention four years ago, is still with us; but, whereas four years ago it acted as a single man with a single will, today it is a loose association of many men with many minds. Root and Barnes, who were its voice and hand four years ago, are in eclipse, Root absent and Barnes in the shadow, watching his fast-coming finish. The delegation from their own State has escaped from their control, and only a minority of it is for Root. Governor Whitman, who arrived today, had the sagacity or the luck to tie himself up to the winning side, and he is reaping the reward.

Penrose and Crane shine with undiminished glory, but neither is in any sense a dominating figure. Both will come out with a considerable share of glory, which will not be shared by any other member of the Old Guard. Crane, like Whitman, saw the Hughes current before the others did and got into it. He has been shaping things to Hughes-ward all Winter, and has refused to be coaxed into the Roosevelt movement or beguiled into taking kindly to any favorite son.

Penrose has played the game differently, but just as skillfully. He, like Barnes, has a divided delegation, though he, unlike Barnes, controls the majority of his, and he is shaping his course so as to escape all the dangers and discredits of that situation and emerge with prestige. Penrose is aiming to be the man who at the crucial moment will step in and direct the nomination, and with that end in view he is excluding no candidate from his calculations, not even Roosevelt, whom everybody else is excluding. But Penrose, if he accomplishes his purpose, will accomplish it only by waiting until the situation is hopelessly in need of a solution, and at the present moment he is not dominating, still less dictating. Today he was seeing everybody, ready to co-operate with anybody, but giving no hint of his ultimate intentions. The fact he does not yet know what they are himself, except that he intends to throw his influence at the proper time in such a way as to extract the last possible ounce of credit for Penrose.

One sure sign of the location of the band wagon is the struggle, which is fast becoming comic, to take charge of Justice Hughes. The only original Hughes manager, all others being limitations, is multifold. Frank Hitchcock was the first, then came the Oregon delegation, and now comes Governor Whitman. The Oregonians are in a fine position; they are the only delegates, except Vermont, who were instructed for Hughes, and they want it distinctly understood that they are chaperoning him. They expect to demonstrate that fact at the meeting they have called for tomorrow of all the Hughes delegates, though they have invited the Vermonters to stand in the receiving line and pour tea. Governor Whitman, who arrived today, would have you understand that he, himself, is the Hughes chaperon, and that Hitchcock and the Oregonians are merely trying to "horn in." All of which means that, whoever Mr. Hughes's chaperon really is, that person is the one who will be nearest the pie counter on March 4, if the gods are good to the Republican Party.

Governor Whitman received late this evening the submission of the Oregon-lans, and the Oregonians received the submission of Governor Whitman. They formally conceded that he was the Hughes chaperon, and he formally conceded that they were the chaperons. At least that is the conclusion one is forced to after hearing their version of the incident and his.

The Governor had not been in town long before he heard that the Oregonians had called tomorrow's tea party for the purpose of stamping themselves as the official custodians of the Hughes boom. He promptly called on ex-Senator Fulton, their leader, and promised to attend the conference. Thereafter both sides beamed.

"See there," said the Oregonians. "Whitman has thrown up the sponge. He admits that we are the only blown-in-the-bottle chaperons. He is coming, bag and baggage, into our conference."

"See there," said the Whitman sources of publicity. "The Oregonians have conceded that we are the original Hughes men; we are invited to become the star of their conference. Wonderful how easily we annexed them to our chariot, what?"

Mr. Hitchcock is also going to the Oregonian conference, but he is not saying anything about the claims of Oregon to be the chaperon State.

No Shouting for Hughes.

Considering the fact that Hughes is the probable nominee of the convention—indeed, of both conventions—it is astonishing to see the total lack of enthusiasm for him. The convention crowd arrived here with a rush today and jammed the hotel lobbies, but there was not a Hughes cheer, not even a loud voice talking about Hughes. No man's eye lights up, no face gets red, no lungs begin to crack, when Hughes is under discussion.

The talk of him is conducted in a tone as calm as if it were a conversation about the price of teaspoons in Northern Turkestan. If Colonel Harvey is right when he says that "nobody is for Hughes but the people," the people are strangely sedate about it. He may be the popular choice, but he is not the popular idol. There is nobody shrieking about him in the way in which at other conventions men got apoplectic and red-faced about Bryan, or Champ Clark, or Roosevelt, or McKinley.

There have been conventions which were similarly apathetic over their candidate, but they were conventions where there was no fight, where everything was cut and dried, and there was nothing to shout over. This is the first convention within the memory of any man here when there was actually a field of candidates, when there was really doubt and a fight, where there was such utter apathy over the leading candidate.

MOOSE ASSEMBLING, CHIP ON SHOULDER

Much Belligerent Talk Heard, but Leaders Anxious for Harmony with Republicans.

ICKES ATTACKS HUGHES

Says Justice Should Come Out Boldly and Say Where He Stands on Paramount Issue.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 4.—With a goodly number of the delegates to the Progressive National Convention already on the scene, it became apparent today that Colonel Roosevelt's followers in the third party would not accept, without a fight, the Republican ultimatum that the Colonel was out of the question as the Republican nominee for President.

It was decidedly a day of bellicose pronunciamentos in the Progressive camp. Harold L. Ickes, Progressive National Committeeman from Illinois and a member of the inner council of Colonel Roosevelt's party, in a lengthy statement trained his guns on Justice Hughes. Mr. Ickes virtually accused Justice Hughes of hypocrisy in assuming the attitude that his position on the bench would preclude any statement from him to shed light on his stand with regard to the issues of the day. Mr. Ickes added that the nomination of Justice Hughes by the Progressives would be impossible unless he would tell the people in advance where he stood on Americanism and preparedness, the issues which, according to the Bull Moose contention, Roosevelt has vitalized and made dominant.

"To use the excuse of judicial dignity to avoid expressing opinions which must alienate some of his inharmonious supporters and avoid giving up a life position until actually assured of nomination reflects little credit either on the Supreme Court or on the candidate," said Mr. Ickes. "Justice Hughes broke his silence recently with his secretary's statement denying the authority of an utterance apparently favorable to Colonel Roosevelt. If the judicial dignity is not impaired by a statement unfriendly to a rival candidate, could not a statement be given out with equal propriety stating the candidate's position on the questions of the day?"

While utterances of this character, put out by a number of the Colonel's Bull Moose adherents, were echoed and re-echoed by more radical members of his party, there was a sharp division of opinion among political observers who had been watching the convention proximities as to whether they foreshadowed real trouble between the Bull Moose and the Elephant and a possible third ticket, or whether they were projected merely for the purpose of intimidating the Republicans and to enable the Progressives to drive a better bargain.

Others Spoke Softly.

In this connection it is significant that, while rampant fighting talk fell from the lips of some Progressive leaders, others spoke softly about the evidences observed among the Republicans of a desire to do everything they consistently could do in the interest of restoring harmonious relations between the Republican stalwarts and the Roosevelt seceders of 1912. George W. Perkins, Horace S. Wilkinson, Oscar S. Straus, and William H. Hotchkiss, who was the first Progressive State Chairman of Colonel Roosevelt's New York Bull Moose flock, were the sponsors for such decidedly pacific talk.

Among the incoming Progressives, as well as in the Republican camp, Justice Hughes appears to monopolize the interest. The Bull Moose leaders regard him as the only dangerous rival of Colonel Roosevelt. As for the others, with the possible exception of Elihu Root, the Progressives, on the eve of their convention, dismiss any mention of them with a mere shrug of the shoulders. As for Root, the statement came with unmistakable authority that his nomination by the Republicans would mean, not a third ticket, but a direct indorsement of Woodrow Wilson by the Progressives.

Developments in the Progressive camp today seem to afford basis for these conclusions:

The Progressives in any event will preserve intact their third party organization.

They will enter upon a scheme of cordial co-operation on national and local tickets with the Republicans in the event of the nomination of Colonel Roosevelt by the Republicans.

They will accept Justice Hughes as a candidate but not until he has stated his position on the issues, especially Americanism and preparedness.

They may accept a compromise candidate whose name has not as yet been mentioned, provided he meets the approval of Colonel Roosevelt.

If Justice Hughes or a dark horse acceptable to the Colonel is nominated the Progressives will not guarantee that their tickets will not be named in localities where circumstances seem to demand such a course for the public good.

Won't Do Anything Rash.

The Progressive convention will not, as advocated by some of the radical members of the party—possibly for effect—rush through its procedure, name Colonel Roosevelt and depart, leaving the Republicans to follow whatever course they may deem advisable, but will mark time and await action in the Republican convention before proceeding to the adoption of a platform and the nomination of a candidate.

George W. Perkins, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Progressive National Committee, spent an exceedingly busy Sunday at his headquarters in the Congress Hotel. His day was filled with conferences with Progressive leaders from various parts of the country. He saw a number of the Republican leaders, too, but not at the Blackstone. The confabs with the Republican chieftains, which it is said included Senator Boies Penrose of Pennsylvania, were held at a private apartment. Mr. Perkins admitted tonight that there had been such conferences, but declined to divulge the identity of the Republican conferees.

"They have been entirely informal," he said, "and they have been marked by a spirit of cordial friendliness. No conclusion as regards a candidate has been attained. How could we reach one? Only about 10 per cent. of the delegates have arrived in Chicago. Under the circumstances there is really nothing to go by."

Mr. Perkins said he felt very hopeful of arriving at a harmonious understanding with the Republicans on the basis of Colonel Roosevelt's nomination.

"But," Mr. Perkins was told, "the Republicans insist that Colonel Roosevelt is no Republican, and that only a 'tried and true' Republican should be the choice of a Republican convention."

Don't Forget Election, Says G. W.

"The Republicans had better not forget that there is an election as well as a nomination before they can get back to power, and that the independent vote this fall will be bigger than any time in the history of this country," said Mr. Perkins. "What the people want is not so much a 'tried and true' party man as a 'tried and true' American, and who can fill that bill like Colonel Roosevelt?"

Mr. Perkins was asked to place an interpretation on the bellicose talk of radical Progressives—how it was to be reconciled with his own optimistic prediction of harmonious relations between the Republicans and Progressives.

"Oh," he replied, "you will have to put that down to the nervous tension due to our four-year-long fight. I do not believe that the spirit which has inspired this talk runs very deep. I have every confidence that when the Progressive Convention and the proper order of business is reached, one of the things we will do will be to reaffirm our January statement, in which we pledged the party to a course which inevitably will result in a peaceful understanding if the Republicans meet us in the same conciliatory spirit."

Mr. Perkins seemed happy.

"This will be an epoch-making week in politics," he said. "All of which goes to show that it doesn't take Zeppelins and submarines to fight a world battle."

T. R. to Be Unannounced.

At a conference of Progressive leaders at the Blackstone this evening, in which E. A. Van Valkenburg of Philadelphia, William Allen White of Kansas and others participated, it was virtually decided that Colonel Roosevelt's name should not be presented to the Republican convention in a formal way by nominating and seconding speeches. It is probable the first official warning the convention will have that Colonel Roosevelt has again become a troublesome factor in Republican politics will be when the roll is called on the nominations and the first Roosevelt delegate rises to cast his vote.

This course was mapped out with a view not to leave an opening for any delegate in the convention opposed to the Colonel's nomination to rise to a point of order and blurt out the question: Is this man a Republican? It is not doubted that any such interruption to the roll call would precipitate turbulent talk and open wide the floodgates of the bitterness which still rankles as a result of the Colonel's course in 1912.

The forecast of peace, with the Colonel bossing the conventions, expressed by Mr. Perkins and some other men high in Bull Moose councils, was pronounced far too optimistic by others. It was surprising how many Progressives declared that while they still had some hope of putting the Colonel through, they did not expect to see Justice Hughes the nominee. A number of such leaders with whom THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent talked seemed to accept it as a foregone conclusion that Justice Hughes would be accepted without any difficulty by the Progressives, although others spoke in a different vein.

One of those who would be reconciled to the nomination of Hughes is Oscar S. Straus, who was the New York Bull Moose candidate for Governor four years ago, and now is at the head of the Public Service Commission in New York City by appointment of Governor Whitman.

"My first choice, of course, is Colonel Roosevelt," said Mr. Straus. "My second choice is Justice Hughes."

"Would Root be acceptable to the Progressives?" Mr. Straus was asked.

"I think not," was his reply. "I find a very strong tendency among the Progressive leaders indorse Woodrow Wilson if Root is named. I doubt whether they could be held in check if the Republicans were to make such a choice."

"On what ground could the Progressives possibly object to Justice Hughes

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CHICAGO PREPARED TO GREET 350,000

Two Political Parties and Two Organizations of Women Meet This Week.

NEGRO DELEGATES SCARCE

Wealthy Delegates Pay High Prices for Rental of Houses—Flags Everywhere.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 4.—The Windy City today gathered in and held all its breath in preparedness for launching of a great convention week, a simultaneous four-ring performance including the staging of the two large political conventions, two women's conventions, and a get-together or harmony convention designed to pour the oil of loyal intra-party acceptance on the troubled waters of contention after the choice of the Republican convention. A-flutter with flags and political whisperings, the city welcomed the incoming delegates from every train, extending to one and all at the same time the glad hand of hospitality and the eager ear if speculation, comfort and curiosity running nip and tuck.

Chicago can take care of as many visitors as ninety railroads can haul into the city. The hotels, restaurants, and boarding houses have spread themselves in a mighty effort to do it well. It is estimated that about 350,000 guests can be taken care of in the convention week. From Mayor Thompson down, Chicago has turned mine host, and the Mayor's Entertainment Committee is so busy in its ubiquitous hospitality that the badged and belabeled committeemen and sub-committeemen seem almost as numerous at times as the delegates and visitors themselves.

From the moment an entertainment committeeman ushers you into a taxicab at the station and puts your fare ticket into your hand until you strike the swarming crowd of politickers at your hotel and are ushered safely through the confusion to your room you are holding Chicago's glad hand in quiet and well-rewarded trust.

Convention Crowd Different.

The convention crowd this year is rather different from those of other days. Twelve years ago the delegates to the political conventions preferred to get the cheapest hallrooms they could find. Later the fancy spread to a room and a bath. This year there is everywhere a craving for suites of several bedrooms, with a sitting room and a bath. Everybody now wants rooms fronting on the lake, and some, as in the case of John Wanamaker, Henry Cabot Lodge, and Senator James W. Wadsworth, Jr., have rented fine homes in Michigan Avenue, belonging to families absent for the Summer, at prices said to range from $100 to $150 a day.

Except at Progressive gatherings of the sort, there have not in past years been in evidence many women. This time the male tradition of Republican conventions has been cast away. Not only are there "convention wives" present in goodly number, but there are even three women delegates—two from California and one from Montana—who will attend the convention sessions with a vim. At the Progressive Convention will be thirty-three women delegates.

Undoubtedly a large part of the attendance of women at the convention city is due to the simultaneous session of two suffrage conventions here from Monday through Wednesday—conventions of the Woman's Party and the National American Woman Suffrage Association. As with the Republicans and Progressives, they were in harmony once but are not now.

Like the men's gatherings, however, the rival conventions of the women may still be able to get along in the end with a mutual acceptance of basic principles. Maybe and maybe not. Meanwhile the Chicago Women's Auxiliary Committee welcomes and entertains the delegates to each convention as sisters all.

The Coliseum, where the Republican National Convention is to be held beginning on Wednesday, will blaze forth with a wealth of white and gold decorations when the 12,400 delegates and guests assemble there. The Auditorium, holding 4,300 persons, will, on the other hand, bulge with American bunting and State badges, in token of marked and unmistakable Americanism. Some of the Republican soothsayers point maliciously to the circumstance that the background of the Progressive Convention hall is to be decorated in solid and unmistakable blue.

Few Negro Delegates.

One color is to be nearly and notably absent in the Republican Convention. There are few negro delegates. The "broad mourning band" that used to form the fringe of each national Republican gathering has been changed by processes of elimination and whitewash to a very thin sprinkling of dusky and disconsolate brethren from the South. Louisiana, Alabama, and several other States have all traveled the so-called "lily-white" road to the convention this year.

There are not more than twenty-five of the negro delegates. Indeed, almost as numerous as the negro delegates among the politicians who chew their cigars in the hotel lobbies are the dark faces of foreign newspaper men and political students, visitors from Hawaii, Porto Rico, Alaska, Cuba, the Philippines, Japan, and China. And there are present Canadian, English, French, and Russian journalists, too; none of them talking war.

There is a surprising paucity of pictures of the Convention candidates, by the way. Chicago seems to preserve, outwardly at least, a spirit of judicial calm and strict neutrality so far. There was one window in Michigan Avenue near the Congress Hotel pasted over with Root pictures this afternoon, and several art stores displayed prominently portraits of Washington, Lincoln, and Roosevelt, but barring these and an occasional "favorite son" button on the lapel of an incoming delegate, the decorative scheme of the Western metropolis was strictly and solely American. Everywhere, drooping across the streets and from windows and balconies, were national flags, relics of yesterday's preparedness parade, which rivalled, if it did not surpass, the one held recently in New York.

In the minority, and as yet almost hidden amid the preparations and fuss over the two big conventions, is a smaller convention, to be opened on Tuesday morning by the National Republican League. John Hays Hammond, who is President of this organization, said today that it was thirty-five years old, and had a membership of 1,500,000 in 1908. It concerns itself chiefly with the younger voters, college clubs, and the like, tries to keep its hands clear of convention and preconvention strife, and comes in as a harmony register by pledging itself to support any candidate nominated by the Republican Convention.

Hammond to Address League.

Mr. Hammond said that fully 10 per cent. of the league's members were Progressives, and that it numbered among its members about seventy-five delegates and ten National Committeemen. The league convention will be held on Tuesday morning in the Florentine Room of Congress Hall, where Mayor Thompson of Chicago will welcome it. Governor Willis of Ohio will talk to first voters at this session, and Mr. Hammond will discuss national issues.

Suffrage is the badge of most of the women visitors, but it is suffrage won by different methods, entailing at present friendliness and co-operation about as marked and tender in its expression as that of the most radical Progressives and the standpatteist of the G. O. P. The Woman's Party Convention, of which Miss Alice Paul is National Chairman, and which is to hold its convention in the Blackstone Theatre tomorrow, Tuesday, and Wednesday, has not at all forgiven the National American Woman Suffrage Association, of which Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt is President, for deciding to hold its convention at the Princess Theatre on the same days.

The Woman's Party Convention is trying to organize sentiment among the alleged 4,000,000 women voters in the twelve suffrage States to compel the submission by Congress of the Susan B. Anthony constitutional amendment to the nation instead of submitting the suffrage issue to the various States of the Union. The organization would like to sway the Republican Convention to indorse this amendment, the women thereafter voting in each suffrage State against the Democratic Congress unless it submits the amendment.

The National American Woman Suffrage Association, opposing these political activities and favoring the slow process of winning over individual States, is classed by the Woman's Party delegates as antique and unpolitical in its methods and consigned to the cold forgotten limbo of mere propagandists.

About 800 of the expected 2,500 or 3,000 delegates of the Woman's Party Convention have arrived here. They hope for a hearing before the Platform Committee of the Republican Convention on Wednesday night.

The National American Woman Suffrage Association, on the other hand, intends to ask the Republican and Progressive Conventions for a general indorsement of the principle of woman suffrage, and it feels sure of receiving such indorsement.

One of the boxholders at the Progressive Convention, it was said tonight, would be Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, whose attendance was positively assured, with that of several members of her family, whether the Colonel should come or not.

Workmen were busy at the Auditorium tonight, extending the platform to accommodate the large number of people to be seated. There will be a separate raised platform for the Progressive national committeemen, grouped around and back of the speakers. Behind these will be a raised tier for 300 newspaper men, then a raised tier for distinguished guests ranged around the back of the stage. The 1,076 delegates and 800 alternates will have seats on the main floor. Some of the alternates will occupy the first balcony, and the remaining balconies will be for guests and the public.

The extension of the platform has been made necessary by the large number of delegates to the Progressive Convention, practically two-thirds of the State delegation having been doubled and some trebled in the enthusiasm with which Bull Moosers yearn to moose at convention time. Thus, New Mexico, though entitled to only five delegates, will send fifteen. The Progressive Convention, however, has only 661 votes in all.

Boxes for the Progressive Convention have sold as high as $250 each.

CONVENTION WEEK HAS ITS SIDELIGHTS

Hotel Page Astounds Delegates by Calling for Villa—Women Disagree Over Colonel.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 4.—Convention delegates or visitors from rural sections coming to Chicago with forebodings of pickpockets and warnings against flim-flammers have been treated to a surprise this year. No case of pocket picking has been found as yet, but there have been many startling discoveries of pocket-stuffing. It was amusing today to see several ardent Roosevelt men reach down into their pockets for coin and draw out in amazement handfuls of small blue tickets labeled: "Put on your overcoat and hustle for Hughes." The Justice of the Supreme Court having no official boomer, it was impossible to find out who put the cards into the coats.

There was another mystery unsolved today. A hotel page, brimful of good faith, swung solemnly through the crowded lobby and corridors of the Congress for fifteen minutes, calling in ear-splitting yells: "General Pancho Villa!" After wrestling valiantly during that time with the problem that has given so much pause to the United States Army, the boy returned amid grinning crowds and reported to the desk that he couldn't find the General.

Mrs. C. H. Wharton, an attractive Seattle woman and President of the Womens' Roosevelt Club, is circulating among the Republican delegates a petition signed by 1,000 women of Seattle begging the convention to nominate Colonel Roosevelt. Mrs. Wharton has a faculty of keeping her eyes on Colonel Roosevelt's nomination and the delegates she is addressing at the same time. They are dark eyes. She is negotiating for the privilege of introducing the petition on the floor of the convention.

On the other hand, the women delegates to the Republican Convention are opposed to Colonel Roosevelt's nomination. They are Mrs. Olive C. Cole of Los Angeles, Miss Abbie C. Krebs of San Francisco, and Mrs. Louise Lusk of Missoula, Mont. The two California women are particularly outspoken in their opposition to Colonel Roosevelt's quondam running partner, Hiram Johnson of California.

William H. Hotchkiss, who was recently indicted by the Kings County Grand Jury in connection with the wiretapping inquiry in New York, is telling of a telephone message he received immediately afterward from George W. Perkins, who was indicted in connection with the insurance investigation years ago:

"Hello," said Mr. Perkins. "This is the President of the Indictment Club. He welcomes you as its Secretary."

Washingtonians who arrived in Chicago today thought at first they had at last found a real and imposing Hughes boomer. They discovered him in the person of Archie M. Stevenson, known as "Big Steve," of Denver. Mr. Stevenson bears a most striking resemblance to Chief Justice White of the Supreme Court. When the discoverers of the "Chief Justice" booming the Associate Justice finally discovered that "Big Steve" was an ardent Roosevelt man, the newly-located Hughes boom burst in laughter.

In the quarters of Senator Sherman of Illinois the hopes of that favorite son are being linked with a banner which was carried in the campaign of 1860 when Abraham Lincoln was nominated for the Presidency. The banner occupies a prominent place in the decorations of the Gold Room. It is the property of Mrs. Jacob Fullenwider of Mechanicsburg, Sangamon County, and is highly prized by her. Senator Sherman's campaign manager is said to have given a bond of $10,000 to insure the safe return of the banner. A special policeman has been detailed to guard the relic.

The only propaganda by pictures seems to be carried on by the suffrage organizations. They have liberally distributed their placards announcing "Our hat's in the ring," and "Suffrage first."

One of the "convention wives" is nursing no delusions about the convention pleasures in store for her. "The convention wife," she said, when found tonight in one of the least crowded corners of the Congress Hotel, "must have unfailing patience and understanding—more of it even than at home. If her husband forgets all about her, including his appointments with her, leaves her waiting for him in a hotel lobby for hours, neglects his meals and hers, stays out all night at a conference or caucus and lets her find or lose her way alone—well, she must simply accept it as all in the game, and never let it ruffle her feelings."

Just then her husband appeared, and she acted naturally, but not as advertised. He was still listening to her when she pushed him out of sight and into Michigan Avenue.

SETTLE LOUISIANA CONTEST.

Both Delegations Seated, Each Member with Half a Vote.

CHICAGO, June 4.—The Louisiana delegate contest, which has caused the Republican National Committee more concern than any other, was settled today when an amicable agreement was reached, whereby both delegations will be seated, each member with half a vote. This agreement will be announced when the National Committee resumes the hearing of contests at 9 o'clock tomorrow morning.

The agreement contemplates, also, the resignation of Victor Loisel as National Committeeman from Louisiana. Each delegation has a candidate for the place, but it was said today the choice probably would go to Armand Romain of New Orleans, who is a member of the regular delegation.

For two days members of the National Committee have been working for a settlement of the question. The contesting delegation asserted its right to appear in the convention on the ground that the Louisiana State Convention was held in a hotel from which negroes were barred.

National Committeemen Fred W. Estabrook of New Hampshire, T. K. Niedringhaus of Missouri, and Ralph E. Williams of Oregon, acted as intermediaries between the contending factions and formulated the agreement which ended the contest. Members of the contesting delegation have asked the National Committee to pass a resolution condemning "Lily Whiteism," which, it is charged, caused the dispute.

The Georgia contest, which was decided on Thursday and Friday, will be carried before the Credentials Committee, it was announced by members of the Johnson faction, to which the National Committee gave five seats, eleven going to the Jackson faction.

It is expected that the hearing of contests will be completed tomorrow. There is still a strong element in the committee favoring refusal to seat any of the delegates from the District of Columbia. The Texas contest involving eleven seats is the most important one to be decided.

Gov. Carlson Can Not Go to Chicago

DENVER, June 4.—Governor George Carlson is critically ill and will be unable to act as a delegate at large at the Republican National Convention at Chicago, according to an announcement made by his Secretary tonight. Governor Carlson recently suffered a severe attack of tonsilitis.

TO URGE PROHIBITION IN PARTY PLATFORMS

Educators, in New Movement, Say 5,000,000 Votes Will Go with Dry Plank.

HAVE FOUR EX-GOVERNORS

To Tell Chicago and St. Louis Delegates That Issue Is Adjunct to Preparedness.

An independent prohibition movement has been organized to try to obtain the adoption of a prohibition plank in either the Chicago or St. Louis platform or both. The movement includes well-known Republicans and Democrats. The working Committee of Sixty has four former Governors, many educators of prominence, well-known medical men, and labor officials.

Most of those who are furthering this effort believe the Prohibition Party to be a useless cog in the political machinery of the country. They say that they can pledge 5,000,000 votes to the party that puts prohibition in its platform. They say that, in view of the success with which foreign Governments have dealt with the liquor question in the war zones and its importance to this country in connection with preparedness, the way is opened here for this problem to become a practical political and economic issue in national affairs.

The Committee of Sixty includes ex-Governors Eugene N. Foss of Massachusetts, J. Frank Hanly, Indiana; Samuel R. Van Sant, Minnesota, and Arthur Capper of Kansas; Dr. Haven Emerson, President New York Department of Health; Professor Jacques Loeb, Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research; Warren S. Stone, Grand Chief, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; John B. Lennon, Treasurer of the American Federation of Labor; Colonel L. M. Maus, Secretary of the Tuberculosis Commission, Frankfort, Ky.; Dr. J. M. Hurty, State Health Commissioner of Indiana; Dr. Irving Fisher, Professor of Political Economy at Yale University; Professors E. A. Ross, University of Wisconsin, E. S. Bogardus, University of Southern California; George E. Howard, University of Nebraska, and Dr. Dudley A. Sargent, Director of the Hemenway Gymnasium, Harvard.

Others include William F. Slocum, President Colorado College; Henry C. King, President Oberlin College; Dr. Charles N. Little, Dean of the College of Engineering, University of Idaho; Professor Samuel McC. Lindsay, Chairman National Child Labor Commission and Professor of Social Legislation at Columbia University; Dr. M. V. O'Shea, Professor of Education, University of Wisconsin; Guy P. Benton, President University of Vermont; Dr. William A. White, Superintendent of the Government Hospital for the Insane; Professor Charles R. Stockard, University Medical School, New York, and William Allen White, the author.

APPROVES GLYNN AND JAMES

Wilson Wires McCombs Concerning Chairmen of National Convention.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—Approval of the selection or ex-Governor Martin H. Glynn of New York as temporary Chairman and indorsement of United States Senator Ollie M. James of Kentucky for permanent Chairman of the Democratic National Convention at St. Louis were expressed in a telegram from President Wilson to William F. McCombs, Chairman of the National Committee, last night. Secretary Tumulty gave out the message tonight. It follows:

Hon. William F. McCombs, St. Louis:

I have heard with gratification of the selection of Martin H. Glynn as temporary Chairman. A strong body of opinion, with which I concur, centres on Ollie James for permanent Chairman. I would be gratified by his selection.

WOODROW WILSON.

Senator James was permanent Chairman of the Baltimore convention, which nominated President Wilson. There have been few instances in the Democratic Party of the same man presiding over two consecutive National Conventions.

URGE TWO 1864 PLANKS

American Society Wants Chicago Platform to Emphasize Patriotism.

The American Society, of which Rear Admiral Caspar F. Goodrich is President, will submit to the Resolutions Committee of the Republican Convention at Chicago the following planks, urging that they be incorporated in the platform:

As we have in the past steadily maintained the rights of our naturalized citizens against the exercise of any authority over them or claim of service or duty by them on the part of any foreign Government, so now we recognize for them their obligation to the nation of a full and loyal recognition of the duties assumed by them on naturalization—the exact equivalent of the obligation imposed upon our native citizens at birth—a full and loyal support of and adherence to the United States of America in word, thought, and deed. We unhesitatingly remind all citizens of the United States, native and naturalized, that the rights bestowed upon them by our institutions are coupled with the equivalent duty of sustaining those institutions unimpaired. And we denounce any citizen, native or naturalized, who fails to pay undivided allegiance to the United States of America and to live a life in active harmony with our language and our fundamental institutions.

We record and reaffirm our unalterable loyalty and unswerving fidelity to the Constitution of the United States and the principles of American liberty. We declare it the highest duty of every citizen to maintain them against all enemies, whether open or covert, and we regard as worthy of public confidence those only who cordially uphold and maintain in inviolate integrity the principles proclaimed in this resolution.

These planks were taken from two sections of the Republican platform of 1864.

PHILIP MORRIS

"The LITTLE BROWN BOX"

PLAIN END CORK TIP

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Particularly interesting at this time are the following specialities in our varied stock:

Imported Flat-braided Rush Porch Rugs in natural color, with black in border.

Oval shape, size	3 ft. x 6 ft.	$2.00
" " "	4 ft. x 7 ft. 6 in.	4.00
" " "	6 ft. 8 in. x 10 ft.	6.75
" " "	7 ft. 6 in. x 11 ft. 2 in.	8.50
" " "	9 ft. x 12 ft.	9.75
" " "	11 ft. 8 in. x 15 ft.	18.00
Round " "	6 ft. 8 in. x 6 ft. 8 in.	4.75

Old-fashioned Rag Rugs made of entirely new, clean cotton materials, in quaint Colonial designs and colorings. All sizes, from 2.6 x 5 ft. to 9.0 x 12 ft. Size 9 ft. x 12 ft., *$10.50 to $38.50.*

"Willow" Grass Rugs for Porches and Summer Cottage Living and Dining Rooms, in new plain and figured effects. Many sizes, from 3.0 x 6.0 ft. at $1.55, to 9.0 x 15.0 ft. at $11.25.

Fifth Avenue & 47th St., New York

SPEAK, MR. HUGHES, SAYS OYSTER BAY

Continued from Page 1.

the effect the challenge to Justice Hughes will have on the deliberations of the delegates in Chicago. Some see as the chief importance of the Bonheur statement the implication it carries that Roosevelt is frankly hostile to Hughes. How far that hostility would lead the Colonel is a question he does not answer, and none of his supporters is authorized to answer it for him.

Mr. Roosevelt, discussing the North Sea battle, referred the correspondents to his 1908 message, in which he urged a bigger navy, and added:

"What I then wrote applies without the dotting of a I or the crossing of a T today. It has been criminal for our people to spend twenty-two months without making any preparation, so that we are no better fitted now than two years ago, in spite of the fact of this world cataclysm."

Colonel Roosevelt was asked if he had heard any reports of importance over his private wire from Chicago and whether anything had occurred there which would demand his presence.

"No," he said, "I don't expect to go there. Your question reminds me of similar questions put by an interviewer. He said, 'Colonel, on what train are you going to Chicago?' 'I am not going to Chicago,' I replied. 'Well, then, Colonel,' he continued, 'on what train are you not going to Chicago?'"

Colonel Roosevelt received a letter today through Thomas C. Desmond, Treasurer of the Roosevelt Non-Partisan League, pledging him the support of Edward L. Hearn of the Casualty Company of America. It read.

New York, June 3, 1916.

My Dear Mr. Desmond: I am delighted to accept your invitation to serve on the Advisory Committee of the Roosevelt Non-Partisan League.

The opportunity to perform a high, patriotic service to their country is before the delegates to the coming National Republican Convention. If they hope to win the support of the voters of this country at the November election, they must cast aside their dark lanterns of political expediency and stop chasing through the trenches of political uncertainty and come out in the broad daylight and face the real necessity of nominating the one American who at this crisis in our national history measures up to the responsibility of so directing the affairs of our country that it will be in a position to respond to the world-imposed task of leading the civilized nations of the earth to a solution of the problems of Peace and Humanity.

The one man who stands pre-eminently for the highest patriotic sentiments of American citizenship is Theodore Roosevelt. Because of his experience and because of his deeds as well as words, there is no question but that if nominated at the national convention he will not only bring success to his party, but will prove to be the ideal man at this time to lead our country, so young and yet so great among the nations of the earth, destined as she is to take a foremost part in helping work out and solve the great world problems of our times. Yours very truly, EDWARD L. HEARN.

Colonel Roosevelt had a steady stream of visitors today, all promising him their support. None, however, was important from the political standpoint.

ROOTERS OFF FOR CHICAGO.

Ten Carloads of Progressives Go to Work for Roosevelt.

Declaring for Roosevelt first, last, and all the time, 150 prominent Progressives, including eighty delegates to the National Convention, left the Grand Central Terminal at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon in a ten-car special train for Chicago. John J. O'Connell, Chairman of the New York County Committee of the Progressive Party, said just before the train started:

"We are prepared to fight, and will fight to the finish against anyone else being named, and in making this fight we will call persons and things by their real names. It is generally conceded that Colonel Roosevelt's doctrines are to be the issues, and we have full comprehension of the political wisdom which will jump at these issues and gag at the only man who can present them and win with them. No pussyfooter can represent those issues, and there is only one man who can."

Mr. O'Connell said he spoke the sentiments of practically all of the Progressives on the train, and those who were near by agreed. Among these were Timothy Healy, a labor leader; Richard A. Purdy, Treasurer of the Progressive County Committee; ex-City Chamberlain Charles H. Hyde, Deputy Register William Halpin, Commissioner of Charities John A. Kingsbury, Assistant Corporation Counsel William J. Millard and Frank D. Cunniffe. Timothy Healy said:

"I have followed the career of Colonel Roosevelt for many years, and I want to say that he has done more for labor than all the other Presidents of the United States put together."

Commissioner of Accounts Leonard M. Wallstein predicted that the Progressives would "bring back the bacon." Commissioner Kingsbury said he was going to Chicago to vote for a dark horse—Colonel Roosevelt. Several of those on the train are not in politics. An active recruit to the cause of Colonel Roosevelt will be Harry K. Thaw, according to Frank K. Johnston, one of Thaw's lawyers. He said Thaw would board the special at Cleveland and accompany the delegation to the convention. Thaw came out with a statement some time ago that he was for Colonel Roosevelt.

Jacob Cash, a City Marshal, who served during the Spanish-American War, threw out a piece of paper from his window just as the train was starting, on which he had written:

"I am going to Chicago personally in the interests of Colonel Roosevelt, because I am satisfied without a doubt that he is the only citizen in America today who can actually compel all the warring nations of Europe to respect the American people. Furthermore, he is the only man who can defeat Wilson, and he is the only man in the United States the Democratic Party fears."

PROGRESSIVES FOR ROOSEVELT ALONE

Even If He Urges Hughes or Wood, Says One, They Won't Yield.

Special to The New York Times.

ON BOARD THE PROGRESSIVE SPECIAL, UTICA, June 4.—Among the New York delegates to the Progressive National Convention who are on board the progressive special are Commissioner of Charities Kingsbury, Walter S. Johnson, Chairman of the State Committee; Chairman O'Connell of the New York County Committee; President Moskowitz of the Civil Service Commission; Katharine B. Davis, Chairman of the Parole Board; Elon C. Hooker, Treasurer of the National Committee; Miss Alice Carpenter, President of the Woman's Roosevelt League, and Mrs. Francis deL. Hyde of New Jersey, Vice Chairman of the Eastern State Commission of the Roosevelt Woman's League.

Hamilton Fish, Jr., a delegate, said:

"Roosevelt will be nominated for President by the Progressive Convention. Even if Roosevelt would come to Chicago and plead for the nomination of General Wood or Justice Hughes, the Progressive Convention would disregard the request. The spirit of the Progressive delegates is such that it is inconceivable that the convention will nominate any one but Roosevelt. He is the logical man. No other candidate can defeat Wilson."

Miss Alice Carpenter announced that Miss Anne Morgan had telegraphed from French Lick Springs requesting to be enrolled in the Women's Roosevelt League. Either Oscar S. Straus, Chairman of the Public Service Commission, or Chairman O'Connell of the New York County Committee, will be Chairman of the New York State Progressive delegation.

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Sixth Avenue at Nineteenth Street

WOMEN'S Pumps, Colonials and Oxfords at prices that mean exceptional values but which we cannot keep down much longer. In spite of the leather stringency our style assortments are complete and the size-ranges extensive as usual.

$5

The new Lenox pump in black kid—light soles—Louis heels.

J. M. Gidding & Co.

564-566 and 568 Fifth Avenue, 46th and 47th Sts.

Begin—today

SEMI-ANNUAL CLEARANCE

OF GOWNS—WRAPS—SUITS
COATS—BLOUSES and MILLINERY

at reductions of

ONE-THIRD to ONE-HALF

less than regular prices

(In many instances sale prices are even less than half)

A Most Exceptional Limited Offering of

Saks Suits for Men

Specially Priced for This Occasion

at $22.00

And every suit Saks-made from the loom to the label!

¶ *The actual, regular, former and future* selling prices of these Suits are substantially higher than $22—but it is against our policy to publish them.

¶ The reason is simple: This is an extraordinary event, and we cannot afford to fall into a common clothing practice and run the risk of having a genuine opportunity confused with a bad habit!

The purpose of these great values in Saks Suits at $22 is to demonstrate our initiative in one of the most difficult woolen seasons ever known!

¶ Of course, initiative is our business. It's nothing new for us to set the pace for values. But we are eclipsing ourselves on this occasion, and we are doing it under adverse conditions, like a horse that hangs up a new record on a wet track.

¶ In an era of unprecedented prices for woolens and all the *et ceteras* of clothes-making, we have assembled for this event a line of suit values such as New Yorkers have never before seen in the height of the Summer season.

Single-breasted Models—Double-breasted Models—Pleated Back Models—New Norfolk Models. And that doesn't mean just four models—it means forty models and then some.

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

TEUTONS PROCLAIM LOYALTY TO AMERICA

100,000 Gather at Sheepshead Bay Speedway to Celebrate "Liberty Day."

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES

Henry Weismann Says He Hopes They Will Be Heard in Chicago —Patriotic Songs Sung.

More than 100,000 American-Germans and American-Austro-Hungarians gathered at the Sheepshead Bay Speedway yesterday to proclaim their loyalty and love as citizens of the United States. The hyphen, however, was not hid. It was emphasized and praised as the tie that bound those of foreign origin to the land of their adoption.

The demonstration, which drew together probably the largest number of persons who ever assembled in one place under private auspices, was in denial of the charge that American citizens of Teutonic extraction have their hearts across the sea while their heads and hands seek material advantage in the United States. Those who have made this charge were hurled under a blanket condemnation in a Declaration of Principles adopted by acclamation by the great throng.

Henry Weismann, President of the German-American Alliance of the State of New York, read the declaration, saying as he did so:

Hopes Chicago Will Hear.

"I hope the voice of the 100,000 American citizens assembled here will be heard in Chicago, so that those gathering there may know that we look with disapproval upon the effort to divide America on racial lines."

The people were brought together to celebrate "American Liberty Day," under the auspices of the German-American Societies and the Austro-Hungarian American Societies of New York and New Jersey. Every feature of the program, except the athletic games, was of a patriotic nature, and the climax of the ceremonies was reached when some 1,000 girls, dressed in red, white and blue, marched past the grand stand in the formation of an American flag, while the band played "The Star-Spangled Banner." The thousands in the grand stand rose, lifted their hats and cheered. The flag measured about 200 by 400 feet and was said to be the largest American flag of fabric or humanity ever made. The red and white dresses of the girls made the stripes, and the star-spangled field of blue was made by girls clothed in the colors, who carried large silver stars. It was the only flag in sight, except one—the emblem of the recently asserted Irish Republic, which was carried in the parade by a small body of Irish Volunteers.

The Irish participated in the celebration to a slight extent and will share in the gate receipts.

Declaration of Principles.

The declaration of principles, after it had been read to as many thousands as could crowd within the reach of Mr. Weismann's voice, was submitted to a vote by Alphonse G. Knoble, Chairman of the American Liberty Day Executive Committee. There was a mighty volume of "Ayes" when Mr. Knoble called for the affirmative vote and dead silence when he shouted, "All those opposed will say 'No.'" The declaration was as follows:

We, the citizens of German and Austro-Hungarian stock, assembled to celebrate American Liberty Day at the Sheepshead Bay Speedway, on the fourth day of June, 1916, take this occasion to reaffirm our faith and hope in America and the free institutions as the abiding guarantee of its greatness and as the ideal of the undying cause of human brotherhood the world over.

While the Old World is going through the agonies of a conflict which has aroused and turned into unprecedented channels Europe's racial hatred of centuries past and is setting at naught for generations to come the teachings of liberty and fraternity, the American people, enjoying the blessings of liberty and humanity, continue to pursue at the sacred shrine to which mankind clings as the last hope of the world's salvation from a rule of force as against that of law, liberty, and order.

Deeply sensitive of this condition and of the great loss of being a living part of a nation so favored, a nation serene in the midst of chaos, a nation composed of all the races and peoples of the earth, exhibiting a magnificent example of neighborly and fraternal struggle abroad, and yet happy and contented to preserve the bond of common brotherhood in our own land, anxious for the points of union rather than of dissent, we, the American people of foreign birth or descent, emphasize our loyalty to the flag and to a system of government sanctified by the sacrifices of centuries, and the certainty of a still more promising future.

America first of all, we who, by reason of our sympathies with and ancestral ties for the Motherland, with its burden of sorrows, appreciate most deeply the unfortunate conditions of a land beset by hostile neighbors and doomed to bear the cross of acts of racial and national conflicts, is not an empty phrase. Our devotion is the deeper because of our consciousness that America, in spite of its greatness, is the only great country destined to solve the problems of a world peace and of giving to man a steadily growing measure of liberty and the equal opportunities possible only where popular rights defy the pretensions of class, caste, or hereditary privileges.

We therefore view with concern the attempt to question our loyalty because of a natural sympathy with the land of our forefathers in a struggle for existence and progress among the Nations. Brothers, sisters of non-German stock a feeling of mistrust, if not hatred, against citizens of German stock or descent.

Every attempt to divide Americans on racial lines should be abhorrent to all, and politicians who seek to inflame the unthinking on this question in order to curry favor with those who are brought to attention on Americanism should be repudiated at the polls.

A dear ear should be turned to the demagogue who tries to exploit the great patriotic sentiment for ample national defenses and arousing national strife and reflecting on the loyalty of millions of men who have declared their disapproval of his conduct in sowing the seeds of racial strife and arousing a spirit of shallow jingoism fraught with danger to the country's peace.

We are second to none in our approval of adequate preparedness of our national defenses on land and sea, but we would also urge that in addition to better military and naval equipment, such preparedness begin in homes and schools, extend to workshops and counting rooms, and to every activity where the bodies, minds, and souls of boys and men may be disciplined, steeled, and molded to bid obedience to the national laws and to regard the interests of city, State, and nation not as a pawn in the hands of individual self-seekers, but as the common purpose to which all selfish ends must yield.

We have no issue with those who assert the rights of our country on land and sea wherever they are impaired and irrespective of any country that may invade them. On the contrary, while truly solicitous and hopeful of our continued peace as long as our dignity permits, we strongly favor a policy of firmness that will enable America to at all times effectively raise its voice in the council of nations for law, order, and protection of the weak, but we also urge that such a policy to command respect both at home and abroad and to afford ample protection to American property as well as lives should be enforced with equal firmness against all aggressors.

We hope for an early peace and that our beloved country may be the medium of its early restoration. We hope for and shall support such men, candidates, and parties as will stand for these principles, for America first, last, and all of the time.

As an earnest of our spirit and of our willingness to share every burden that may come to our people with zeal equal to that of all citizens, we point to the record of the past achievements of the men of German stock in the woodlands of Pennsylvania and the valleys of New York, where German industry and prowess helped to blaze the way to civilization.

Today, the hallowed memories of Pastorius, Steuben, De Kalb, Schurz, Sigel, and 180,000 men of German birth who fought for the Union are revived through this great gathering. They speak with the eloquence of a silence that requires no interpretation. To it we add the pledge of their descendants that their heritage as well as their faith is ours.

Noisy Events Barred.

The celebration was held despite the efforts of the Sunday Observance Association to prevent it. After an argument before Justice Callaghan of the Supreme Court of Brooklyn that lasted until midnight on Saturday, the Sunday Observance Association was restrained from interfering with the proceedings as scheduled, automobile races and other noisy events being excepted in the injunction. The committee simply struck such exceptions from their program and Sheriff Riegelmann of Kings County, who was present throughout the day with a force of deputies, did not have to act once.

The athletic games began at 9:45 in the morning and lasted until the middle of the afternoon. An account of the games appears elsewhere in THE TIMES.

The concerts began in the afternoon and continued until dark. Songs native to Germany and Austria-Hungary and American patriotic airs were sung by the United Singers of the Counties of New York, Kings, Queens, Bronx, and Hudson of New Jersey, Carl Pique and Otto C. F. Leddin being the conductors.

Among the songs was "Liberty," a song written for the occasion and dedicated to American Liberty Day by Ted S. Barron.

The parade of historical floats was composed to emphasize peace and patriotism, with added commemoration of Teutonic heroes of America. "America, the Land of All Nations," was the title of the first, and showed Columbia on an elevated platform proudly looking over a group costumed to represent the various nations that have contributed to American immigration. The second float depicted "The Death of General Herchelmer," the Alerman-American who fought in the Revolution and to whom a monument was decreed by Congress. The Rev. Peter Muhlenberg, "The Fighting Preacher of the Revolution," was shown in the third float, General von Steuben, and the sixth showed "Molly Pitcher, the Woman at the Guns," who was born in Germany and whose maiden name was Ludwig. German sympathizers were British red coats in the float depicting the evacuation of New York by King George's soldiers on Nov. 25, 1783, and behind this was a statue of Liberty holding aloft the torch of enlightenment. General Franz Sigel was commemorated in float No. 10, and No. 11 was a memorial to "The 170,000 Germans Who Fought for the Union."

The last float was entitled "Peace." It was preceded in the procession by twenty-five girls dancing classic dances and 100 young women dressed in white, who carried white lilies. Behind it marched another hundred young women carrying cornucopias to symbolize the plentitude of peace.

The floats were designed and built by Llewellyn Bruce, the costumes were by L. Simon, and the wigs and make-ups by Charles Winkelman.

The float in memory of the Germans who fought in the civil war carried the real little soldier of the day. She was Celia Seawood, 9 years old, of 44 East End Avenue. She rode on the float dressed as a page, and, after the procession was riding on the front seat of an automobile when some object said to be a dangerous wire struck the windshield and smashed it. A piece of glass struck Celia on the chin and cut to the bone. She was rushed to the emergency hospital on the grounds, where a surgeon took seven stitches in the wound, after which nurses bound the child's head. Although no anaesthetic was used, the little girl uttered not even whimper throughout the operation.

The hospital, which was in charge of volunteer doctors and nurses, had a busy day. More than twenty-five cases were treated in it, most of them being heat prostrations. All were sent to their homes from the field.

In the evening the celebration took the form of noiseless illuminations. A large figure of the Statue of Liberty was outlined in fire, and "flower pots" of multicolored flames burned about her.

A CAPTAIN OF MARINES KILLED IN WEST INDIES

Hirshinger Hit by a Stray Shot While Leading Landing Party in Santo Domingo.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—Captain Herbert Jay Hirshinger of the United States Marine Corps, one of the best officers in the service, was shot and killed when the American marine force landed and occupied Puerto Plata, Santo Domingo, on May 31. Captain Hirshinger was shot in the head while making the landing in command of the marine detachment from the battleship Rhode Island. He was taken ashore and died the next day, but news of the tragedy reached the Navy Department, in a dispatch from Admiral Caperton, only today. There was no other casualty during the landing and apparently no organized resistance. While details are lacking, it appears that Captain Hirshinger was killed by a stray shot.

The Navy Department tonight sent a telegram to Mrs. Hirshinger, the Captain's widow, who is in Boston with their only child, a daughter. Mrs. Hirshinger is from Baltimore and married Captain Hirshinger about twelve years ago.

Captain Hirshinger was only recently ordered to the West Indies. For some time he had been in command of the marine detachment on the battleship Rhode Island. About two weeks ago, after the battleships Rhode Island and New Jersey were ordered placed in reserve, their marine detachments were sent to Santo Domingo to serve as reinforcements. They sailed from Boston on the scout cruiser Salem. Arriving at Santo Domingo City, they were transferred to the gunboat Sacramento. Last week the American Consulate at Puerto Plata was robbed, and the American Consul asked for protection.

The landing party was commanded by Major Charles B. Hatch, who was until recently in charge of the marine recruiting station at Boston, and consisted of 120 marines.

Captain Hirshinger was born in Georgia, Sept. 13, 1878. He received his promotion to be Captain Dec. 7, 1903. He has seen the usual service of a marine corps officer on board ship and in foreign lands, including a tour on duty between 1911 and 1913 at Olongapo in the Philippine Islands. Before being placed in charge of the marine detachment on the battleship Rhode Island, to the latter part of 1915, he was in command of the Marine Barracks at Bremerton Navy Yard on the west coast.

Secretary Daniels today ordered the Fourth Regiment of Marines from San Diego, Cal., to Haiti, for use under the direction of Rear Admiral Caperton either in that country or Santo Domingo as occasion demands.

There are about 700 men in this regiment, which is commanded by Colonel J. H. Pendleton. It is believed here that the regiment will be sent to Puerto Plata.

The force of marines on the island now aggregates 2,000 men, and includes the First and Second Regiments of Marines, and the Marine Artillery Battalion.

OPPOSES TARIFF BOARD.

Representative Bailey Would Give Such Powers to Congress.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—Representative Bailey of Pennsylvania, who is regarded as one of the spokesmen of William Jennings Bryan in the House of Representatives, tonight announced his opposition to President Wilson's plan for a nonpartisan tariff commission. He attacked the bill introduced by Representative Rainey of Illinois, which is an Administration measure, and announced that he would offer a counterproposition calling for an appropriation of $250,000 for the use of the House Ways and Means Committee and the Senate Finance Committee in employing experts to gather statistics for use in considering tariff legislation.

"I regard the Tariff Board proposition with the same disfavor now that I regarded it when it came up under Republican rule in 1911," said Mr. Bailey. "Democrats at that time denounced the scheme as a fraud, and when they obtained control they proceeded to starve the Taft Tariff Board to death. I am inclined to think it has never been missed. Only the slightest attention was paid to its findings by Congress when it came to framing the Underwood act. Nor will another tariff board fare better, should it be decided that one be created. The Tariff Commission of 1883 had its labor for its pains.

"Under my plan the revenue power still rests where it belongs, with Congress, not with a board appointed by the Executive and responsible to him."

DR. EATON ASSAILED FOR WILSON ATTACK

"Outrage!" Man in the Audience Cries as Pastor Condemns Acts of President.

CROWD CHEERS AND HISSES

After Brief Clash with the Speaker Interrupter Leaves Y. M. C. A. and Address Goes On.

A bitter attack on the policies of President Wilson's Government, especially the manner in which it has dealt with the war in Europe and the situation in Mexico, was made at the West Side Y. M. C. A. yesterday by the Rev. Dr. Charles A. Eaton, pastor of the Madison Avenue Baptist Church. Dr. Eaton kept his audience in a tumult of approval, mixed with some disapprobation as he expressed himself tired of our country's "day to day policy of opportunism, of let-aloneism, and of watchful waiting."

Finally a man in the audience, who said that, as member of the Y. M. C. A., he could not tolerate such an address, got up and left the building. He declined to give his name, but before he went out, he and Dr. Eaton had a brief colloquy, in which he characterized the latter's words as an "outrage," while the speaker appealed to the meeting to know if it was not too bad a man could not voice his private convictions without having some one quarrel with him about it. A few hissed the speaker and applauded his opponent as the latter took his hat and walked away.

In beginning his speech, the subject of which was "Pacifist or Militarist, Must We Choose Between Them?" Dr. Eaton said that this nation had to take sides in the world war, had to play its part, despite what the President said about neutrality.

"Every American has a right to his convictions," said the speaker, "every true citizen of this country has the inalienable right to think as he pleases and say what he pleases without hindrance. Even the alien who may not have the liberty to interfere."

He then went on to describe pacifism, as contrasted with militarism, urging a careful avoidance of each as a safe middle ground. From this he went on to criticism of the Government, which, he said, lived from day to day policy, dodging bombs and bricks.

"Every citizen of this nation has a right to go where he will in the same safety as if he were sitting on the steps of the throne of God," the speaker declared. "We should have prepared and announced our decision at the beginning of the European war that our rights should be respected, no matter whom we might have to fight.

"The Mexican situation is a disgrace. When the Columbus outrage occurred, instead of going with the Allied Commissioners we patted Carranza on the back as if it had been a wedding party, while we scoured America to collect enough troops for a posse. And now our soldiers are 100 miles down in Mexico, threatened by overwhelming forces of trained soldiers. We were and are on the verge of a terrible tragedy there."

When the Lusitania sank, he continued, "a man told me, as if in extenuation of the loss of 1,198 American women and children, that they had been warned. Suppose that the right to life were only citizens save their own Government? If we had been of the same calibre as our fathers the world would have trembled at that act, for the world would have known that the United States would have turned the world upside down and thrown into battle as necessary to avenge the slaying of our people."

At this point there was obvious unrest among his hearers, and one rose and asked Dr. Eaton what he would have done had he been President Wilson when the Lusitania warnings were published.

"I would have ordered Count von Bernstorff to leave the country on those warnings," said Dr. Eaton striding down the aisle amid applause and hisses, "to withdraw them before night or I would have asked for his recall."

The dissenter at this turned to the audience.

"This is an outrage," he said, "that this man is allowed to come into this building as he did and talk about our President."

Then he turned and hurried out.

KITCHIN WON ALL COUNTIES.

Majority Leader Got Big Majority in Fight for Renomination.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—Majority Leader Kitchin has won his fight for renomination for Congress in North Carolina by a majority of 7,000 votes. This was stated tonight by Mr. Kitchin's friends in Washington, following the receipt of incomplete returns. Reports from practically all of the representative wards in the Second North Carolina District, which Mr. Kitchin represents, indicate that he carried every county.

It was the impression here that the supporters of Clingman Mitchell, the Democratic floor leader's opponent, were making a purely personal fight on him, and that the issue of Kitchin's attitude on legislative policies of President Wilson were used as a mere gutter.

It was held that Mitchell, since the floor leader has indorsed the Army and Navy bills and the Shipping bill, all of which have passed the House with the aid of his support and vote, this could not be made a strong issue in the fight against his renomination. The real issue was injected but, since the appointment by Mr. Kitchin of a Postmaster at Wilson, the seat of the opposition. No one here attempts to comment upon the probable result had Kitchin's attitude as floor leader been a clear-cut issue in the primary, and the North Carolina Democrats in Washington said the result of the Kitchin race could not now be construed as an expression of opinion of the North Carolina voters on the President's preparedness program.

Mr. Kitchin, although hopeful for a big victory, did not believe that he would be able to carry Hertie and Wilson counties by any substantial majority, yet he did. He said he had spent only $100 during the entire campaign, the bulk of which went to clerk hire and campaign literature.

LASHED BY HIS WIFE IN HOTEL ANSONIA

Crowd in Lobby Sees Albert J. Hart Try to Dodge Little Woman's Blows.

INSISTS ON HER ARREST

They Aid an Abused Wife in Police Station, Then Husband Leaves Watch for Mrs. Hart's Bail.

A well-dressed woman of petite physique walked into the Hotel Ansonia, Broadway and Seventy-third Street, yesterday afternoon about 5 o'clock and asked that Albert J. Hart be told that "a lady was waiting to see him." When Mr. Hart stepped from the elevator a few minutes later she walked up to him, pulled a Western riding quirt from under a wrap, and began to beat him about the face and head. Mr. Hart tried with ill success to dodge the leather whip with its two lashes, while the encounter created immense excitement among a score or more of persons in the lobby.

A woman rushed to the Broadway door of the hotel just as Policeman Porter of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station was passing. She led him into the hotel. Porter forced his way between Mr. Hart and his caller, but the woman dodged about him, and again cut Mr. Hart across the face. Then she turned as if to go, when Mr. Hart insisted that Porter arrest her.

"She's my wife," he said, "and I want her arrested."

The three, followed by a small crowd of the curious, went to the West Sixty-eighth Street Station. As they entered Lieutenant Leary was listening to the story of a woman who was telling him that her husband had allowed her only 50 cents a week to live on, although he made $30 a week. She said that yesterday afternoon he had locked her out of the room they occupied. Lieutenant Leary got the Florence Crittenton Home on the telephone and arranged that the woman should spend the night there.

Almoners to Abused Wife.

As the complaining wife started for the street the prisoner stopped her, and, opening her purse, handed a $10 bill to the poorer woman. As the woman reached the street Mr. Hart called to her and gave her some more money.

Then the Harts faced Lieutenant Leary to tell of their own troubles. Mr. Hart made the complaint against Mrs. Helen E. Hart, and the prisoner said that was her name. When Leary asked Mr. Hart to tell him what it was all about, he explained that he and his wife had been traveling for some time and came to New York several weeks ago. He said that on returning from the West they had agreed to stop at the Ansonia while in New York, but when almost in the city Mrs. Hart had insisted on going to the Hotel Berkeley, in West Seventy-fourth Street. He said he insisted on going to the Ansonia, and the upshot was that she went to the Berkeley and he to the Ansonia. He told the Lieutenant that he and his wife had had frequent similar quarrels, and he wanted her brought into court in the belief that it would cure her. He said he hoped to have her bonded to keep the peace.

Mrs. Hart told the Lieutenant her husband had plenty of money, but that she hadn't. She said her husband had once threatened to shoot her, and that he had detectives following her, and that their troubles were not her fault at all. Nevertheless, a charge of simple assault was lodged against Mrs. Hart, and she was led away to be locked up.

Mr. Hart then turned to the Lieutenant and said it would never do for his wife to spend the night in the police station, and said he wanted to bail her out. Lieutenant Leary asked him if he owned any property in New York, and when Mr. Hart said he didn't the Lieutenant told him he couldn't bail his wife out. Then Mr. Hart bethought himself of two friends, but they proved to be both out of the city.

Auto and Watch for Bail.

Mrs. Hart called up Manager Leonard of the Berkeley and told him of her troubles. Mr. Leonard soon came to the police station with a friend, Harrison K. McCann, who said he didn't know Mrs. Hart but would go her bail if Mr. Leonard wished it. Dispensing with formality, Lieutenant Leary asked him if he would pledge the automobile he came to the station in. Mr. McCann said he would, and the Lieutenant ordered it sent around to the station garage. He then turned to Mr. Hart and, having noticed his watch, said he thought that would help the bail matter. And so Mr. Hart's jeweled watch, worth $2,000, he said, went into the Lieutenant's desk, and he took Mrs. Hart, she was free to go and to appear at the Night Traffic Court at 9 o'clock this morning. He also suggested to Mr. and Mrs. Hart that they settle over their differences at once.

Although he bore a blue mark across his face where her whip had cut, Mr. Hart walked over to the corner and put his arm about his wife's shoulders. They engaged in earnest conversation for a few moments and left the police station. Mr. Hart went to the Ansonia and Mrs. Hart to the Berkeley. Both refused to say whether they were residents of New York, but at the Berkeley Hotel it was said last night that Mrs. Hart had gone to the home of her mother in this city to spend the night.

Mrs. Hart gave her age as 30. She is a brunette, and weighs about 120 pounds. Mr. Hart, who looked about 30, is 5 feet 9 inches tall, has brown hair, and weighs about 180 pounds.

PRESIDENT AT MEMORIAL.

Attends Tribute to Confederates at Arlington, Does Not Speak.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—President Wilson attended memorial exercises held in the Confederate section of Arlington National Cemetery today, but did not speak. His appearance was unexpected, as he previously had announced he would be unable to attend. He was enthusiastically received by a large crowd.

Senator Vardaman, orator of the occasion, defended the right of the Southern States to secede, and declared the answer to the question, "Is it well that the Confederacy failed?" rested with the way the general Government used its power.

Secretary Daniels occupied a seat on the speakers' platform.

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THE State regulates the commissions payable to the Trustee under your Will, but you alone can regulate the intelligence and wisdom with which your estate shall be administered.

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FIFTH AVENUE AND 36TH STREET

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JEWELRY

PEARLS, DIAMONDS AND OTHER PRECIOUS STONES

RICH FOUNDATIONS ACCUSED BY PRIEST

Father Rockwell Says Sage, Carnegie, and Rockefeller Funds Attack Catholics.

CHARGES A CONSPIRACY

Holds Money Is Used in an Effort to Control Religious Education.

The Sage, Carnegie, and Rockefeller Foundations were directly charged in a sermon yesterday with efforts to ruin the Catholic Church when they forbade religion to be taught in educational institutions which enjoyed the use of their money. The accusation was made by the Rev. Father Joseph H. Rockwell, President of Brooklyn College, who spoke at the 11 o'clock mass at the Church of St. Ignatius on Carroll Street, Brooklyn.

Father Rockwell's sermon was based on the Gospel according to St. John, his text being, "They will put you out of the synagogues; they will kill you and think they are doing a service to God because they know not the Father or Me."

He referred to the part that money has played in religious affairs ever since the thirty pieces of silver with which Judas was bribed. Money, he declared was back of an organized attack on the Church, and the people who had the money were able to go to great lengths because of the control their wealth exerted in everyday life. He urged the Catholics to follow the example of St. Paul and demand their rights as citizens, but be discreet in silence.

His sermon mentioned the wiretapping controversy several times, and once the speaker said frankly that it was known widely that there was a conspiracy among certain officials against Catholic institutions.

Many wealthy foundations are in a conspiracy to ruin the Church, said Father Rockwell. Witness the efforts to control the education of the country by the Carnegie, Rockefeller, and Sage Foundations. Even the Baptists have protested against the terrorizing attempts of the Carnegie Foundation to control education.

"It behooves us to stand for our rights as citizens and not permit a half dozen scheming men and women, who want to enrich themselves and crush poor institutions, to control millions of Catholics whose rights are founded in the eternal liberty that is Christ's and that is not bounded nor limited by the narrow horizon of bigots and politicians. Eternity is our portion. The Church and her institutions are the stepping stones to eternity, and it is our duty as Catholics to unite in defense of everything that concerns God and the saving of souls."

Speaker went on to tell how St. Paul when his death was asked because he was charged with crime, demanded to be taken before Caesar as a Roman citizen. He pleaded that there be no weak yielding nor laissez faire policy on the part of his hearers who must realize that souls were in danger. He said the danger should be made known that was threatening the Church and every effort made to overcome it.

The Church ought be no means to oppose the State, he said, because all authority emanated from God, but, on the other hand, any attempt to interfere with the spiritual supremacy of the Church should be met with unalterable determination to fight the thing to a bitter end. On this point there must be no compromise.

WIRETAPPING IN RICHMOND.

Grand Jury Today to Take Up New Feature of Garbage Fight.

The tapping of telephone wires is alleged to have extended to Staten Island, and when the Grand Jury convenes in Richmond Borough today it will be asked to make a complete investigation of that matter, and also to go thoroughly into the garbage plant controversy. District Attorney Fach said last night that he would call whatever witnesses the Grand Jury wishes to hear on these matters when it gets to work today.

There were rumors in Richmond last night that Police Commissioner Arthur Woods might be one of those subpoenaed to explain why thirty uniformed police officers were kept on Lake Island, the proposed site for the garbage disposal plant.

Edward P. Doyle, who has been a big factor in the fight to keep the plant off Staten Island, says his telephone wires have been tapped, and has insisted that an investigation be made.

TROOPS TO PARADE TO CALM EL PASO

General Bell Intends to Show Strength of Defenses in Case of Mexico Trouble.

EL PASO, Texas, June 4.—Troops stationed at Fort Bliss and neighboring points will participate in a public parade here Wednesday "for those interested in th ewelfare of El Paso," according to an announcement by General George Bell, commanding officer, tonight with a view of convincing the people that the military force is fully competent to meet any eventuality.

General Bell in his public statement said:

"No trouble of any kind is anticipated, but so many citizens have offered their services to the Commanding General of the El Paso district in case of riots or outside trouble that it is believed necessary to call attention to the fact that the United States troops in this district are fully competent without any assistance other than that afforded by your municipal and State authorities to meet any contingency that may occur within the city or outside, or in both places.

"General Bell added that in case of trouble all armed civilians would be disarmed and treated with suspicion."

General Bell said later that the reason for his statement was that he has been constantly besieged by queries from people who feared Mexican attacks.

ARRESTED BISHOP OF JALAPA.

Mexicans Took Aged Prelate to Interior, Priest Says.

The Rev. Demetrio Aguilar, who arrived here yesterday from Vera Cruz on the Spanish liner Montevideo on his way to Spain, said that conditions in Mexico had not improved and the Government appeared to be unable to maintain order, even in the principal cities. The majority of the churches were closed, he said, a few being open where the priests were Mexicans instead of Spaniards or Italians.

I was secretary to the Bishop of Jalapa," said Father Aguilar, who is a Mexican and 31 years old. "Some months ago he was arrested and locked up for five days because it had been reported that he was favorable to American intervention. He was released after the report had been investigated, and lived in his palace quietly until May 20, when soldiers arrested him as he was holding a confirmation in the cathedral. The aged Bishop was taken from Vera Cruz to the interior, but we could not find out where he had gone.

"The cathedral remained closed, and I escaped in this gray suit and cap I am wearing, without any of my effects, and boarded the Montevideo in the harbor of Vera Cruz at night."

Father Aguilar was accompanied by the Rev. Enrique Jaricat.

AMERICANS RETURN TO MINES.

Safe Conduct Given for First Time Since Columbus Raid.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, June 4.—Many American mine operators are preparing to return to Mexico next week, and several mining and milling men expect to leave tomorrow for Parral, Aguascalientes and other districts. For the first time since the Columbus raid the Carranza officers are issuing safe conduct to every one who applies.

Since General Luis Herrera and his forces have been sent into the Parral district the conditions there have become normal for the first time since the Parral rioting. A. J. McQuatters of the Alvarado Mining and Milling Company, who returned to the border today, reports that everything possible is being done to encourage American industries, as the people are anxious for work, and there is little or no employment to be had outside the American industries, which are reopening.

APPEAL TO KING ALFONSO.

Spaniards in Mexico City Fear a War with United States.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, June 4.—The Spanish colony here at a meeting held this afternoon resolved to send the following message to King Alfonso:

"Chamberlain, Royal Palace, Madrid: The Spanish colony, at a mass meeting, resolved to address his Majesty requesting the use of his influence to prevent war between Mexico and the United States, that being disastrous for both countries, and for its inhabitants."

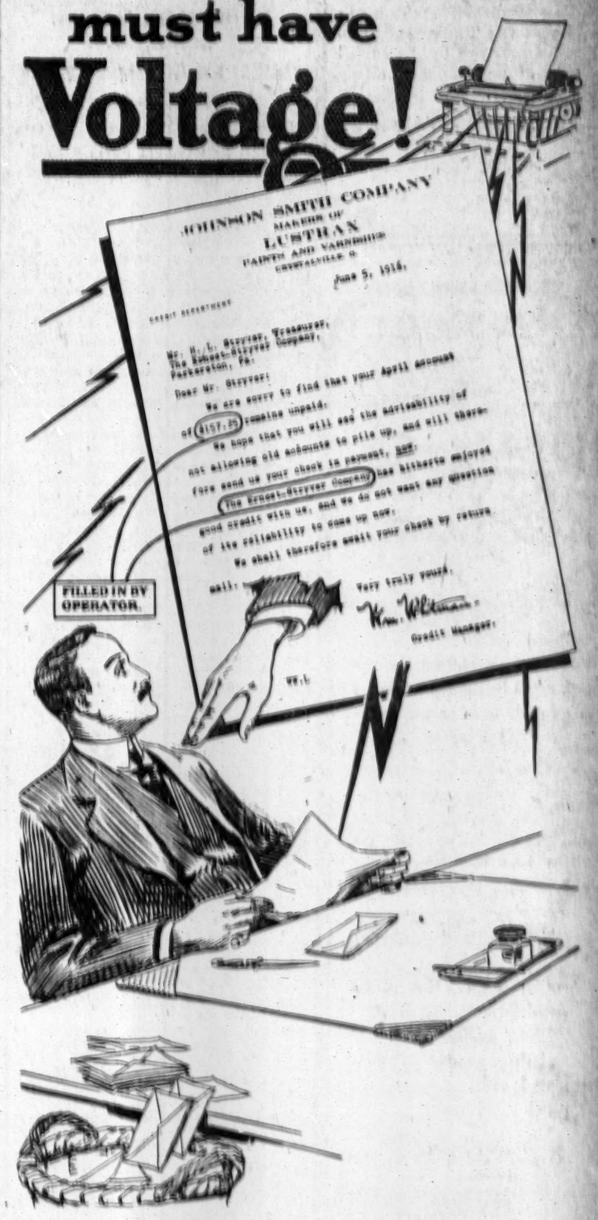
It was also resolved to address Spanish colonies throughout Latin America asking them also to address the King in the same terms. The Spanish press, also, is requested to do everything to avoid war. More than 200 Spaniards attended the meeting.

Greatest Volume *of* General Advertising

IN five months of 1916 The New York Times published 4,722,943 lines of advertisements, a gain of 838,258 lines over the corresponding period last year, and, deducting Help and Situation Wanted advertisements, a greater volume and a greater gain than any other New York newspaper.

The net paid circulation of The New York Times—over 334,744 copies daily—represents in one grouping the largest number of intelligent, discriminating, and responsive readers ever recorded by a newspaper.

Collection Letters must have Voltage!


JOHNSON SMITH COMPANY
MAKERS OF
LUSTRAN
PAINTS AND VARNISHES
June 5, 1916.
Dear Sir:
We are sorry to find that your April account
of $157.25 remains unpaid.
We hope that you will see the advisability of
not allowing old accounts to pile up, and will there-
fore send us your check in payment, for
The Bruce-Stryker Company has always enjoyed
good credit with us, and we do not want any question
of its reliability to come up now.
We shall therefore await your check by return
mail.
Very truly yours,
Credit Manager.
FILLED IN BY OPERATOR.

Some men pay their debts promptly others only on *"impulse."*

The man of "impulse" must be stimulated—stirred—aroused to action. He must get the electric shock of your *personal* attention. On the first of the month he gets a stack of statements—"please remits"—form letters—and one *personal* letter.

Which will he pay first?

He will pay the man who starts that *"impulse"*—that momentary glow of fear or conscience. He will pay the man whose *personality* he has felt, like an eye upon *him.*

THE HOOVEN AUTOMATIC TYPEWRITER

enables you to put this compelling power into all your collection letters, to—

Put the "Punch" between "Dear Sir" and "Yours truly"

The Hooven Automatic Typewriter—also writes sales letters, to the consumer or to the trade; letters from department heads to salesmen, agents and employees; and it handles the great bulk of daily routine correspondence—replies, complaints, etc., that ordinarily devour the time of high-priced executives. And *every one is a personal letter.*

The letter is perforated on a "master roll" of paper like a pianola roll, in your own office. The roll is then placed in the Automatic Typewriter. At a touch of a button the keys fly—typing, spacing, paragraphing, shifting the carriage, etc.—untouched by hand.

At any point it stops automatically for the insertion of names, prices, etc., or paragraphs of personal good wishes, etc.—the things that *make the letters as personal as if dictated by you to your stenographer in its entirety.*

There's a Hooven service—our experts will help you standardize correspondence, show you how to compile lists, keep them alive, and help you write letters.

We have some additional information for you. Clip the coupon and send it NOW.

THE
HOOVEN, OWENS, RENTSCHLER CO.
Woolworth Building, N. Y. City. Tel. Barclay 5434
Branches In Principal Cities.

The Hooven Automatic Typewriter is in Daily Use by the following Organizations:

Salesmen & Company, N. Y.
Board of Foreign Missions of the M. E. Church (3 machines)
Curtis Publishing Co., Phila., Pa.
Dry Goods Economist, N. Y. (3 machines)
N. Y. Lubricating Oil Co., N. Y.
New York Edison Co., N. Y.
Packard Motor Car Co. of N. Y.
R. C. Williams Co., N. Y.
John Wanamaker, Phila., Pa. (5 machines)
Simmons Hardware Co., Phila., Pa. and St. Louis.
John B. Stetson, Phila., Pa.
Phila. Electric Co., Phila., Pa.
Sears Roebuck Co., Chicago, Ill. (7 machines)
Montgomery Ward, Chicago, Illinois.
Cadillac Motor Car Co., Detroit, Mich.
Chalmers Motor Car Co., Detroit, Mich.
Burroughs Adding Machine Co., Detroit, Mich.
Detroit Board of Commerce, Detroit, Mich.
Hupp Motor Car Co., Detroit, Mich.
Union Central Life Ins. Co., Cincinnati, O. (2 machines)
Welch Grape Juice Co., Westfield, N. Y.
White Motor Car Co., Cleveland, O. (2 machines)
Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C.

The Hooven, Owens, Rentschler Co., Woolworth Bldg., N.Y.C.

Please send your booklet explaining fully what the Hooven Automatic Typewriter will do—how it will do the work of four girls, and put PUNCH into every letter I write.

Name.....
Business.....
Address.....

SO LONG

So long as human ability is not standardized, like bricks and mortar, just so long will it be human for discriminating Owners to choose the Thompson-Starrett Company to the exclusion of any other building contractor.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

The Finest Food Products in the World

THE FAMOUS ROYAL SCARLET BRAND

Since the founding of the brand (over 25 years ago) we have permitted nothing but the best quality of food products to be packed under our "Royal Scarlet" brand.

That is why your grocer will always recommend "Royal Scarlet" food products. He knows they are the best that money can buy—that they never produce a dissatisfied customer, and mean more trade for him.

You want the best, so try some of our "Royal Scarlet" products to-day. You will find them exactly as represented and, we know, superior to all others.

R. C. WILLIAMS & CO.
Founded in 1811.
105 years of successful merchandising
NEW YORK.

Seventeen
By
BOOTH TARKINGTON

"'Seventeen' is predestined to popularity."—*Minneapolis Bellman.*

"Sure to bring reminiscent chuckles into middle age throats."—*Chicago Tribune.*

"As a human document it is even more penetrating than 'Penrod.'"—*The Outlook.*

"Mr. Tarkington has written some very amusing books in the past, but none of them can equal this. It is really a book that, to use a hackneyed expression, 'you can't put down until you've finished it.'"—*Boston Times.*

"It cannot be doubted that 'Seventeen' has stirred thousands to inordinate and healthful laughter."—*The Dial.*

Cloth, $1.35 *net.*
Leather, $1.50 *net.*

HARPER & BROTHERS
Established 1817.

HEALTH depends on keeping the action of your bowels regular and complete. And Pluto is the safest and most certain laxative to use. Your physician prescribes it.

PLUTO WATER AMERICA'S PHYSIC

CARPET CLEANSING

RUGS AND ALL FLOOR COVERINGS. Dyeing, Altering, Relaying, Moth-Proofing, Rug Repairing, Storage. Quality service since 1870.

THE THOS. J. STEWART CO.
1854 Broadway, at 60th St., New York.
Telephone—Bryant 3800.

TAFT SEES FUTURE IN AMERICAN FARM

Modern Methods, He Says, Make "Back to the Soil" a Worthy Motto for Jews.

TRUE PATRIOTISM IN WORK

Henry Morgenthau and Others Speak at National Farm School Exercises in Pennsylvania.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 4.—Former President William Howard Taft, in addressing an audience of 1,500 at the National Farm School, a Jewish institution in Bucks County, today declared that the development of the telephone, the suburban railway, and the parcels post system had opened a new phase of the work of the agriculturist, into which the Jews of the country might step and reclaim their ancient heritage as tillers of the soil.

The occasion was the nineteenth annual Spring exercises of the school, marking the consecration of festive and memorial trees, and the installation of the fifty-two students of the freshman class. Many prominent Philadelphians were present, including the supporters and philanthropists whose efforts have made the school the primary institution of its kind. Among the speakers were Henry Morgenthau, Ambassador to Turkey; David Lubin, American representative of the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome; George W. Ochs of New York, Samuel G. Schmucker, Professor of Biological Sciences, State Normal School, Westchester; Rabbi Charles A. Rubenstein of Baltimore, and Rabbi Joseph Krauskopf of Philadelphia, founder of the institution.

Of the purpose of the National Farm School Mr. Taft said:

"Many philanthropies and charities are born of a desire to do something for somebody without a definite object. Frequently such charities are accompanied with mingled vanity and altruism, with the desire of the donor's name to be associated with it."

He spoke of many such philanthropies as the same as pouring money in a sewer, saying that they often demoralized those they were intended to help.

Modern Farmer a Technician.

"Therefore," he continued, "when you get a definite plan for the uplift that helps so you can see it work, put your shoulder to the wheel and help it along. It has been said that the Jews do not like the farm. We are opening a phase of the profession of agriculture into which the Jews enter and make of the step a great success. With the introduction of sound business sense to the profession of agriculture we will make it one of the most important branches of our industries. Men are drawn by the lure of the city where they are not needed and where they ought not to go, but the telephone, the mail order houses, the suburban electric railways, all tend to afford the opportunity for the young men to remain on the farm and show that it is a profession. It dazes me to see what the modern farmer has to know. I have heard of the enemies in the political garden, but I never knew there was so much animalculae whose entire attention was devoted to defeat the efforts of the honest farmer."

Mr. Taft maintained that he was heartily in favor of vetoing any bill which would restrict immigration to this country, saying that he gave credit for the veto of the Immigration bill during his Administration to his Secretary of State, who was the son of an immigrant. He declared that this country was a Zion for the oppressed races of Europe and said that any such restriction of refugees from other lands was apart from the fundamental principles on which this country was founded.

The Americanization of the Jew was voiced in the address made by Mr. Ochs, who said: "Judaism must be accepted and observed solely as a religious creed, and not as a racial distinction, if we ever hope to see the Jewish immigrant absorbed completely into the body politic. Racial separatism, difference in habits, customs, and language must be abandoned.

"Zionism is well enough to offer as a refuge in Palestine for the oppressed Jews of Eastern Europe, but those who seek a haven in America must be taught to accept the land of freedom as their Zion through all the ages, and must consecrate their lives to the liberty and freedom which are guaranteed under the aegis of our Constitution."

Would Stay Close to Masses.

The noon session was opened by an address by Ambassador Morgenthau. Mr. Ochs, who presided, read telegrams from Assistant Secretary of Labor Louis F. Post and George F. Hoffmann of Germantown. Mr. Morgenthau declared that following his travels in the East, where he witnessed the unparalleled poverty of the Jews, the Jewish leaders should not get too far in advance of the masses, indicating the Jews in Russia, Rumania, and Poland.

"If the Jews are an antique race," he said, "we should live up to the Mosaic laws and do something for the people. We should leave something to the future generations for having been delivered to this haven; we owe a tremendous debt of gratitude, and are justified with our personal benefit. Let us live up to our race pride; we cannot afford to be as other people. I don't believe we ought to have dreams of Palestine."

Mr. Morgenthau urged Jews to penetrate into the interior of the country and become farmers and prove to the world that they were not only manufacturers and merchants, but were ready and willing to become part of the real population of America.

"I don't propose to speak about Americanism," he said. "Why call attention to a few black sheep when there are many good sheep in the herd? There are very few hyphenated Americans."

Following the distribution of prizes among the students, David Lubin delivered a general address on the tendencies of the modern Jew, and declared that the economic ballast of the country was gradually becoming unequally distributed. He explained his plan of rural credits such as, he said, has made Germany economically solid. He declared that this country was not the strongest and greatest in the world, warned the audience of the misleading prosperity of skyscrapers, stocks and bonds, and urged the adoption of the methods similar to the Agrarian Party in Germany to strengthen the position of the farmer. "Israel is a title, a champion of a God," he said, and in glowing words prophesied the future of the people of Israel. The exercises closed with a benediction given by Rabbi Isaac Landman.

1,200 HEAR UKRAINIANS SING

Greek Church Choir Gives a Concert at Ellis Island.

Twelve hundred persons went over to Ellis Island yesterday afternoon at the invitation of Commissioner of Immigration Frederic C. Howe to hear the concert given by the Ukrainian choir from the Ruthenian Greek Catholic Church of St. George at 22 East Seventh Street. The singers, who were in their national costume, were under the direction of Myron Hundych.

The program consisted of native songs and music, with a violin solo by M. P. Kelychava. The folk songs were sung by Mme. Julia Korecka, soprano, and M. Zazulak, tenor. They concluded with the Ukrainian national anthem, "Ukraine Is Still Alive."

The Ukrainian people, who come from that part of Eastern Europe in the Black Sea zone which is known as "Little Russia," started to immigrate into this country forty years ago, and increased in numbers very rapidly until the war began in 1914. At present there are about 500,000 in the United States and 200,000 in Canada, where they are mostly farmers. In this country the Ukrainians are laborers, farmers, skilled workmen, and business men.

EXTEND COMPENSATION LAW

Department Store Employers May Elect to Come Under the Act.

The State Industrial Commission, through its Secretary, Henry D. Sayer, issued a statement yesterday calling attention to changes in the State compensation law, which became effective on June 1.

The amended law makes it obligatory for employers to insure many more classes of employes than before. Failure to provide compensation is now made a misdemeanor. Among the occupations which the amended law makes hazardous employments are window cleaning in office buildings, employes in garages, marine wrecking, road building, stone crushing, the operation of freight and passenger elevators, blacksmithing and horseshoeing, bottling, ice harvesting, manufacturing moving picture machines and films, movers of all kinds, and employes in the fur business, in which so many cases of anthrax have developed.

The amendments make it mandatory upon the State and municipalities to secure payment of compensation to all State and city employes who are now engaged in any of the hazardous employments covered by law.

Perhaps the most important amendment to the law is that which provides an elective system whereby an employer, by the joint election of himself and employes, may bring all his employes under the operation of the Compensation act, whether the employment is covered under the mandatory features of the law or not. Thus a department store or other large business, the great majority of the employes of which do not come under the Compensation act, may elect to bring such employes under the provisions of the Compensation act by posting a notice in a form prescribed by the Industrial Commission.

By such action on his part the employer is relieved of all liability to the employes or their dependents for damages other than as provided in the compensation law. This system has been found to work admirably in other States, the commission says.

GOFF ADDRESSES IRISHMEN.

Says "Shock of Dublin Atrocities" Has Benefited America.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., June 4.—Justice John W. Goff of the Supreme Court, in an address here tonight at a mass meeting under the auspices of the Friends of Irish Freedom, told his hearers that the men who died recently at the hands of "English executioners" for Ireland's sake had not only benefited their own country but had been of incalculable service to America.

Before the revolt in Ireland, he asserted, this country was rushing toward the brink of war "on the side of the exploited guardian of humanity and the defender of small nations." "The shock of the Dublin atrocities" had awakened Americans to the danger of their country.

It was in Ireland itself where were to be found immediate results of the executions, Justice Goff declared. The most notable of these effects might be grouped in classes. The first in importance, he asserted, was the "destruction of the myth that Ireland was loyal to England," and the next was "the complete exposure of the home rule imposture."

The speaker said "the cause of Ireland" had not been lost, but, on the contrary, "had been revivified and strengthened."

GOT JOBS FOR 2,373 IN MAY.

Municipal Employment Bureau Reports on its Busiest Month.

The Municipal Employment Bureau at 35 Lafayette Street found employment for 2,373 men and women during the month of May, representing an increase of 447, as compared with any previous monthly record since establishment of the free city agency. Superintendent W. B. Kruesi, in his report to Commissioner George H. Bell, said the striking difference in economic conditions now and a year ago was indicated by the fact that more than eight times as many places had been filled in the last month. The Superintendent's report said:

As a public service to labor and to the employer, the bureau has arrived. It has already received recognition from the employment field as one of the popular extensions of the public service made by Mayor Mitchel's administration. The staff is accumulating experience. The precision with which it now selects help to meet requirements of the employer is indicated by the fact that of 3,843 employes who were introduced to the 2,985 places offered, 2,373 were accepted, bringing together employer and employe in four of every five cases.

Among the occupations for which help was supplied and for which others were needed were the printing trades, hotels, munition factories, salesmen, stenographers, agricultural workers, and domestic service. There has been special need for agricultural workers, the bureau reported, particularly in the Connecticut tobacco fields, where teachers and students were now applying for this outdoor work.

"Unfortunately, race discrimination by some employers limits the opportunities of the bureau," the Superintendent complained.

The bureau's Hudson Guild special branch for women day workers reported that it had available many capable and dependable women for all lines of domestic service.

INSURANCE ASSETS GROW.

Fire and Marine Companies' Standings Shown in State Report.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, June 4.—The total insurance in force of the 264 fire, fire-marine, and marine insurance companies authorized to do business in this State on Jan. 1, 1916, was $64,908,250,709, which was an increase over 1915 of $3,410,000,000. The underwriting result based on earned premiums shows a gain from underwriting of $29,590,869. The gain from investments was $31,592,082; the loss to surplus, due to dividends, balance of remittances to and from the home offices of foreign fire insurance companies and changes in special reserve items amounted to $29,364,900, the total result being a net gain in surplus from all sources of $31,818,051.

These statements are contained in the annual report of Jesse S. Phillips, Superintendent of Insurance. The fact is also set forth that these companies held on Dec. 31, 1915, admitted assets of $783,013,832, which was greater by $49,177,763 than at the close of 1914. The liabilities, excluding capital, are given as $422,063,044, an increase of $14,835,563.

"It would appear that the year 1915 may well be considered to have been a successful one so far as the results of the operations of fire companies are concerned, when compared with recent years," says Supt. Phillips in his report.

DROP THE NAME INFIRMARY.

S. R. Smith Institution to be Known as Staten Island Hospital.

The name of the S. R. Smith Infirmary, the oldest hospital on Staten Island, which was formed forty years ago by the late Dr. Samuel R. Smith, for whom the institution was named, is to be changed to the Staten Island Hospital. The reason for eliminating the name of the founder, as given by the Board of Trustees, is that the word infirmary has often been misconstrued as an institution for the aged and infirm, rather than a hospital, and as a result it has meant a loss of business, patients preferring to be taken to a Manhattan hospital or to St. Vincent's Hospital, the only other hospital on Staten Island.

The S. R. Smith Infirmary is an up-to-date hospital with annexes for treatment of contagious diseases, and is beautifully located on the hills of New Brighton. The medical and surgical staffs consist of all the leading practitioners on Staten Island, and specialists from Manhattan.

E. B. Thomas's Condition Improves.

E. B. Thomas, President of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, who has been ill, was reported improved yesterday. On Saturday a consultation of physicians was held, when it was feared his condition might become serious. Mr. Thomas is suffering from stomach and intestinal troubles, and has been confined to his bed for the last week.

JACOB SCHIFF QUITS JEWISH MOVEMENTS

Hurt by Unjust Criticism, He Tells Kehillah He Will Work Alone for Reforms.

SPEAKS HIS VALEDICTORY

Says Attacks Were Based on Misquotations That Made Him Condemn Those He Defended.

Jacob H. Schiff informed the Kehillah at its seventh annual convention at the Hebrew Technical School for Girls yesterday that he had been hurt by recent attacks made upon him in connection with his efforts to help to solve the problems of his co-religionists, and that hereafter "Zionism, nationalism, the Congress movement and Jewish politics in whatever form they may come up" would be a "sealed book" to him.

"I shall continue to work for the uplift of my people," he said in what he termed his valedictory. "I shall continue to co-operate in all constructive work that is needed, and I shall continue to co-operate as far as I can in procuring full civic rights for our brethren in the war zone, especially in Poland, Russia, Rumania, and Palestine, for they are all flesh of my flesh and bone of my bone. But beyond this, my friends, my duty ends."

Some of the criticism complained of by Mr. Schiff grew out of a speech made by him at the Central Jewish Institute recently, in which he was reported as having said that Jews in Russia brought many of their troubles on themselves because they kept apart as a separate people. Mr. Schiff later announced that he had not been correctly quoted, but the criticism continued. A minority group within the Kehillah, and certain Jewish newspapers, were charged with having made especial use of the speech at the Jewish Institute, largely because of their disagreement with the policies of the American Jewish Committee, of which Mr. Schiff is a member and of which Louis Marshall is President.

Favored Quieter Plan.

This minority group favored the calling of a "Democratic Congress" of Jews in the United States to give immediate attention to the problems of Jews in the warring countries. The American Jewish Committee, on the other hand, advocated a quieter method and the approach of the subject through a conference which would not complicate existing troubles with hasty utterances.

Mr. Schiff was visibly affected while addressing the convention, and his voice trembled as he recounted the years of service he had devoted to the Jews of the United States and of other countries. He received a remarkable ovation at the conclusion of his speech, and ex-Justice Leon Sanders sprang to his feet with a resolution voicing complete confidence in Mr. Schiff, whom he described as "the greatest Jew alive today." This resolution was adopted on a rising vote, with only Z. Cutler, a delegate and a representative of a Jewish newspaper, opposing it. Mr. Cutler insisted on having his vote recorded, and was hissed.

A resolution to sever relations between the Jewish Kehillah and the American Committee was not adopted. Another resolution, also introduced by the minority group, providing for a discussion by the Kehillah of the movement to consider Jewish problems at a congress, was voted down. This was a double victory for those who agreed with the policies of the American Jewish Committee.

Mr. Schiff told the delegates that it was with the greatest regret that he had found it necessary to speak of himself to Jews of New York, and to the Jews of the country before whom he had been "so maliciously maligned."

Mr. Schiff's Address.

"I have come here to deliver up the sword of dissension," he said. "I have lived for fifty-one years in New York. I am now almost at threescore and ten, and I believe ever since I have grown into manhood there has not a day passed that I have not been seeking the good of my people. Unfortunately, perhaps, the people of the City of New York and elsewhere have been, contrary to my bidding and even contrary to my protest, making a Jacob's coat for me. I say unfortunately because Jacob's coat, ever since the days of Joseph, has borne ill results, and, in my case, it is bearing ill results now. I hope the Yiddish press has able reporters here today, and I would ask them, if I may ask them anything, that they print in extenso what I am saying. If their reporters, as was their duty, at that meeting two weeks ago at the Central Jewish Institute, had taken down exactly what I said then instead of taking it second-hand from the secular press, there would, I believe, have been no need for me to stand before you here today. I want to read to you from a stenographic report exactly what I then said. It is not long. I shall read you only one paragraph, and I ask your patience:

Mr. Schiff, in speaking of the Jews in Russia and Poland, said: I am second to none in my feeling over oppression in Russia and Poland, not only for what they are suffering now, but for what they have suffered for the last fifty years. But it has occurred to me—and it is considerable thought that I have given to this—that if the Jews of Russia and the Jews of Poland would not have been kept as a separate people by themselves, by discriminatory laws, the prejudices of persecution to which they have been subjected would not have reached the stage to which we all regret it has unfortunately come.

Fight of Long Years.

"Now, my friends, there is not a word in this that I am not prepared to stand by. But instead of this, because one single reporter who probably—and who has since said so, I understand—did not grasp what this meant, represented that I made the Jews of Russia and Poland responsible for their persecutions, the Yiddish press launched against me a campaign of attack, maligned me, even threatened me, and continue it even now, although two or three days after that meeting, the correct stenographic report appeared, as I understand, in Yiddish in the Day, and in English in the American Hebrew. It made no difference to them; they ignored it, and they continue to ignore it now.

"Now, just think, to accuse me of such a crime. Think of it! I, who have for twenty-five years single-handed struggled against the invasion of the Russian Government into American money markets, and to this day stave them off. Think of it! Who, as I, have been foremost in the past for agitation and insisted to the President of the United States—as some of you must know—that our treaty with Russia must be abrogated. Why did I say this treaty must be abrogated? Not that any one of us wants to go to Russia, but because others knew—and I knew—that whenever Russia would be compelled to open its doors free to the Jew, to the American Jew, and to the Jew of all nations, it would not be able to continue the restrictions against its own Jews, and to continue the Pale of Settlement which is at the bottom of all misfortune; and even if it has not come to it yet, friends, that will be the consequence.

"And these my accusers, not of this Yiddish press, but men who are here on sufferance, men who are refugees here because, unfortunately for them—and I am sorry for it—they cannot return to their homes at present as intended, and they write to the Jewish papers that I have furnished by my address munition to the Russian Government, which will be of more value to it than the munition which is furnished to them now, and the Russian Government will rejoice. No, my friends! The Russian Government will rejoice because you are battering down the man who has stood between persecution, between anti-Semitism as far as his power goes—and the Russian Government.

Attack Long Planned.

"Why am I attacked? I know, because I have been warned of it, and I have been warned from the inside of the Jewish press. I have been told time and again, and I have every reason to believe correctly, that if I did not stop my opposition to the Congress movement I would be first attacked, as perhaps the most conspicuous member of the American Jewish Committee, that the confidence of the Jewish people in me would be undermined, and I would be broken down, and this whole attack is only part of a very well conceived plan, and whatever I would have said, and if God Almighty would have laid the words in my mouth, I would have been maligned and attacked because it was part of a plan which has been very carefully worked out.

"Whosoever can assert that for the time he knows me, or who knows of me, I have ever denied myself to my people, have denied myself to their wants, have denied myself to any cause, that I have waited until Jewish problems have been brought to me instead of going after them in my desire to co-operate, that I have not given not only of my means, but day in and day out—and I may say night in and night out—have not given of myself, let him rise and accuse me.

"I may say this by way of valedictory: I have been hurt to the core, and hereafter Zionism, nationalism, the Congress movement, and Jewish politics in whatever form they may come up, will be a sealed book to me. I shall continue to work for the uplift of my people; I shall continue to co-operate in all constructive work that is needed, and I shall continue to co-operate as far as I can in procuring full civic rights for our brethren in the war zone, especially in Poland, Russia, Rumania, and Palestine, for they are all flesh of my flesh and bone of my bone. But beyond this, my friends, my duty ends. I thank you for so patiently having listened to me, and I thank you for having encouraged me by your applause given to me."

Convinced of Sincerity.

Mr. Sanders, in introducing the resolution commending Mr. Schiff, said no one present could help being touched by or could question the sincerity of the statements made by Mr. Schiff. He said he had known Mr. Schiff for many years, and was convinced Mr. Schiff had not made the statement with which he was originally credited in the speech at the institute.

The Kehillah, before adjourning, adopted the following resolution, introduced by Maurice Simmons, Chairman of the Committee for the Protection of the Good Name of Immigrant Peoples, condemning discriminations in the National Guard because of religion or race:

Resolved, That the Kehilla of New York City strongly condemns discrimination on account of race or religion in the National Guard of the State of New York, in the recruiting of members, or in the designation or election of its officers. Such discrimination is un-American and utterly opposed to the principles of the State Militia; and, further

Resolved, That the National Guard of the State of New York should be regulated by necessary legislation or executive orders so that its membership and government should absolutely exclude any idea of private proprietorship or social club and the right to discriminate against men on account of their race or religion.

Mr. Schiff received many personal expressions of confidence and good-will after his address.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR SERMON.

Grand Prelate Opens Grand Encampment Exercises.

The one hundred and third annual conclave of the Grand Commandery, Knights Templar of the State of New York, will be held this week at Masonic Temple, Clermont and Lafayette Avenues, Brooklyn. It is expected that more than 8,000 members will attend.

The ceremonies opened yesterday with a sermon by the Rev. Henry R. Freeman, D. D., Grand Prelate of the Grand Encampment of the United States, at the Cathedral of St. John the Divine.

This evening the Grand Commandery will be escorted to the Masonic Temple by Hugh De Paynes Commandery of Buffalo and Lake Erie Commandery of the same city. Kismet Temple Band, Fife, Drum, and Bugle Corps of the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine has arranged a complimentary concert to the visiting Knights Templar at Kismet Temple at 8 o'clock this evening.

After the election tomorrow there will be a parade of the various commanderies through the streets of Brooklyn, starting at 2 P. M.

CELESTINS VICHY

Owned by and bottled under the direct control of the French Government

Natural Alkaline Water

Your Physician will recommend its use, to relieve

INDIGESTION
RHEUMATISM
URIC ACID
GOUT

Not Genuine without the word CELESTINS

SEES PERIL TO CITY IN CHEMISTS' SHOPS

Commissioner Adamson Tells of Many Blazes Caused by Experimenters Here.

AMATEURS IN TENEMENTS

More Laboratories in New York Now Than Ever Before, Due to Demands Created by War.

Experiments, sometimes by amateur chemists, intended to discover formulae for drugs and other products which were imported from Germany before the war, have caused many unusual fires within the last few months and have added considerably to the fire risk, according to a warning issued yesterday by Fire Commissioner Adamson.

The chief source of the danger is in the fact that some of the chemists trying to make discoveries which would be worth millions of dollars to them are working in flats or firetraps and performing experiments in dangerous chemicals after slight training obtained in correspondence schools and in other ways.

Another cause of trouble has been due to greater activity in shipping chemicals in bulk; because of the increase in manufacturing of this kind since supplies from Germany were shut off, the Allies had to look to manufacturers in this country for certain chemical products.

On one occasion, described by Commissioner Adamson, the residents of a number of buildings suffered from the liberation of bromine gas, which is used, together with chlorine, in gas attacks in the present war. One of thirty cases of bromine put up in glass bottles was broken on the loading platform of the New York Central at St. John's Park on May 1 of this year. The Commissioner said:

"One of the cases was accidentally broken open and the reddish brown fumes characteristic of bromine were liberated. One of the employes of the railroad, fearing danger from suffocation, had the entire shipment thrown into the street, filling the neighborhood with the vapors of bromine. The noxious gases entered neighboring tenements and nearby factory buildings, horses were overcome in the streets, and many persons narrowly escaped injury. Even on the following morning factories opposite the premises where the vapors had been released had to be shut down and traffic on the surrounding streets was made impossible because of the fumes."

Fires resulting from chemical experiments are sometimes made doubly dangerous because the ordinary treatment of the fire by streams of water makes the fire worse. Commissioner Adamson tells of a fire in a chemical factory in Gold Street in which a firm, which was engaged in grinding aluminium, magnesium, zinc, copper and lead into fine powder, had a quantity of this powder stored on the premises. When water came in contact with the powder, the stuff was decomposed, releasing hydrogen gas, the powerful explosive which recently wrecked a submarine in the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

The manufacturers in Gold Street warned the firemen of the danger, and they carried cans of metallic powder before throwing water on the fire. This was placed, however, on the street, where snow was lying. Hydrogen gas formed and was exploded, burning three firemen.

Commissioner Adamson said a serious fire was started recently over a garage in a nonfireproof building by a chemist seeking a cure for rheumatism. He failed to safeguard a quantity of phosphorus from the air and it ignited spontaneously, burning the chemist badly and starting a fire which the department had great difficulty in extinguishing because of the dense, acrid smoke from the chemicals.

Another serious fire occurred in about the same way when a chemist was experimenting over a restaurant. Several firemen, overcome by smoke mixed with chemicals, had to be taken to hospitals. Commissioner Adamson issued this warning yesterday:

"All landlords and renters of property should make careful inquiries into the nature of the chemical businesses proposed to be conducted in their buildings, before they rent them to chemists and manufacturing concerns dealing in chemical products. The Fire Prevention Bureau will, upon request, investigate any proposed chemical occupancy and report to the owner of the building or his representative whether it is safe to permit a chemical factory to be established in his building."

Columbia Alumni Incorporate.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, June 4.—The Alumni Federation of Columbia University, Inc., has been chartered under Article 15 of the membership corporation law to obtain the benefit accruing to incorporated alumni societies. The Directors are: Charles Sears Baldwin, Frederick Coykendall, Henry McC. Bangs, Gustavus T. Kirby, Allan B. A. Bradley, Lawrason Riggs, Jr., Lucius W. Hotchkiss, Gano Dunn, Charles A. Downer, Herbert R. Moody, Stockton B. Colt, Henry S. Kissam of New York City; J. Monroe Hewlett, George G. Cochran of Brooklyn, Edgar G. Barratt of East Orange, N. J.; Edwin Ludlow of Lansford, Penn.; Edmund S. Joy of Newark, N. J.; James M. Clark of Pittsburgh, Penn.; W. M. L. Fiske of Winnetka, Ill., and Robert Arrowsmith of Orange, N. J.

LOCOMOBILE
1917

The new models are now on exhibition at our Showrooms. Their exclusiveness and refinement commend them to families of culture. Their cost places them within reach of only a few.

Sixty-first Street, next to Broadway

BLESSED be the man who can forget the faults of his friends. But blessed *is* the man whose friends are as faultless as a pipe of VELVET.

Velvet Joe

$789,980 FOR EDUCATION.

General Board Makes Appropriations at Annual Meeting.

At the annual Spring meeting of the General Education Board $780,980 was appropriated for institutions and projects to which the organization contributes. The largest appropriation was for the Medical Department of Washington University at St. Louis, which received $250,000. This makes $1,000,000 given by the board to this institution toward a total of $1,500,000 for the purpose of placing the teaching of medicine, surgery, and pediatrics on a full-time basis.

Colby College at Waterville, Me., received $125,000; Rockland College, at Rockford, Ill., $75,000, and Coker College, at Hartsville, S. C., $50,000.

Annual contributions were made to educational institutions for negroes as follows: Spelman Seminary, Atlanta, $20,000; Hampton Institute, $25,000; Tuskegee Institute, $25,000; Morehouse College, Atlanta, $5,000; Fisk University, Nashville, $5,000; Mayesville Industrial School, $1,000; a total of $81,000.

Educational research in New Hampshire receives $5,500, farm demonstration work in Maine, $21,500, and similar work in New Hampshire, $8,500.

The board has, since its organization in 1902, appropriated $18,386,968.39.

Asks Britain to Approve Chinda.

TOKIO, June 4.—Japan has asked Great Britain to approve the appointment of Viscount Sutemi Chinda, now Ambassador to the United States, as Japanese Ambassador to the Court of St. James as successor of Marquis Katsunosuke Inouye, who desires to return home.

BRIGHT NEW BIRD FOR ZOO.

First Cock of the Rock Arrives Here from Demerara.

What is believed to be the first live specimen of the Cock of the Rock to reach this country from Demerara was brought yesterday by the steamship Guiana for the Zoological Gardens from Professor C. W. Beebe of the New York Museum of Natural History.

The bird is about the size of a Brazilian parrot and has a cape of golden orange feathers which entends down from the head and covers the greater part of its body. It has a comb of bright yellow, which, combined with the cape, gives the bird the name of Cock of the Rock. It inhabits the forests at the base of the Andes, and is also found along the banks of the Essequibo River. The steward who looked after the bright bird said that it eats nuts and bananas, talks in its sleep, and is exceedingly vain of its piumage.

Growth of Commercial Education.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, June 4.—"The growth of commercial education has been rapid indeed since 1900," says Wallace E. Bartholomew, State specialist in commercial education, in his annual report. There were 176 high schools in this State last year. These schools had a total enrollment of 108,143. Nineteen of them were in New York City, with 18,726 of their pupils in the commercial courses out of a total membership of 59,258. The other 157 high schools in other parts of the State had 15,447 pupils in commercial courses.

Saks & Company
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In the Men's Furnishing Dept. today

Men's Finely Tailored Pajamas and Nightshirts

in a variety of new styles and fabrics

¶ At all seasons of the year you will find at Saks the largest and most select assortment of men's pajamas in New York City.

¶ For today we have selected a wonderful assortment at the following prices:

At 95c—A number of new models in fine quality mercerized fabrics, in. plain colors. Very carefully tailored.

At $1.10—Well-cut garments, made of woven Madras, in stripes and plain colors; superior quality mercerized cloths in plain colors, and fine quality crepes.

At $1.50—Pajamas made of excellent quality crepes, mercerized fabrics in jacquard designs, genuine soisette, fine woven stripes, plain weaves and new blazer stripes.

At $2.00—Fine tailor-made pajamas, the product of America's leading pajama manufacturer. Cut and made to fit like a regular suit. Very sightly for lounging on hot Summer days and nights. Made in a wide range of exclusive fabrics, trimmed with silk frogs or pearl buttons.

Men's Summer Nightshirts at 55c and $1

In a most inclusive collection of lightweight Summer materials, very carefully tailored and finished.

For One Week, Beginning Today

1200 Men's High-Grade Shirts at $2.50

In silk and cotton; also pure silk

¶ Not a job lot or "seconds," but high-grade garments from our regular stock, made for men who demand the finest of shirtwear.

¶ The colors, designs and weaves are NEW. The fabrics are of a kind usually confined to exclusive Fifth Avenue specialty shops.

The Designs:

Hair line stripes, cluster stripes, candy stripes, and lustrous plain colors, including tan, helio, grey, light blue, green and light grey.

JOHN CLAFLIN KEPT ONLY $2,000, HE SAYS

Gave Up All His Property to His Company's Creditors—Banker Alexander Corroborates.

$30,000 PAID TO POOR WOMEN

Who Could Not Afford to Lose by Claflin Failure—Testimony in Suit Over Alleged Rent Guarantee.

John Claflin, who was one of the leading merchants of this country two years ago, testified before a referee in supplementary proceedings last week that his present total wealth is not greater than $2,000, and that of this amount his bank balance is not more than $200. The rest of it is in clothing and jewelry in such quantities as the ordinary clerk might ordinarily possess. It was understood at the time of the Claflin Company's failure that Mr. Claflin turned over to the receivers of the company practically everything that he possessed to be used in the reorganization of the company for the benefit of its creditors.

The present testimony was taken in a suit brought against him by the United States Realty and Improvement Company, owners of the property in Sixth Avenue, between Twentieth and Twenty-first Streets, leased for the O'Neill-Adams store. The lease was for twenty-one years from Jan. 13, 1903, at an annual rental of $155,700 and later increased to $157,075. The owners asserted that Mr. Claflin personally was a guarantor of the rent and he was sued for $39,268.75 for the quarter ending May 15, 1915. Judgment was obtained, and when it was not satisfied Charles O. Maas was named as a referee to examine him in supplementary proceedings.

Mr. Claflin was questioned by R. G. Babbage, Vice President and Secretary of the judgment creditor. He said that he was entirely out of business and had no office in this city. He lives at Morristown, N. J. All the money he had, he said, was in the American Exchange Bank. The amount was not in excess of $200. Then Mr. Claflin said:

"I own no other personal property except my personal effects, worth no more than $2,000, and certain stocks that have no market value."

"By personal effects do you mean your wearing apparel, jewelry, and such things?"

"Yes, and I am sure that $2,000 will cover all of it."

Mr. Claflin said he had no real estate. He was asked:

"Have you parted with your Adirondack camp?"

"Yes."

Owns No Stocks.

It was explained that this property was conveyed to Frederick J. Middlebrook in pursuance of an agreement of Sept. 25, 1914. Mr. Claflin said that he owned no stocks, and had no interest in anything that might yield a profit at some future date, nor did he have any contracts or any business connections that might pay in the future.

"To the best of my knowledge," he said, "no person or corporation owes me money."

Asked what assignments, deeds of sales of real estate, or personal property of more than $1,000 he had made since July 1, 1914, Mr. Claflin replied that he had transferred to the receivers of the H. B. Claflin Company the corporate securities of some twenty-six retail stores, that practically all of these stores were owned by him and were the primary debtors on a series of promissory notes indorsed and negotiated through the H. B. Claflin Company. When they were unable to pay Mr. Claflin said he had delivered all of the property he agreed to under the agreement of Sept. 25, 1914.

"In addition to the securities mentioned above," Mr. Claflin said, "and to effect a reorganization whereby the summary liquidation of that corporation could be prevented, and the greatest amount realized for the creditors from their assets I conveyed certain other property. Relying upon my agreement and transfers, a plan of reorganization was agreed to by the creditors pursuant to which they have surrendered their obligations as against the H. B. Claflin Company, and accepted in lieu thereof notes of the Mercantile Stores Corporation."

On July 1, 1914, Mr. Claflin said, he deposited with his brokers, as additional security for his account, 1,400 shares of the Columbia River Fruit Packers' Association, which were afterward sold and the proceeds devoted to liquidating his account. At the same time Mr. Claflin said, he used 100 shares of the National Bank of Commerce stock, 20 shares of the Home Insurance Company, and certain overdue mortgages, worth not more than $5,000, in adjusting his obligations to a trust company. Then he testified:

Paid $30,000 to Poor Women.

"During the week following June 25, 1914, I paid to certain individuals, all of them being women, to whom the receivership of the H. B. Claflin Company brought financial distress, by way of making up for unpaid interest on deposit accounts or for advance on account of the principal, securities or money not exceeding $30,000 in value. I paid my attorney approximately $10,000 for services and disbursements. In June, 1914, I transferred realty owned by me between Kingsbridge and Fordham to the Grange Realty Corporation, and deposited the entire capital stock of the corporation as security for loans made to me. I paid a Federal income tax and some other taxes, and a few months' rent of my former residence at 15 Washington Square North, but otherwise I have not transferred any property or made any payments involving more than $1,000 since June 1, 1914."

Questioned further along this line Mr. Claflin said that he did not transfer any property to his wife, and his sole presents to her immediately prior to and since the receivership had been merely a few trinkets, not of any importance. Mr. Claflin considered that his dealings with his brokers were personal. He said that the money he had paid to a trust company was to compensate it for any loss it might be called upon to stand in the liquidation of the notes of the H. B. Claflin Company. This money he had charged against himself. In further explanation of the $30,000 paid to women, Claflin said:

"They were different persons having deposit accounts with the H. B. Claflin Company, who depended on these for a living, and I felt a very strong moral obligation as to them."

Asked if he had ever paid the note which represented the stock of the Grange Realty Corporation, Mr. Claflin said that he had not, and admitted that it was overdue. He said he carried no life insurance and was interested in no insurance on the life of any other person with the possible exception of a policy on the life of a man named Foulke. But this policy had been lost. It was taken out a great many years ago by the H. B. Claflin Company, which paid a premium of $300. Mr. Claflin did not explain under what circumstances this policy was taken out, but said he did not know whether Foulke was living or dead.

Payments to Claflin Company.

Questioned concerning the claims of certain creditors of the H. B. Claflin Company that Mr. Claflin owed the company money for payments made on his behalf, he replied that during many years prior to June 1, 1914, many payments were made on his account, and that during the same period "very large sums were paid to the H. B. Claflin Company for the credit of my account." He said that the preliminary report of the accountants of the receivers credited him with $4,026,093, and that later the estimate of the value of many of the assets was reduced and "it was asserted that an adjustment and liquidation of the account would show an indebtedness due from me. This account was running through the entire existence of the H. B. Claflin Company, and the conflicting reports of the accountants were never formally adjusted."

This shifting from the credit to the debit side of the accounts was explained by him in this way:

"It was a serious question whether I ever guaranteed the O'Neill-Adams account. They claimed I had, and that the assets were not sufficient to pay the liabilities. My own opinion is that they were. If the business had been carried on I believe it would be going today and would be making a little money."

Gave Up All Property.

James S. Alexander, President of the National Bank of Commerce, who was a member of the Claflin Noteholders' Committee, testified in answer to ex-Judge Alton B. Parker that his committee received $31,661,000 in notes, of which his bank held $500,000, bearing the indorsements of the H. B. Claflin Company.

"The committee understood," said Mr. Alexander, "that Mr. Claflin turned over substantially all of his real and personal property. For this property he got releases of all of his indebtedness claimed to be owing, and a certificate of interest due him or his nominee in the entire capital stock of the Mercantile Stores Corporation, after the payment of the indebtedness of the corporation."

Mr. Alexander said that at first it was thought that the property turned over by Mr. Claflin was worth $750,000, but he thought now that $500,000 would be more correct.

"J. P. Morgan & Co.," Mr. Alexander said, "held Mr. Claflin's individual notes, secured by certain receivables of the H. B. Claflin Company which had been sold by Morgan & Co. and for which Mr. Claflin executed his note in payment of the purchase price. We were told at the time he turned over his property that Mr. Claflin had no creditors other than the H. B. Claflin Company."

DENY RICHARDS WAS SUICIDE

Father of Naval Officer May Sue Lighting Co. for His Death.

Special to The New York Times.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., June 4.—It is reported that Andrew A. Richards of Wellington, Kan., and Washington, D. C., may bring an action against the Long Island Lighting Company to recover damages for the death of his son, Lieutenant Clarence Alvin Richards, commander of the United States destroyer Fanning, who, it was said, killed himself in the company's plant at Sag Harbor on May 25.

Mr. Richards has been in Sag Harbor seeking information concerning his son's death. At the time of the accident the destroyer Fanning and other warships of Admiral Gleaves's fleet were manoeuvring in Gardiner's Bay, off Sag Harbor. According to the testimony of H. D. Christian, watchman at the plant, given before Coroner Morley B. Lewis at the inquest, Lieutenant Richards demanded admission to the room containing the switchboard, declaring that he was a Government Inspector, and that he had to make an examination of the switchboard that night. Christian stated that Richards appeared to be nervous. On being admitted Richards went directly to the switchboard and placed his right hand on plugs controlling 2,000 volts of electricity and was instantly killed. Coroner Lewis decided that Richards had committed suicide while under the influence of liquor.

Lieutenant J. C. Jennings, U. S. N., in charge of the torpedo testing station at Sag Harbor, made the following statement after the inquest:

"I am not satisfied with the evidence and the verdict in the case of the death of Lieutenant Richards. I do not believe that he committed suicide."

23,000 ADDED TO RED CROSS.

Result of Month's Campaign in the Metropolitan District.

As a result of the membership campaign carried on in the last four weeks by the American Red Cross more than 23,000 members have been added to the charity within the metropolitan district, which includes the territory within a radius of twenty-one miles of Manhattan. This brings the total membership of this district past the 50,000 mark. Seward Prosser, President of the Bankers' Trust Company, as Chairman, and H. J. Hill, as campaign director, have been in charge of the recruiting of members, and the Red Cross is so pleased with the results that it has decided to continue the campaign through June. Mr. Prosser has received a letter from Ernest P. Bicknell of Washington, Director General of Civilian Relief, congratulating him on the success achieved.

"The movement has already served to inspire Red Cross chapters throughout the country," wrote Mr. Bicknell. "The tremendous driving power you have generated has spread far beyond the confines of your city, and will go far toward carrying the Red Cross to its 1,000,000 membership goal. With the patriotic response and loyal co-operation which you have obtained from the banks, trust companies, express companies, railroads, department stores, hundreds of business concerns, and from thousands of individuals, you have literally succeeded in making a great city think in terms of Red Cross. It would be a mistake to dissipate this tremendous enthusiasm and energy before the goal of 100,000 members for New York has been completely reached, and therefore I suggest the extension of the campaign through the month of June."

Home for Women Ex-Convicts.

Discharged women prisoners will have a haven to go to when the Essex County Home for Discharged Women Prisoners at 230 Mount Pleasant Avenue, Newark, is opened. The building is an old homestead that has been remodeled to accommodate the ex-convicts. They will be welcomed by managers, who will make it comfortable for them until such time as they obtain employment. Tomorrow the home will be thrown open to the public for inspection between the hours of 3 and 5 o'clock.

BOUND volumes of The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial. A limited allotment of these attractive volumes consisting of ten numbers printed throughout in rotogravure, showing all phases of the great war with brief, pertinent educational comment, is now on sale. This souvenir of great events is worth permanent preservation. Cloth, $1.00 a volume, by mail.

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MAX KOBRE DEAD ON EVE OF TRIAL

Under Indictment Two Years After His Three Private Banks Were Closed.

HAD HINTED AT SUICIDE

Heart Disease, Coroner's Physician Says—Depositors Will Get His $600,000 Life Insurance.

Max Kobre, whose private banks were the scenes of rioting by depositors in August, 1914, when they were taken over by the State Banking Department, was found dead at 6 o'clock yesterday morning in the kitchen of his home, 115 West 122d Street, lying under an open jet of a gas stove.

Kobre was to have appeared in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court before Justice Shearn this morning to be tried on five indictments pending against him since 1914. Coroner's Physician Dr. Edgar T. Ray, who was called to the Kobre home by the police, said death was due to arterio-sclerosis and chronic endicarditis. Members of the Kobre family said Mr. Kobre had gone downstairs at 4 o'clock in the morning to heat some milk, and that he was discovered dead by his wife, who heard him fall.

Policeman Mulholland of the West 123d Street Station reported that the banker had committed suicide by inhaling illuminating gas. Mr. Kobre lived with his wife and two sons, Adolph and Morris. He had suffered for several months from heart trouble, according to Morris Kobre, and had collapsed in the street several times.

Kobre was indicted in 1914 with his partner, Moses Ginsberg, on charges relating to the receiving of deposits when they knew that the bank was insolvent. He was also indicted for forgery for altering the books of the bank. Judge Mulqueen fixed bail at $50,000 and later reduced it to $25,000. Kobre was also indicted in Brooklyn in December, 1914, and on the same day Harry Berman, a tailor of Brownsville, who had lost $1,000 in his bank's failure, committed suicide.

Assistant District Attorney Leslie J. Tompkins, who had prepared the evidence against Kobre, said last night:

"Kobre admitted to me that he had lost $500,000 in Wall Street in the last two years and it was only ten days ago that he came to my office and told me we would never bring him to trial. He wanted to know then if there wasn't something we could have done for him—if he couldn't plead guilty and get a suspended sentence.

"'You will never try me if you take my house away from my family,' he told me then.

"I asked him whether he was going to commit suicide, and I offered to go upstairs and get a revolver for him. I told him he didn't have the courage to kill himself, but I was going to ask the court to commit him to jail tomorrow, as I was afraid he would have committed suicide during the trial."

"The Kobre Assets Corporation, which was formed after the banks failed, thought it wise to pay the premiums on the more than $600,000 life insurance which Kobre carried on his books as assets, and this is likely to be paid—at least the balance is—to the depositors. They would have gotten 90 cents on the dollar in Brownsville anyway, and about 55 cents on the Canal Street Bank, and now they will get a little more.

"Kobre in all probability would have gotten a term of five years if the case came to trial, as we had indisputable evidence against him—evidence that was handed from one District Attorney to another until District Attorney Swann decided to prosecute the man."

Coroner's Physician Ray said last night he did not make out a suicide certificate on the death of Kobre because all the circumstances pointed to heart disease. He said that a man did not commit suicide standing up, in most cases, and that he had found abrasions on Kobre's body which indicated that the banker had fallen to the floor near the gas stove.

The assets of the Max Kobre private banks, which were at 41 Canal Street, Manhattan; 1,783 Pitkin Avenue and 81 Grand Street, Brooklyn, were put at $3,981,000 and the liabilities at $3,784,000, leaving an excess of liabilities of $803,000.

NEWLAND'S BODY FOUND.

Manufacturer, Missing Four Days, a Suicide in Westchester Woods.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., June 4.—The body of John Newland, who had been missing from his home, 15 North Broadway, since Thursday last, was found this afternoon in a clump of woods about half way between Hartsdale and Scarsdale, with a bullet through the brain. The revolver he had used to end his life was still in his hand. It was believed he had been dead since Thursday or Friday.

The police of New York and other cities had been seeking him. His family and friends were said to fear him an amnesia victim.

It was admitted by members of the family late this afternoon, after word had been received here of the finding of the body, that Newland had been worried over business for several months, and it was also admitted that, on the day he left home, a revolver and cartridges which he owned also had been missing.

Newland was head of the Hall-Porchert Dress Form Company of 30 West Thirty-second Street, New York City. His mind became affected some time ago over business worries, and it was decided to send him to Florida, where he remained about three weeks, returning to his home here ten days ago. He had seemingly regained much of his mental strength, and had been going to business since his return.

On Thursday morning he started, presumably for business, but disappeared. Frederick C. McLaughlin, his personal friend and attorney, learned he had been seen to leave the train at the Grand Central Station. All trace of him after that was lost until the body was found this afternoon by R. C. Culver of Scarsdale, who came upon it as he was walking through the Fox Meadow Woods, on the home of Miss Emily O. Butler, between his home and Hartsdale.

It was said that, on one occasion, a revolver had been taken away from Newland, as it was feared he might try to use it upon himself.

Mr. Newland is survived by his wife and four children, the oldest 18 years, and the youngest 5 years.

7.33 p. m. (at the hour of sunset in Chicago.)

7.33 p. m. (at the hour of sunset in Chicago.)

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In order to make such a tremendous reduction in the price we contracted with the publishers of the Britannica for an enormous printing; but even this big supply is nearly exhausted and in a few days our present offer must be withdrawn.

Fix the date—June 17th, Saturday at sunset in Chicago: 7.33 p. m.

No order posted from your home office, or offered after that day, date and hour will be accepted.

But you should not wait to send in your order. Some of the bindings, especially the morocco leather, are now very hard to obtain and only a small number of sets remain. We cannot guarantee to fill all orders received up to the date named.

If you wish to make sure of the particular binding you prefer, we advise you to send your order today.

All you have to do is to cut out the order form below, mark it, sign it, and send it with a single dollar.

All our arrangements for this sale, and all the publishers' contracts for paper, presswork, binding, leather and so forth, were made before the war began. Every one knows what a drastic rise in prices has come since then. No industries have been more affected than the paper, printing and binding trades. The publishers therefore had to notify us that they could not renew our contract.

We wish we could have gone on selling this great work at these low prices for years, for we believe that nothing which we could have offered to the public would give them more lasting value nor at a greater bargain. This is impossible, and we therefore give you this timely notice.

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83 A M

1,000 ROOKIES LEAVE FOR TRAINING CAMP

Season's First Plattsburg Contingent Off in Two Special Trains.

READY FOR HARD WORK

Major General Wood Will Be on Hand to Welcome Group of New Yorkers.

Wives, sweethearts, sisters, and friends filled Grand Central Station in a colorful scene last night to say goodbye to a thousand New Yorkers who started for the Plattsburg civilian training camp. Two trains of ten Pullman cars left—one at 9:40 o'clock, the other at 9:45—and the men will report for duty to Major Peter Murray, U. S. A., commanding officer of the camp, at 7 o'clock this morning. The trains will get into Plattsburg at 6 o'clock.

It was a motley scene on the upper level of the station. Some of the "rookies" were in uniform, most of them in street clothes, while here and there was a frock coat. Several who did not go to Plattsburg last year turned up carrying tennis racquets and golf clubs. Kindly friends told them it was not being done at Plattsburg, and the play tools went into the checkroom. There were gray-haired men and youths, lean men and fat men, tall men and short men—a thousand average New Yorkers, who believed in preparedness and were ready to prove it. Outside the streets were jammed with automobiles, in which the "rookies" had been brought to the station by their relatives and friends, who told them good-bye for a month.

Major Harrison Hall, commanding the regulars at the Plattsburg barracks, has the camp all ready, the tents all pitched near the shores of picturesque Lake Champlain. The kitchens are ready to cook breakfast when the "rookies" go into camp.

The first thing to be done will be to put the men into companies by tens. Then they will be divided according to height and tentmates assigned. General Leonard Wood will be in Plattsburg today to welcome the men and give them some advice.

There will be 1,650 in the camp, several trains leaving last night from other cities for Plattsburg. One train left from Boston, one from Philadelphia, and a third from Baltimore. There were about 150 others from other parts of this State who started for the camp last night.

The June camp will be the smallest of the Summer. The enrollment for the July, August and September camps has already reached 10,000, and it is expected that it will be doubled. It is estimated that fully 25,000 will attend the civilian training camp at Plattsburg this Summer. Mayor Mitchel will be in the August contingent.

PREPARE, O'GORMAN PLEADS

Tells Catholic Club Liberty Imposes Duty of Defense.

Speaking to sixty members of the newly-organized Morningside Catholic Club at a breakfast in Kennelly's in Broadway at 110th Street yesterday following a communion service in the Chapel of Notre Dame, Senator James A. O'Gorman said that although, in his opinion, there had been no danger that the United States would be embroiled in the European war and that there was no likelihood of a struggle with any of the belligerents after European peace had been declared, it was nevertheless the duty of the country to prepare for the "possibility of any attack upon our peace and liberty."

He said he considered any American recreant who did not take his just part in maintaining the fabric of free Government, and that equal privileges and liberties imposed upon every man equal responsibility in the defense of his country.

Other speakers were Ambrose O'Connell, President of the club, and the Rev. A. N. Arcibal, chaplain.

ENROLL BOATS FOR DEFENSE

Yachtsmen to Join Naval Training Cruise in the Fall.

A large number of yachtsmen and motor-boat owners have enrolled for the naval training cruise to be held this Summer. Among those who have already entered for the week's manoeuvres in September are Harold S. Vanderbilt, Vincent Astor, Thomas W. Slocum, George F. Baker, Jr., Orson Munn, Ogden M. Reid, Harry B. Hollings, Jr., Herman Oelrichs, Robert Jacob, B. H. Borden, Stewart Davis, and Charles H. Jackson.

They will be the Captains of their own boats and supply their own crews. The Navy Department has now arranged to detail an officer to inspect these boats and properly classify them. The idea of this meeting is to form a basis for a patrol fleet for time of need.

PRINCETON IN CITY WORK.

University Co-operates with State in Civic Enterprise.

PRINCETON, N. J., June 4.—The last year has marked the beginning of a new epoch for Princeton University. For the first time in the history of the university it has placed itself directly at the services not only of her students, but also of the larger community of State and city. By her co-operation in two movements, the university extension scheme and the league of municipalities, she is stepping outside of her scholarly seclusion to contribute her share to the welfare of the community of which she is a part.

A year ago a group of responsible city officials in the State realized that they had much to gain by organizing for their mutual enlightment and support in the working out of municipal problems. They had heard of municipality leagues in the West and Southwest and they knew of their value; so under the leadership of Trenton's commission government Mayor they established last Spring the New Jersey League of Municipalities.

The Department of History and Politics of Princeton had been watching these developments with interest. The league's bureau of information is to be organized as soon as possible as part of the university library, and it is to be a reference section for the use of the Faculty and students. For that purpose the Trustees have set aside office space and have appropriated $1,000 a year. The bureau will also furnish the league with reports on any subject in the field of municipal government upon the request of a member. Since the Director of the bureau is to give information to both the university and to the members of the league, he is to be an officer of the league and a member of the Faculty.

President Hibben has also been empowered to appoint a board of experts from the Faculty of Princeton and other colleges in the State to serve as advisers to the bureau in their respective fields of learning. By this plan, therefore, the work of the league is enhanced by an expert service which is insured, by its university connections, against party partisanship.

Englewood Jitneys Quit Business.

ENGLEWOOD, N. J., June 4.—The new jitney law passed at the last session of the Legislature has practically cut off Englewood proper from the new Englewood-Dyckman Street ferry, the jitney buses being compelled to withdraw their service. Ever since the ferry was opened the buses conveyed passengers from Englewood proper to the Hudson River for 15 cents, the distance being fully two miles and up a steep grade. The new law insists that the bus companies shall pay to every city through which they run a percentage of their gross receipts each month as a franchise tax, and that they must furnish to the city authorities a bond of $5,000, for which bond each bus would be compelled to pay at least $200. Englewood is the only city in Bergen County, and auto service to the ferry now costs $1.

U. S. PLANS TO TRAIN MILITIA AVIATORS

Secretary Baker Tells Aero Club How $76,000 Appropriation Will Be Expended.

SCHOOL FOR PICKED MEN

War Department May Recommend $1,000,000 to Equip Aero Units in the National Guard.

Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, informed the Aero Club of America yesterday that the War Department had asked Congress for $76,000 for the purchase and maintenance of material and equipment necessary for the proper instruction as aviators of such officers and enlisted men of the National Guard as may be authorized by the War Department to attend the Signal Corps Aviation School. Estimates have also been submitted for $1,000,000 with which to commence the equipment of such aero units of the National Guard as may be authorized by the War Department in the near future.

This action is indirectly the result of the constant agitation by the Aero Club for militia aeronautics, and Mr. Baker's letter was a reply to one from Alan R. Hawley, President of the club, in which he pointed out that the National Guard of forty States was anxious to organize aviation sections, and after having asked assistance from the War Department, which informed them that there were no funds available for the work, had turned to the Aero Club for help. After acknowledging the receipt of Mr. Hawley's letter, the Secretary of War said:

"I beg to advise you that the War Department has submitted estimates to Congress for the sum of $76,000 to be made available from the next appropriation for the purchase and maintenance of material and equipment necessary for the proper instruction in military aviation of such officers and enlisted men of the National Guard of the United States as may be authorized by the War Department to attend the United States Signal Corps Aviation School.

"A section of the law provides that such officers and enlisted men shall receive the same travel allowance and quarters, or commutation of quarters, and the same pay, allowances and subsistence to which an officer or enlisted man of the regular army would be entitled for attending such school, under orders from proper military authority; provided, that in no case shall the pay and allowance authorized exceed those of a Captain.

"Estimates have also been submitted for $1,000,000 to begin the equipment of such aero units of the National Guard of the United States as the War Department may authorize in the near future. After the appropriation becomes available, should a State make application to the War Department for the organization of an aero company as laid down in Tables of Organization, United States Army, 1914, it would be favorably considered and probationary recognition granted for the period of one year from the date of inspection by an officer of the United States Army, provided the personnel of the unit presented for inspection conforms to the standard of the regular army; if at least four of the six officers of the organization are licensed aero pilots and provided that there are available for the use of the company a suitable flying field and at least one serviceable flying machine.

"At a date not later than one year from the date of the probationary recognition, another inspection would be made by an officer of the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps of the army for the purpose of determining if recognition should be continued and the standard aero equipment issued. Continued recognition as an unit of the National Guard of the United States and the issue of the standard equipment from funds appropriated for the purpose would be made contingent upon the following conditions, the existence of which would be determined at the second inspection:

(a) Conformity to organizational standard of the regular army.

(b) Technical and physical ability of aviators.

(c) Provisions for training personnel and care and maintenance of material.

"After the passage of the Appropriation bill now pending before Congress a circular will be issued which will give in detail the requirements noted above."

The Aero Club estmated that it would take $100,000 for each State to equip an aviation detachment, and advocated the appropriation of at least $4,000,000 for the forty States. Many Congressmen have stated to the club that they realize the importance of fully equipping the forty States, and that they will make an effort to have the $4,000,000 appropriation adopted when the Army Appropriation bill comes up for consideration, about June 21.

PARENTS SEE GIRL CAMPERS

Movie Men Beset Young Women Training in New Jersey.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP HEWITT, N. J., June 4.—This was visiting day at the camp of the Emergency Service Corps. Their parents came out to see the thirty young women who have gone in for military training in the big estate of Edward R. Hewitt, near Erskine. It was the first visiting day since the opening of the camp on June 1.

There was one cloud. Movie men appeared and from behind trees took pictures of the young women in their uniforms. The "rookies" pounced upon the camera men in an effort to destroy several thousand feet of perfectly good film. A compromise was reached, under which it was promised that Captain Candace Hewitt should inspect the film before it was shown. Father Prindle of Ringwood conducted a vesper service beneath the trees in the afternoon.

Mr. Hewitt took four of the rookies fishing in the Weewappo River earlier in the day. They caught twelve trout, which were fried for supper.

There was an inspection of tents yesterday afternoon of a more or less rigid nature by Captain Candace Hewitt and General E. J. Steeves, U. S. A., retired, who acted in an advisory capacity. The girls were put through a tent drill, taking one down and putting it together again. Later all assembled for dress parade and Miss Hewitt asked General Steeves whether she should summon the squad on the drum or by the series of bells which have been in use for all calls. The General decided that the drum was best, and the summons was given with a long roll that was quite up to army standards. Miss Dorothy Ives cut her finger on the edge of an axe. A nurse bandaged it for her while a camera man reeled off a dirge on his movie machine.

DR. FARABEE RETURNING.

Scientist Found Lost Carib Tribes and Visited New Lands.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 4.—A cablegram was received at the University of Pennsylvania Museum today from Dr. William C. Farabee, leader of the museum's Amazon expedition, at Para, stating that he had sailed for home and expected to reach this city about the middle of the present month. He is bringing the collections which he has made in the last two years, those the first year having already reached the museum.

The first year's work was in Northern Brazil and British Guiana, where many tribes of Indians hitherto unknown were found, as well as the surviving descendants of the once warlike Caribs, who had retreated from the coast to the mountainous regions over a century ago. Dr. Farabee will make a full report on these tribes. The last two years have been spent in the Amazon basin. Many journeys have been made, extending from Para into the Andes and far south into regions never before reached by white men.

SHOOTS HIS WIFE, THEN SURRENDERS

Hodges Leaves Victim Alone with 9-Year-Old Daughter in Red Bank Home.

CHILD SUMMONS DOCTOR

Held on Charge of Attempt to Kill, Husband Says He Merely Intended to "Scare."

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., June 4.—After quarrelling with her husband, Frank H. Hodges, an insurance adjuster, employed in New York City by the Casualty Company of America, while automobile riding with him and their daughter yesterday morning, Mrs. Hodges went alone upstairs to her room in their home in Branch Avenue.

A few minutes later Hodges followed his wife upstairs, leaving their nine-year-old daughter, Dorothy, playing on the floor. The little girl was startled by hearing three revolver shots upstairs immediately after her father had arrived there. Then her father came running downstairs.

"Have you shot mother?" the child says she asked.

"Yes," she quotes her father as saying in reply. "I've done it."

Hodges then went across the street to the home of Fred Wagner, told him of the shooting, and asked him to send for the police, after which he crossed to his own barn, left the revolver there, and continued on to the Borough Hall, where he surrendered himself.

In the meantime Dorothy had found her mother lying unconscious on the floor, with a bullet wound in the left temple. The little girl telephoned to Dr. H. W. Young, who had the wounded woman removed to the Monmouth Memorial Hospital, at Long Branch, where it was found that her death was almost certain. She was still alive tonight, however.

After Hodges had been put in a cell he said he had only fired to frighten his wife and had not meant to shoot her. The authorities were told that the Hodges had had a number of bitter quarrels and that at the time she was shot Mrs. Hodges was packing her belongs, with the intention of leaving her husband.

Assistant Prosecutor Elmer H. Geran and County Detectives Lawrence McCormick and John Smith were notified of the shooting. Warren H. Smock of the law firm of Wilson & Smock was summoned by Hodges. After an interview in a cell with the lawyer the prisoner was taken before Justice of the Peace Harry C. Bideaux, waived a hearing, and was committed to the county jail at Freehold to await the action of the Grand Jury on a charge of atrocious assault, with intent to kill.

The couple had been married for ten years, Hodges having been married twice before, his first wife being killed in an automobile accident and his second divorcing him. Mrs. Hodges was formerly the wife of Henry Hagerman of Red Bank, who divorced her, naming Hodges as co-respondent. At the time of their marriage Hodges signed over all his property to his wife and it has been reported that he recently consulted counsel about bringing an action to recover it.

Mrs. Hodges was an Asbury Park girl. She is about 35 years old and known as a beauty.

Deaf Boy Killd by a Train.

TRENTON, N. J., June 4.—Louis Bausman, 14 years old, a pupil of the State School for the Deaf here and son of Rev. Louis Bausman of Pedricktown, was killed this afternoon by being run over by a train of the Pennsylvania Railroad near here. Bausman, with several other pupils, started to hike to Bordentown. Being deaf, they could not hear the whistle of the train, and before the engineer could stop the train Bausman was run down.

SHOT IN RESTAURANT FIGHT.

Three Men Wounded in a Row at Coney Island.

After a fight last night in an Italian restaurant at 176 West Sixteenth Street, Coney Island, Louis Fease of 176 Hester Street, Manhattan, and Vincenzo Cuzzolilla of 2,787 West Fifteenth Street, Coney Island, were removed to the Coney Island Hospital. Fease was shot twice in the chest and once in the left arm, while Cuzzolilla got a bullet in the right chest.

According to the stories told to the police, five men and three women, members of a motor party, entered the restaurant last night and sat at a table opposite one where Fease, Cuzzolilla, and two unknown companions were dining. The two parties struck up an acquaintanceship, and soon a row started. The men all drew revolvers and began to shoot. The restaurant patrons, about fifty, fled to the street. When the reserves from the Coney Island Station, under Captain John F. Linden, arrived, they found the two wounded men lying unconscious in front of the restaurant. The automobile party and the other two men had escaped in the excitement.

John Moresco, proprietor of the eating place, was taken to the hospital, where he was treated for a six-inch slash across the cheek. He told the police that he received his cut in an attempt to end the battle. Deputy Police Commissioner Leon Godley was on the island at the time of the affray, and hurried to the restaurant, where he directed the police in rounding up thirty witnesses.

GIRL DROWNS IN CREEK.

Nine Struggle in Water When Rowboat Overturns.

Hundreds of Sunday excursionists, who were bathing and rowing in the waters of Weir Creek, a small stream that flows through Throg's Neck into the Sound, saw a boat capsize and spill its nine occupants into the creek, one of them to be drowned, the others to be rescued after the valiant work of some strong swimmers yesterday.

The victim of the accident was Lena Despensa, 17 years old, of 27 Monroe Street. Julia Ribaldo, Rosaro Pronosanie, and Joseph Pronozanie were the only other adults of the party, the others being children ranging in age from 3 to 12 years. When the boat upset the two Pronozanies tried to get the women and children to cling to its side, and the two men on shore, Joseph Sciavone and James Burns, threw off their coats and swam to the rescue while those on shore watched breathlessly. All but Miss Despensa were kept afloat until other rowboats took them off.

Several hours afterward the body of Miss Despensa was recovered by the police of Harbor B Station and was removed to the Fordham Morgue. Doctors from Fordham Hospital attended the others for submersion.

A nurse in Bellevue Hospital at sunset last night thought she saw a boat capsize and empty its occupants into the East River. She spread an alarm and the police of Harbor A Station searched vainly for some trace of craft or occupants. The police decided that the nurse had seen some passing sailing craft list.

THINKS CLEVER WOMEN WIN.

Vassar Speaker Deplores Change in the World's Viewpoint.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, June 4.—To be perfectly respectable is a great handicap nowadays, especially for a woman if she aspires to be among the liberators of her sex or the leader of any social or economic or political movement which is to result in the immediate redemption of her race, President Charles Alexander Raymond of Union College told the graduating class at Vassar in the baccalaureate sermon today.

"'Be good, sweet maid, and let who will be clever,' used to be quoted on such occasions as this," said the speaker. "Now it is 'be clever and let who will be good.'"

Referring to the European war, he called it a challenge to Christ and a threatened repudiation of His code. "It seems as if nations never grew up," he said, "as if they never got beyond the foolish cravings of childhood."

ITALIANS THREATEN PASTOR.

Rope Carried by Angry Denver Folk, Likened to East Siders.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, June 4.—Because he had given out a statement that the inhabitants of the Italian quarter in Denver lived "in squalor equal to that of east siders in New York," the Rev. Francesco P. Sulmonetti, pastor of the Methodist Italian Mission, was threatened by a mob of 2,500 angry Italian men and women today. For four hours the pastor was barricaded in his church while the angry crowd circulated outside, armed with clubs and provided with a rope, with which they threatened to lynch him.

The minister was finally rescued and escorted to safety by the police in answer to the request and intervention of a committee of Italian citizens and Bishop Francis P. McConnell of the Methodist Church. A committee of six Italians had been appointed Saturday night to demand a retraction of the minister's utterances, but before they had time to act the residents of the quarter had gathered in a threatening manner before the parsonage of the parish.

Women in the crowd were far more radical than the men. Not only were they outspoken in threats of violence, but fully half of the women carried clubs and stones.

KIRCHWEY DOUBTS REPORT.

Warden Does Not Believe Derrick Will Get a Sing Sing Job.

Special to The New York Times.

OSSINING, N. Y., June 4.—Warden Kirchwey of Sing Sing was very much surprised this morning to read the report that Calvin Derrick, Superintendent of the Preston School of Industry for Boys of California, had been called to a post at Sing Sing, particularly as the Warden had previously heard nothing of the matter, and as subordinate officers in the prison are appointed by the Warden himself with the consent of the Superintendent of Prisons. The report credited friends of Mr. Derrick with saying that "although Mr. Derrick was going to assume a subordinate position, he would eventually assume the Wardenship."

"I do not believe that the report is correct," said Warden Kirchwey today "I am sure that Superintendent of Prisons Carter would not make any arrangement of that sort without consulting me about it. The only position which such a man as Mr. Derrick could fill here would be that of confidential clerk to me personally, and that appointment has been made by me, and, in any case, would be made by the Warden only. Deputy Wardens and other officers of the prison are also appointed by the Warden.

"I have not heard the appointment of Mr. Derrick to any position in Sing Sing discussed. I know of Mr. Derrick and I understand him to be a man of very high qualifications, but I feel sure that he has not been asked to assume a post at Sing Sing without my knowledge."

Actress Taken from Cathedral.

A woman who gave her name as Mrs. Violet Fairbrother, and said she was an actress, was taken from St. Patrick's Cathedral yesterday afternoon to Bellevue Hospital for observation in the psychopathic ward. She was found sitting in one of the back seats mumbling to herself and acting strangely. At the hospital she said she had been a member of the "Watch Your Step" company on tour, and that she was worried because she had been out of work since the revue closed its season some weeks ago. Her illness was diagnosed as mental depression. At the theatrical boarding house at 152 West Forty-eighth Street, where she has been living, it was said she was known as Mrs. Violet Sydney. She gave this name also at the hospital.

Hiding Things

THERE are two kinds of hiding places which burglars never overlook—places where you expect them to look and places where you don't expect them to look. Between the two there really isn't much safety left except in a box at

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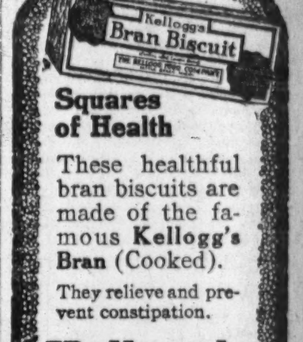

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If Your Husband was a Crook—

And you had helped him in his crimes; then when he went to prison would you continue to stick to him? In the new TRIANGLE PICTURE PLAY this is but one of the big questions involved. Just how the wife, played by

Norma Talmadge

suddenly awakens to the fact that she and her husband must reform, and how they struggled to keep that promise, is one of the most surprising features ever tried on a film. When you see

"Going Straight"

you'll realize that it is one of the swiftest moving photoplays you ever saw. You'll feel the lump rise in your throat; you'll wonder how so much action and sentiment could be put in one play, and you'll go away *realizing* why TRIANGLE PICTURE PLAYS are so far in advance of all others. Then there's the usual fountain of fun, a KEYSTONE COMEDY.

TRIANGLE FILM CORP'N

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Not only may such Furniture be selected at the Hampton Shops, —the Table with its carved and voluted legs, the high Arm Chairs, the seats and backs panelled in deftly interwoven cane-work, or the Console Table with its gleaming Mirror, but the scheme of decoration which shall make of each room in the home a fitting background for its furniture, may here be conceived in its entirety.

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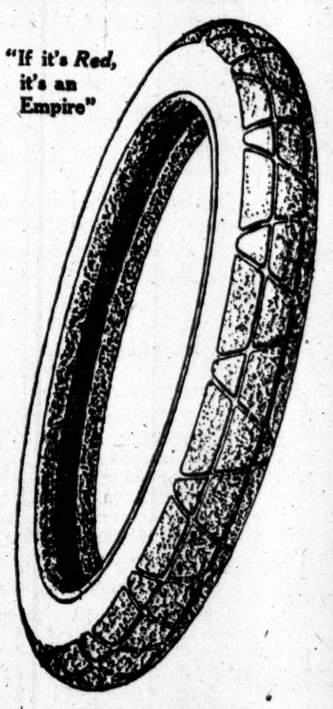

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THE MOVIE 'MACBETH' A FINE ACHIEVEMENT

Tree Presented at the Rialto in Some Handsome Screen Shakespeare.

JOHN EMERSON'S DIRECTION

Imaginative Pictures of Exceptional Beauty—Mary Pickford In a "Revival."

A movie "Macbeth," the product of the weeks of labor Sir Herbert Tree spent in the rich lands of California before his recent season began in New York, was revealed at the Rialto yesterday for the first time on any screen. It is a fine achievement, one that should be seen by every one at all curious as to the progress the movies have made by this year of grace. It is a famous old story, told in moving pictures of a beauty worthy its associations.

This beauty is not in any sense Shakespearean. To suggest for one moment that it derives to any appreciable degree from the essential beauty Shakespeare gave to "Macbeth" is to talk nonsense of a peculiar wildness. To say, however, that "Macbeth" should therefore not be given on the screen is to relapse into an equal absurdity. It would be like forbidding a great painter to choose as his subject a scene from one of the plays. Indeed, these plays are full of stories which lend themselves admirably to the screen and are so abundant in their associations that the narrative task of the director is half done before he sets his hand to it.

The release of "Macbeth" at the Rialto marks the first appearance of Sir Herbert on the screen in this neighborhood and both he and Constance Collier, his Lady Macbeth, were at the Rialto last evening. He may be well pleased with what he saw. The shade Tree is effective. Sir Herbert on the stage is—literally—a picturesque player, and the most striking characteristics of his acting in the theatre are a valuable resource when he betakes himself unto the movies. Then, too, he rides up hill and down dale, vaults on to his horse, swings a broadsword and generally weathers the merciless athletics of the cinema with a vigor and agility which laugh to scorn the "Who's Who" paragraph that would try to make you believe he is in his sixties.

But the star of the screen "Macbeth" is the director. The program accredits the direction to John Emerson, actor, playwright, and for a year past a worker in the movies. The imagination revealed, the impressive panoramas, the fine sense of composition, the cunning uses of impressionism, the prevailing good taste bespeak the presence of a man who is something of an artist. Mr. Emerson prepared the scenario and consulted with Sir Herbert in the direction. The product is among the best things in motion pictures. All the detail of costuming and background is excellent, the vision of the weird sisters a triumph. Indeed, the supernatural element in "Macbeth" gives the director chances after his own heart, so that the cave scenes are peopled with fine phantoms and the ghost of Banquo is more truly spectral than the stage can ever make him. Only the phantom dagger seems somewhat dinky in its appearance. What is especially noteworthy is the suggestion of brooding night, the black, midnight quality which pervades all the picture.

Of course, in the movie "Macbeth" you see things of which you only hear report in the play. Indeed, in one or two scenes, you see things of the director's invention, as when a vision of the luckless Duncan brings Macduff hurrying to Inverness on the morning after the murder, or when Macbeth, in feasting Duncan, winces at the sight of the little Fleance playing with the crown and trying its oppressive weight upon his own small head. You see the moonlit murder of Banquo, and the madness of Lady Macbeth, you see Birnam Wood advance to Dunsinane, and, in a fine finale, the storming of the castle.

For flashes Shakespeare's text has sufficed in nearly every instance, passage after passage being given just for its own sake even when it is scarcely necessary to advance the narrative. There are none of those comic captions, such as "The King is getting old and silly. Slay him, Lady M.," which Barrie foresaw for "Macbeth" in the picture palaces. Indeed, there are no blemishes here. "Macbeth" has been done handsomely for the screen, and the Rialto has risen to the occasion, "projecting" it with all stateliness, giving it a good musical setting, suppressing the soloists, banishing the hobbledehoy comics, and allowing itself only one prelude, which might be spared, but does not matter much. It is quite probable that such a film, widely circulated, would send many a reader back to "Macbeth's" forgotten pages and create new readers in many corners of the land.

Mr. Tree, with Miss Constance Collier and Daniel Frohman, occupied a loge at the night exhibition, and when the audience saw him and began a demonstration he finally went to the platform and made a brief speech.

"If we may through the medium of the screen," he said, "contribute our small mite to the great cause of education we shall not have labored without purpose. In viewing a picture such as this, the children, and perhaps others, get the underlying idea of the work and are to the study of it with greater understanding and a greater incentive to acquire its intellectual riches. This is primarily an undertaking of education and I regard it as wonderful that we have at our command a medium through which we may teach through pleasure instead of through distasteful cramming."

At the Strand this week they are having a "revival," if that is what you call a photoplay of some years ago brought back because of its first popularity. It is "Tess of the Storm Country," with Mary Pickford as Tess. As Tess this favorite is more downtrodden than usual and quite as winsome.

Other photoplays put on view yesterday were "Hypocrisy," with Virginia Pearson, at the Academy of Music, and "Fannie Ward in "A Gutter Magdalene" at the Broadway.

Tree at the Actors' Home.

Sir Herbert Tree was the guest of honor yesterday at a small gathering of managers and actors invited by Joseph Brooks of Tompkinsville, S. I., to be present at a luncheon at the Actors' Home on the island. Sir Herbert is President of the Actors' Benevolent Association of Great Britain, and he made a speech comparing conditions for retired actors in the two countries. Others present were Claude Beerbohm Tree, Miss Iris Tree, Miss Constance Collier, Miss Virginia Fox Brooks, Mrs. Joseph Brooks, Daniel Frohman, who is the President of the Actors' Fund here, and F. F. Mackay.

SING VERDI IN OPEN AIR.

Four Thousand Hear Requiem Mass at the Polo Grounds.

Verdi's requiem mass sung in the open air by a chorus of 1,200 voices with full orchestra converted the baseball field at the Polo Grounds yesterday into a vast musical arena. More than four thousand persons seated in the grandstand listened to a rendition which was both impressive and interesting. Sung under a bright blue sky, the majestic measures of the requiem seemed to float away into infinite heights to be lost in the clouds.

As an experiment on a beautiful June afternoon, the open air performance of the requiem was as delightful as could be expected. From a purely musical viewpoint, it was to be regretted however, that the orchestra had not the carrying power of the voices. And even the voices, too, seemed to lose themselves in the air before they could reach that part of the audience which had seated itself in the upper sections of the grandstand.

By far the best work among the soloists was done by Giovanni Zenatello, whose voice, strong, vibrant, and resonant, seemed to penetrate to all corners of the Polo Grounds. The audience could hardly restrain its enthusiasm over his singing. The other soloists were Mme. Lucile Laurence, Mme. Marta Gay, and Leon Rothier. The chorus was made up of members of various singing societies, and the orchestra of 120 musicians included part of the New York Philharmonic Society. The conductors were Louis Koemmenich and Alexander Smallens.

TO JUDGE INTERLUDE ART.

Committee to Award Medals at Final Performance of Masque.

The final performance of the Community Masque "Caliban by the Yellow Sands" will take place tonight. A committee of prominent theatrical managers and actors, headed by Daniel Frohman, will judge the artistic merits of the interludes, in which 1,500 young persons take part. Medals will go to every member of each of the winning interludes.

The interlude players come from every part of the city and their friends are expected at the masque performance in large numbers. Tickets sold for Saturday are good tonight for the originally specified seats.

The Washington Square Players have been acting the principal rôles of the Roman and Italian interludes, but because they are presenting a new bill at the Comedy tonight they will be unable to take part in the Masque. Their rôles will be filled by members of Sir Herbert Tree's Shakespearean company, which ended its engagement at the New Amsterdam on Saturday night.

ODD FELLOWS' MEMORIAL.

Sermon and Address to Members of New York Lodges.

Memorial services were held by the Eighth District Memorial Committee of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in the Church of the Transfiguration, Twenty-ninth Street, near Fifth Avenue, last night. The Rev. Robert Allan Russell of Trinity Church, Warsaw, N. Y., preached the memorial sermon, and Thomas W. McKnight, Past Grand Master of the order in the State, made the memorial address. The roll was called by David L. Anderson, District Deputy Grand Master.

Those in whose memory the services were held were Christian Bange, Johann C. C. Blumenthal, Samuel B. Fitzell, Alexander Frank, Martin H. O'Donnell, Charles N. Ott, and Joseph H. Schmidling of Warren Lodge; John J. Feitus and Henry Offerman of Amaranthus Lodge, and Anders Jorgensen of Berthel Philadelphian Lodge.

In his sermon Dr. Russell noted that women members of the Rebekah Degree and of Manchester Unity, both divisions of the order, were present. He then referred to the principles of the order, told of its spirit of friendship, love, and charity, and extolled the virtues of those who have died in the order.

Past Grand Master McKnight told of the birth of the order in England 200 years ago, of how the first lodge in this country was organized ninety-seven years ago, and said that since that time more than 3,000,000 persons had connected themselves with the order in this country, while there are more than 3,000,000 members now living.

URGES SCOTS TO CITIZENSHIP

Clans in Costume Hear Sermon on Loyalty to America.

Scotchmen were urged to become American citizens and as such to be loyal to the country of their adoption by the Rev. Robert Bruce Clark, pastor of the Church of the Puritans in West 130th Street, at the third annual Scottish gathering last night in that church. More than 150 members of the Clans MacDuff and Graham, in Scotch costume, were present with many members of the Daughters of Scotia, under the leadership of Miss Jean Ross.

Among those present were Alexander Mill, Chief of the Clan MacDuff and Walter Scott, Past Royal Chief of the Order of Scottish Clans. The Rev. Mr. Clark is Honorary Chairman of the Clan MacDuff.

RUMOR OF BAN ON DANCING.

Papal Edict Said to Forbid Such Entertainments to Parishes.

Concerning a report that Cardinal Farley was to send out a letter this week informing the Catholic clergy of a Papal edict forbidding parishes to give dances under their auspices, Mgr. Lavelle said yesterday that he had not heard of the ruling. He said that Cardinal Farley was perhaps the only person who might know of such action, but the Cardinal could not be reached at his country home at Dunwoodie-on-Hudson.

According to the report, clubs and organizations are not forbidden to give dances, but priests are not to be allowed to attend those entertainments. Parish priests said yesterday they had not heard of the edict, and would not comment upon the report.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Comstock & Gest have acquired the production rights of a new comedy by George Middleton and Guy Bolton, entitled "A Happy Thought."

The engagement of "Pom-Pom" at Cohan's Theatre will end on Tuesday night of next week. On that night the West Point cadets will give their annual theatre party there. Mitzi Hajos, the star of the piece, will spend the Summer on Long Island, and will appear again in "Pom-Pom" on Labor Day in Chicago.

Rosa O'Neil Wilson has been spending a month at Yama Farms Inn, Napanoch, N. Y., working on her play about the Rawpies, which will be produced next Winter. The creator of the Rawpies will not only write the book and libretto, but will design the decorations for the production. The play will be a fairy tale play for grown-ups.

The entire orchestra floor of the Criterion will be reserved for the members of the National Board of Review and their friends on Thursday night. The pictures to be shown have been invited by Thomas Ince to see his photo-drama, "Civilization."

Victor Herbert has interrupted the Spring tour of his orchestra to come to New York to conduct the orchestra at the first showing of "The Fall of a Nation" at the Liberty tomorrow night. Mr. Herbert composed a full score for the picture.

The Professional Woman's League held a "goodfellowship" dinner on Saturday night in their clubrooms at Broadway and Sixty-eighth Street. Miss Frances Florida was Chairman and Mrs. Susanne Westford, President of the league, and her two sisters, Lillian Russell and Mrs. Nan Ross, took part in the entertainment. At the last business meeting of the league Mrs. Lillian T. Schmidt received a gold club badge and Mrs. Westford life membership for their work in connection with the Shakespearean entertainment given recently by the club at the Hotel Biltmore.

ALLIED BAZAAR FUND NOW UP TO $470,000

Saturday and Sunday Throngs Leave $70,000 for the Aid of War Sufferers.

CROWDS SEE BATTLE RELICS

American Ambulance Exhibit Centre of Attention — British-Canadian Day Today.

Twenty-four thousand persons, many of them as well known in foreign capitals as they are in New York City, visited the Allied Bazaar at the Grand Central Palace yesterday. Very few left before they had stood for a few moments in silence before the grim war relics in the French exhibition on the third floor, and even fewer failed to purchase some of the thousands of articles on display in the wilderness of booths on all the floors, and vended by girls and women in the aisles.

It was not possible to obtain accurate figures, because the management itself was not in possession of the totals, but it was announced that approximately $70,000 had been taken in by the exhibition since it opened on Saturday night, two-thirds of that sum, at least, having been realized yesterday. This brought the total taken in to date, including the sale of tickets before the exhibition opened, up to $470,000, leaving $530,000 still to be found if the $1,000,000 goal is to be reached.

With the exception of the exhibition of war relics fresh from the fighting fronts, which was visited by almost everyone who entered the doors of the Grand Central Palace, all of the other exhibits seemed about equally popular, the great crowds passing through the aisles buying and inspecting impartially. One of those which did not seem to lack appreciation was the American ambulance in Paris, where Robert Bacon, formerly Ambassador to France, was a visitor yesterday. Mrs. Bacon, in charge of one of the booths, proudly exhibited a set of books dedicated by Ambassador Jusserand, as well as a volume contributed by Theodore Roosevelt.

The American Ambulance exhibition is on the floor below that on which the war relics are displayed, and is arranged to represent the streets of Paris. Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Charles Alexander, Mrs. Henry Monroe, Mrs. Frederick Beach, and Mrs. Frank Rogers are in charge of the other booths.

Tuesday night will be French night at the bazaar, and Ambassador Jusserand will attend in his official capacity, according to information received by the management last night. This will be the first time, it was said, that any semi-private affair had been thus honored by any nation.

Today is to be "British and Canadian Day," and many of the prominent persons to participate paid the bazaar a preliminary visit yesterday. Among these were Mrs. Charles Greenough, Mrs. Newbold Le Roy Edgar, Miss Mary Hoyt Viborg, Mrs. Philip Lydig, Mrs. Ralph Sanger, Mrs. Clyde Bayne, wife of the British Consul General; Miss Margaret Cameron, Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson, Mrs. Judah Sears, Mrs. Jules Bache, Mrs. Otto H. Kahn, Mrs. Benjamin Guinness, Lady Colebrook, and Mrs. Emily Price Post. These women will be in charge of the British War Relief Booth.

The patronesses will include the Princess Patricia, the Duchess of Connaught, and the wives of members of the Canadian Cabinet. Some of the valuable donations to be auctioned are an autographed photograph of Dowager Queen Alexandra, two dozen pairs of socks knitted by the Duchess of Connaught, and a silver bowl presented by the Duchess of Sutherland.

The British War Relief Association, of which Major E. C. Seaman is President, is in charge of the emergency hospital at the bazaar, but none of the cases that came to it for treatment yesterday were of a serious nature. A victim suffering the most painful injury was Miss Elsie Janis, the actress, who stepped on a nail while dancing.

Persons who attended the bazaar for the first time yesterday found themselves in the midst of a bewildering round of activities. Actors were among the most generous contributors of their services, and Craig Ward of Sir Herbert Beerbohm Tree's company did not disdain to serve as head waiter in the Café de Paris Tea Garden on the second floor, which is in charge of Mrs. William Astor Chanler, Mrs. Price Post, and others. Among the guests at the Garden yesterday was Lady Colebrook. On the third floor, in the meanwhile, great crowds witnessed a series of moving pictures showing the excellent work done by the American Ambulance Hospital of Paris. The films showed scenes of actual fighting photographed by permission of the French Government.

One of the booths that attracted great attention yesterday was that of the Pour les Gens de Lettre Française, of which organization Mrs. Newbold Le Roy Edgar is Executive Chairman. Several costly etchings and paintings and works of Kipling autographed by the late Clyde Fitch were among the articles on view. Lord and Lady Aberdeen are among those who have promised to be present today to assist in the sales.

Still another booth attracting great interest was the North Carolina Booth, in charge of the North Carolina Commission for Relief in Belgium, of which Dr. S. Westray Battle is Chairman. Louis de Sadeleer, the Belgian Minister of State, was one of the visitors at the bazaar yesterday, and expressed his great appreciation of what had been done by Americans for his countrymen.

The management of the bazaar took precautions yesterday against any interference by persons opposed to the exhibition being conducted on Sundays. A letter received before the exhibition opened questioned the propriety of selling articles on the Sabbath. In order to prepare a test case, a Police Inspector was called in while purchases were made and the names of several persons were taken as witnesses. It is not expected that any action in the court will be started by any one opposed to Sunday selling, but if one is the witnesses will be on hand to testify.

"ELIJAH" SUNG IN BOSTON.

Thousands Attend an Open-Air Performance of the Oratorio.

BOSTON, June 4.—An open-air performance of the oratorio "Elijah," with a chorus of 1,200 and an orchestra of 105, was given before an audience numbering thousands at Braves Field today. The production was under the direction of S. Kronberg.

Prominent in the cast were Clarence Whitehill as Elijah, Mme. Schumann-Heink as the Angel, Mme. Frieda Hempel as the Widow, Mme. Marie Sundelius as the Youth, Miss Elvira Leveroni as the Queen, and Johannes Sembach as Obadiah. Walter Damrosch conducted the performance.

New Winter Garden Show.

The new Winter Garden show, "The Passing Show of 1916," will be produced the week of June 19. Harold Auteridge, who has written the books and lyrics of a number of Winter Garden offerings, is the librettist of the new piece, and Sigmund Romberg and Otto Motgan have composed the score. The principal players are Ed Wynn, Florence Moore, Lillian Lorraine, Fred Walton, William Philbrick, Hussey and Boyle, George Baldwin, Dora and Mabel Ford, and Countess Thamara Swirskaia. "Robinson Crusoe, Jr.," the current attraction, will end its engagement on Saturday night, and the theatre will be dark for a week for rehearsals.

INSTRUCTION.

Broaker Accountics Corp., 71 W. 23 St. Home Study Accountancy Training.

ADVERTISEMENT.

GIANTS today with CINCINNATI 3:40 P. M. Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c.

SEES GOOD OUT OF THE WAR

Bishop Brent Says Religious Teachings Will Have Impetus.

That out of the tragedy being enacted on the battlefields and high seas will come inspiration and vitality for the greatest spread of religious teachings since the dawn of the Christian era, was declared by the Rev. Dr. C. H. Brent, Bishop of the Philippine Islands, in the sermon at communion services yesterday in the Cathedral of St. John the Divine.

Absolute supremacy of Christ and the sufficiency of his teachings for all times and nations, was the theme developed by the Bishop. He asserted there is no moment more dangerous to God's purpose among men than when advocates rise to contend with religious truths, pointing to the present world crisis as their accepted proof of the failure of religion.

Bishop Brent likened abnormal conditions of the day to those immediately following the world tragedy that ended on Calvary. The same inspiration and vitality taken by Christ's apostles then, he said, will again be asserted at the close of the European war, and force an acceptance of religious teachings by nations that heretofore have been indifferent.

Bishop Brent advised that none pray for the peace prevailing before the beginning of the war, but for such a peace as shall abolish the mischief and ruin that brought on the conflict of nations. If Christian teachings are not adequate for such times as these, he said, they cannot prove of value hereafter.

SAYS CITY STIFLES HOMES.

Dr. Reisner Preaches on Living Conditions for Women Here.

The Rev. Dr. Christian F. Reisner preached on "Difficulties of City Home Life" at Grace M. E. Church, West 104th Street near Amsterdam Avenue, last night. He said, in part:

"If American women were as eager to be good housekeepers as they are to be up in style what a reformation we would have in our home life. Women are more heroic than men when the best of them is entombed. Why can we not in some way arouse womanhood to improve the conditions that bring one divorce to every eleven couples?

"Women seem to think it is more noble to vote or to join clubs or to throw off the 'yoke' of common home duties. City life, with its cramped living quarters, its delicatessen shops which free them from cooking, its glamourful entertainments, its tempting hotel ease, its restricted play places for children as an excuse against having them in the home and the absence of the home atmosphere which a house and yard all create all help stifle, if not smother, the home spirit."

$150,000 PARISH HOUSE.

Madison Presbyterian Church to Hold Services on Roof.

The Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, at Seventy-third Street, announced yesterday the erection of a parish house to cost $150,000, and which is promised to be the last word in a centre for neighborhood social and educational work. It will adjoin the church on the north, fronting on the avenue, where there has just been purchased a dwelling at a cost of $75,000. The parish house will be eight stories in height, with two basements. There will be separate gymnasiums for boys and for girls, a ball seating 250, bowling alleys, and swimming pools, and a portable stage for amateur theatricals.

A feature will be a roof garden, seating 500, and so planned that here in Summer services will be held instead of in the church. There will be clubrooms for men and for women, with apartments for workers. The material will be brick, with terra cotta trimmings. The architect is James Gamble Rogers. The new building will be ready for use at the end of this year.

AMES PREACHES FOR WHITE.

Flag Burners Say They Will Be Ready to Answer Swann's Call.

In spite of the fact that Bouck White, pastor of the Church of the Social Revolution, is in jail for his part in the flag-burning ceremony on Thursday night, the churche had two services yesterday at 125 West Twenty-first Street. New Ames, who preached in place of White, said it was probably the last time he would preach there for some time.

Others who participated in the flag-burning ceremony said last night after a meeting at Bouck White's home that each of them would promptly answer subpoenas from the District Attorney and would be represented by counsel.

Friends of August Henkel, who burned the American flag, said yesterday that the two certificates of ownership in the Betsey Ross Memorial Home and was a lover of the American flag, but that, as an artist, he saw the symbolic idea of the ceremony in which the burning of various flags was followed by the unfurling of the international flag.

The United Spanish War Veterans of Brooklyn have adopted a resolution denouncing Bouck White and calling on the State Legislature to pass a law making the desecration of the flag a felony.

SEAT SALE Begins 9 A. M. TO-DAY

RETURN OF THE FRIARS

WITH ALL THE STARS BENEFIT ACTORS' FUND HIPPODROME Management CHARLES DILLINGHAM ONE TIME ONLY—NEXT SATURDAY NIGHT GREATEST STAGE PERFORMANCE EVER GIVEN | POPULAR PRICES (ENTIRE HOUSE RESERVED)

GRAND CENTRAL PALACE TONIGHT 8 P. M. & TONIGHT 8:45 (B. F. B. BLIND FUND SECTION OF THE ALLIED BAZAAR) Theatre Verdure THIRD FLOOR

Directors: Mme. Olive Fontaine, Mme. Elsa Gregori, Alice Verlet of the Grand Opera House of Paris, Maurice La Farge, Paul Capsiani, Theatre Francais, Paris; Mme. Chautard-Archambault, de Guiguet de Paris; Miss Emmy Wehlen, Philip Spooner. Valli-Valli will auction doll in her favorite costume. Blanche Ring will auction Theatre Boxes.

Flowers and Programs Sold by Hilda Spong, Lillian Russell, Clara Kimball Young.

8 ST. THEATRE THE HOUSE BEAUTIFUL BROADWAY & 49TH ST. PHONE 3080 BRYANT

1st Exclusive Uptown Showing TRIANGLE FILM PLAYS

NORMA TALMADGE in "GOING STRAIGHT" | CHARLIE CHAPLIN in POLICE

SPLENDID VAUDEVILLE NEW Program every Mon. & Thurs. and Today 10:15c. Eve. 15:25:50c.

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th | Twice Daily 2:15 & 8:15 | Last 4 Times LEW KELLY in Hello New York

OLYMPIC B'way & 107th | Matinee Daily TIGER LILIES | Special Attraction SYRA

"LIVE STOCK" IN THE PARKS.

Cows Will Be Pastured in Central Park Meadows.

Cows will be pastured in the meadows of Central Park for the first time in many years, according to an announcement made yesterday by Commissioner Stover. The cows will be kept in the meadow between the Seventy-second Street transverse and the Seventy-ninth Street transverse, and will be under the supervision of a herdsman.

Commissioner Stover said that the cows would be kept there for the benefit of children who could not afford to go to the country. He said that the cows would be milked by machine, and that the milk would be sold to the children at a low price.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE W. 42D ST. MONDAY NIGHT, JUNE 12TH Seats Thursday

ZIEGFELD FOLLIES

After the Play Visit ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT Atop New Amsterdam Thea. MEETING PLACE OF THE FOLLIES FROLIC

THE FALL OF A NATION

THE WORLD'S FIRST GRAND OPERA SPECTACLE BY THOMAS DIXON AND VICTOR HERBERT.

TOMORROW NIGHT and TWICE DAILY Thereafter incl. Sundays, at 2:20 and 8:20. Prices—Daily Matinees, 25c. to $1.00. Evenings & Sat. Matinees, 25c. to $2.00.

LIBERTY THEATRE 42D ST., JUST WEST OF BROADWAY —SEATS NOW—

Mitzi in "Pom-Pom" Geo. M. Cohan's THEATRE, B'way, 43d St. LAST PERFORMANCE WEST POINT NIGHT TUESDAY, JUNE 13.

CIVILIZATION OUTDOOR "BIRTH OF A NATION"—Globe. CRITERION B'WAY & 44 ST. | TWICE DAILY 2:15 AND 8:15

GAIETY B'way, 46th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20. | LAST 8 TIMES MRS. FISKE in Erstwhile Susan

HUDSON W. 44TH ST. Evs. at 8:20 Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20. The Cinderella Man

CANDLER West 42d St. Evs. at 8:20. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:20. JOHN BARRYMORE in JOHN GALSWORTHY'S MASTERPIECE JUSTICE

LONGACRE West 48th St. Evs. at 8:20. Last Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20. LAST 8 TIMES LEO DITRICHSTEIN IN HIS COMEDY THE GREAT LOVER TRIUMPH.

HARRIS W. 42D ST. Evenings at 8:15 Matinees Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15. HIT-THE-TRAIL HOLLIDAY With Fred Niblo as "Billy Holliday."

BELASCO W. 44TH ST. Evenings 8:30 Matinees Thurs. & Sat. 2:30. The Boomerang

ASTOR B'way, 45th St. EVES. 8:15 SHARP Matinees Wed. & Sat. at 2:15. The COHAN REVUE 1916

ELTINGE W. 42d St. Evenings at 8:15 Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15. THE EVERLASTING LAUGH SUCCESS FAIR AND WARMER

Prompt attention to out-of-town reservations by mail or wire.

GLOBE Theatre, B'way and 46th St. CONTAIN DAILY FROM 1 IN GLORIA'S ROMANCE. Chapters Five and Six. A Motion Picture Novel by Mr. & Mrs. Rupert Hughes. Special Tomorrow Aft., Chapters 1-2-3-4-5 & 6

BILLIE BURKE

CIVILIZATION "STUPENDOUS AND WONDERFUL"—Tribune CRITERION B'WAY & 44 ST. | TWICE DAILY 2:15 AND 8:15

LOEW'S NEW YORK THEATRE & ANNEX Combined Capacity 6,000. Prices 10c., 20c., 30c. Today—Juvelle Ice Dart in "Destroyer."

Loew's American Roof 42d St. & 9th Av. Every Day at 2:15 & 8:15. PAVLOWA in "Dumb Girl of Portici" And Usual Big Vaud. Show. | ALL SEATS RESERVED 25c, 50c, 75c

CIVILIZATION "A MIGHTY SPECTACLE"—Sun. Mail. CRITERION B'WAY & 44 ST. | TWICE DAILY 2:15 AND 8:15

Luna ROSTOCK'S with BONAVITA & OTHER BIG FEATURES Free Attractions—Dancing Dance Contest Thurs. Night.

BROADWAY THEATRE B'way & 41st St. FANNY WARD in THE GILDED MAGDALENE.

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE Theod. Kosloff, Thos. A. Vista & Mastova & Wise & Co. Belle Story, Parker & Morey Mlle. Collins, Jos. E. Bernard Daily Mat. 25c-$1.

Strand B'way & 47th St. Mon. M. (1:30 P.M.) MARY PICKFORD in "TESS OF THE STORM COUNTRY" Next Wk. Marguerite Clark, "Silks & Satins."

BANDBOX 67th St. nr. 3d Av. | TONIGHT 8:15 Emanuel Reicher in "DAS KONZERT." Bahr's Greatest Comedy.

NEW Mat. Today BRIGHTON Brighton Beach | BRICE & KING, Kramer & Morton, Allen & Howard, Gladys and "Petticoats."

WINTER GARDEN B'way & 50th St. LAST WEEK ROBINSON CRUSOE Jr. With AL. JOLSON Evgs. at 8. MATINEE TOMORROW 50c. to $1.50

SHUBERT Thea., 44th, W. of B'way. Ev. 8:15 Matinee Wed. & Sat. 2:15. LEW FIELDS CHARLES DARNTON in EVENING WORLD: "FUNNIEST SHOW IN TOWN" STEP THIS WAY HERALD: "Zipped right up to the minute!" LOUIS DE FOE, WORLD: "Has snap and ginger. Sets fast pace."

LYRIC 42d, West of Broadway. Evs. 8:20. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:20. Musical Success of the Season. KATINKA

COMEDY 41st, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:45. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:30. Washington Sq. Players 4 one act plays. Honorable Lover, Helena's Husband, Clod, Patelin

44th ST. Thea., nr. B'way Evenings 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. LAST EIGHT TIMES. 336 TIMES TONIGHT. The Blue Paradise with CECIL LEAN

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 5, 1916.

THE FETICH OF GERMAN EFFICIENCY.

It has become the fashion of political thought to apologize for democracy in war, to compare it unfavorably with its opposite, which is autocracy, and to apostrophize the manner in which a mechanized nation meets its great emergencies. It has been particularly trite to contrast the multiplicity of counsels among the English, their "muddling" and general ineffectiveness, with the marvelous efficiency of the Germans. Democracies, one hears, are slow to make up their minds and slow to act and waste their energies, whereas an autocracy, on the other hand, begins with its mind made up, acts swiftly, and conserves its energies.

By none more than by the English themselves are these conclusions asserted and the lessons abstracted. "The one condition of victory," said DAVID LLOYD GEORGE in a recent speech, "is unity," as if that were a paramount enemy virtue. "Let us apply the enemy's methods to our means," he said, "and we win." WINSTON CHURCHILL, attacking the British Government for its conduct of the war, counts the men supposed to be under arms, estimates the number that are in contact with the enemy, concludes that there is a "large margin not yet used fully applied to the prosecution of the war," and rises to a peak of bitterness in saying that, whereas the Government talks of "combing" the industries for more soldiers, he would say: "Physician, comb thyself." One might think, to read what they say to each other, that the English were in a moral panic, divided in counsels, self-discovered in their inefficiency, and now resolved to be efficient without knowing how to begin. But that is not so.

Earl CURZON said recently that there were two prerogatives of which they could never deprive an Englishman—the passion for depreciating himself and the right to abuse his Government. He spoke then of unity. The greatest contribution that Great Britain has made was not the number of men she put into the field, the munitions turned out, or the ships which sailed the seas, but the unbroken front, the solidarity, the stubborn tenacity of the nation as a whole. Of that unity and tenacity the Government was a symbol. That is the true picture of the English, the one which one knows instinctively to be true. The confusion is in the technique, and that is unimportant.

There are nations that might run a war better, there are perhaps few that could do worse in technique of conduct, but there is not one that could be more trusted to win a war, and that, after all, is the thing that counts. To be sure of this you have only to consider what would happen to the Allies in the event of England deserting them, and then, on the other hand, what England would do if her allies deserted her. She would not stop. She would go on alone, as she has been known to do before, because, as Earl CURZON says, she is united and tenacious, even in a mood of self-depreciation, or perhaps more so in that mood than in any other. England, denouncing herself as inefficient, is yet the greatest moral asset of democracy in Europe.

Against her is arrayed what the world has been pleased to make a fetich of, namely, German efficiency. And what is that? How shall it be judged? By results, perhaps. Well, then, its first justification would be victory. Being that quality wherein an autocracy may be superior to democracies in war, efficiency is obliged to triumph in war against inefficiency, so-called. In this it has failed so far, and is in danger of failing utterly. It may be argued that the test is not fair, because there is a point at which the highest efficiency will have to succumb to sheer numbers. Very well, we take it on other grounds.

A democracy, being inefficient politically, is unprepared for war, as England was; but in German preparedness there had been great efficiency. That is a thing now taken altogether for granted. True, Germany was remarkably prepared for war, but in her preparedness there were fatal defects, not political and economic alone, but physical defects. Having put its trust in great guns and in the rapidity with which the enemy could be overwhelmed by their fire, German efficiency failed to provide itself with sufficient ammunition, so that by the end of Sept. 1, 1914, the shortage of it was a calamity. By its own testimony this is true, and military plans had suddenly to be recast at a loss of precious time. It counted on a short war, which was a fatal miscalculation. It underestimated the strength and resources of its enemies, which is thought to be a vice of democracies. It failed to foresee the economic isolation of the German Empire, which was automatically bound to happen. Having been confronted with the fact of this isolation, it parleyed with the food question, and only after the lapse of nearly two years took the necessary arbitrary measures to conserve the means of life. In the meantime hopeless blunders had been made, as German critics of their own Government now unite in saying bitterly. There was first a great slaughter of swine, so that there was more pork than people could consume, and next there was a great scarcity of fat on that account, which apparently now cannot be made good. There was plenty in one place and scarcity in another, because the separate States were loath to yield control of their food to a Prussian dictator, now tardily appointed. These things might all have been done very much better. Doing them so badly in a democracy would be a mark of inefficiency.

German efficiency has failed to overwhelm either of its great enemies. It has conquered only Serbia and Belgium. On its second wind it does its mightiest against the French at Verdun and is nonplused by the resistance of a democracy that was thought to be more valorous than efficient in war. It counted absurdly on the Zeppelin, an instrument of wanton frightfulness, capable of freezing the blood of the world but powerless in the slightest degree to affect the outcome of the war. That is a symbol of ineffective efficiency.

What of German efficiency as reacted upon by the emotions of a people supposed to be disciplined beyond any unity of purpose and effort possible to be achieved in a democracy? Are divided counsels and embarrassments of Government peculiar to England? Not at all. Only the technique is different in this picture. A member of the Reichstag is arrested in Potsdammer Platz, Berlin, for denouncing the Imperial German Government. He has to be suppressed by force. Germany has her Irish problem within. The Admiralty and the Foreign Office come to an impasse, and the Kaiser has to decide between them, and off goes the head of VON TIRPITZ. The nation is then divided on the question of how submarine warfare shall be conducted, (though it has been already decided at Great Headquarters,) and the von Tirpitz papers openly and concertedly attack the Chancellor. There is at last a compromise in the Reichstag. Next the food problem comes to a head acutely, and there is another upset in the Government. The Minister of the Interior is interred, under a beautiful decoration, and in his place rises a food dictator, whose job will be thankless, because everybody undertakes to hate him beforehand. This would fairly answer as a summary of the vices of a democracy at war. And in the meantime the great efficient war machine offers to a people on diminished rations a geographical situation called victory which the enemy strangely persists in ignoring!

So there is efficiency contrasted with inefficiency in war. Wherein is the triumph of one over the other? German efficiency will be less made of in the future. Its limitations are as obvious as those of an analytical conclusion. It solves a given problem, working from premises laid down, but it is baffled by the unexpected and lacks imagination to foresee new conditions. It sees narrowly in a straight line, and when deflected by unconsidered obstacles, which imagination might have provided for, it is like a locomotive off the track.

NEW YORK'S GRAIN TRADE.

At its meeting last week the Chamber of Commerce urged that legislation should be passed for the erection of a State-built grain elevator in this city. That would be doing justice rather to the State-built $100,000,000 canal than to this city. It would be foolish for the State to starve the canal through prejudice against the city. Whatever may be thought about that, it must be agreed that that method of procedure is better than to apply to the Interstate Commerce Commission for action prejudicial to New York's competitors, as was done by Baltimore last week. The ground of Baltimore's application to the Commission was that the railways diverted grain to New York in methods that were "arbitrary, unjust, unreasonable, discriminatory," &c. Also the railways at Baltimore supply facilities "notoriously and grossly inadequate and insufficient." In that case it would seem that Baltimore might increase its facilities in the manner of New York, rather than by asking Federal intervention, in excess of the differential which alone gives Baltimore the commerce it retains to New York's detriment.

As the case stands Baltimore's grain traffic between 1911 and 1915 increased from 40,060,000 bushels to 104,255,753. New York's increased from 110,678,485 to 218,612,071. The ratios of increase do not disagree sufficiently to justify Baltimore's heated adjectives, and correspond with the increase for the country in the marvelous period now passing. The northerly and southerly ports have increased their exports without depriving New York of its primacy. The grain trade, which had languished at New York, has increased to 39 per cent. of the country's total. It will increase further when the barge canal is given facilities worthy of the canal's cost. It would be prudent that this should be done forthwith, as the Chamber recommends, for in business not even the strongest can sleep upon possessions or accomplishments. Baltimore's application at Washington is further proof that the strong man must defend what he possesses lest a stronger take it from him. If Baltimore should really arouse New York in its defense it might lose its differential. In that case it would be clear to Baltimore that it would be cheaper and better to supply the facilities which it lacks in the New York manner.

WHY WE CAN GET SOLDIERS.

Under the new military law, which will go into effect formally on July 1, 1,500 new Second Lieutenants will be commissioned in the regular army. The West Point graduates will form a comparatively small contingent in this large number of commissioned officers. Many men now serving as noncommissioned officers will have a chance to get promotions. The enlisted man has never had so good an opportunity as he now enjoys to gain advancement. We have always had a few men among our officers who have risen from the ranks. Hereafter there will be many more. Another excellent opportunity is offered to enlisted men in the order for the admission of twenty-two of them to West Point next month.

The confirmed croakers are always talking about enlistment in the regular army as if the youth who thus gives his service to the country was invariably condemned to a thankless job with poor pay. Even old-fashioned army officers choose to regard recruiting as a difficult task when business is good and employment in civil life plentiful. But, as a matter of fact, the army is a splendid vocation for a young man who has a good mind as well as a strong body. Under the new conditions the road to a Generalship is as clearly open to a young private as the road to a railway Presidency is open to any humble beginner in railroading. We hear continually about big railroad men who began as brakemen or water boys. There will always be chances for the enlisted man to get commissions hereafter; West Point will be open to a number every year.

To the young soldier who feels that he does not care to give his life to a military career a short period of training in camp and garrison will be most beneficial. It is not true that the period of enlistment has been lengthened. On the contrary, of the seven years only three are spent with the colors, the other four in the reserve under conditions which will lend distinction to any man, in whatever field of civil life he may find employment. Any recruit who is rated "excellent" after a year's service may get an immediate furlough to the reserve, or he may use the skill and knowledge he has acquired to gain admission to West Point. Recruiting ought to be an easy and grateful work. Only the persistent adherence to outworn methods makes it difficult. The young men ought to have the new advantages of army life made clear to them, the opportunities for advancement emphasized for their understanding. They ought to know, too, of the new facilities for vocational training at the army posts. The army makes men, and we would not lack men to make our army if the War Department would take up the recruiting question in the right spirit and employ new methods.

STANDARDIZING WAGES.

The railway unions announce that they will risk nothing in the negotiations just begun. All the wages that suit them must remain unchanged. All wages must be standardized to that standard. That will hardly take the railways by surprise. They are accustomed to standardization in the matter of rates. If anything can be carried cheaply, everything else can be carried at the same rate. Accordingly it is matter of history that rates were standardized downward, just as now it is demanded that wages shall be standardized upward, exclusively. The standardization of rates was enacted in the granger days, but some of the laws were repealed, and none of them was enforced. There are still those who doubt that the railways should charge all that the traffic will bear, but there is new appreciation of the fact that the railways themselves are most interested in not charging what the traffic will not bear. That may be commended to the unions for their consideration in demanding only what the railways will bear, not what they cannot bear. Also the unions may well bear in mind that there is a limit beyond which the demands of labor cannot be conceded by the public in fairness to itself and to other classes of labor.

Admittedly, labor must not be underpaid. All labor should be paid fairly, and no class of labor should be overpaid, either with reference to other classes of labor or with reference to the public's needs that the railways should not be starved any more than their workers. There is a hunger for railways as well as for wages, and the public appetite for railway accommodations has been underfed in recent years. The public is resolved to see railway labor fairly paid, but it is in no humor to see it paid so much that the public's supply of facilities cannot be met. The public's edicts regarding railway rates have been enforced by law without entire satisfaction. It is even more embarrassing to imagine how the public's expectations could be enforced upon railway labor. For that reason it is better that the parties in dispute should reach an agreement for themselves. It could not be done in the manner of the coal negotiations, for the increased wages could not be passed along to the public as was done in the price of coal. The nearest approach to such an arrangement would be that the wages should be raised by agreement upon condition that the Interstate Commerce Commission should sanction an increase of rates. Of course, the Commission would do as it pleased about it. But if it refused to allow the increase in rates it would be difficult to see how the wages could or should be raised.

QUESTIONABLE SUPPORT.

Chicago dispatches to THE TIMES attribute much of the pressure for the nomination of Justice HUGHES to "the Republican Congressional crowd." It is natural that a party's representatives in Congress should try to exert their influence to secure the nomination of the sort of man they want for President. They are seeking renomination themselves, and many of them know that if they are to be re-elected they must be carried in by the wave which carries their Presidential candidate. It is only human for them to believe that the right man is the one with whose views they sympathize. It would be interesting to have a list of the Republican Congressmen who are working for HUGHES. It would surely include some of the eighteen members of the House of Representatives who voted last Friday for an inadequate navy and the 102 who cast their votes in March against tabling the McLemore resolution. Presumably it would include all of them. They look upon the Justice as their kind of a candidate. Why? Have they been privately informed upon HUGHES's mental attitude toward the burning questions of the hour?

The statement that the thirty delegates from Michigan instructed for FORD will vote for Justice HUGHES, probably on the second ballot, certainly not later than the third, would be amazing under other circumstances. But with the support of those Republican members of Congress who have placed their party in a shameful light before the country strongly exerted for HUGHES, there is no good political reason why all the pacifists should not flock to his standard. They may be mistaken. His opinions may not please them when they are made known. But some of the support he is getting on the eve of the convention is of a very questionable character.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Training Camp Expenses.

Unless Congress chooses to confirm the suspicions, already rather widespread, that its members are not quite as representative of the American public as they claim and ought to be, it will heed and act upon the plea made by the Executive Committee of the Military Training Camps Association. What the committee asks is immediate appropriation of the money needed to carry out the provisions of the army reorganization law as to paying the expenses of the men seeking military instruction.

Until and unless this is done the camps will be available only for two classes of recruits—those for whom the expenditure of from $40 to $60 out of their own pockets is a matter of no serious consequence and those whose employers are able and willing to subject themselves to a special tax to secure a benefit that is general, not special. It is distinctly undesirable that the attendance at the camps should be thus restricted. They should be in the strictest and fullest sense democratic, open to all young men who have, with an inclination to serve their country efficiently, the only requisite qualifications, and those are not financial, but physical and mental.

Whether or not the amount needed is as large as that for which the committee asks is a question on which there can still be honest and intelligent differences of opinion, but, whatever may be the really necessary sum, it should be allotted, and promptly. The problem is one not difficult of solution, and only the pacifists, including those who wear the name because of a sincere delusion and those for whom it cloaks a sinister wish to prevent or delay the country's escape from its present state of unreadiness to meet the possibilities of the future—only these will object to an investment of public money from which profitable returns are sure.

The undeniable chance that these training camps for volunteers may turn out to be only a first step toward what is called, with more of convenience than accuracy, universal and compulsory military service, may provide Congress with an excuse for cutting off or down their maintenance at public expense. That excuse, however, is daily becoming less "colorable" as opportunities for expressing the country's feeling on that subject arise and are utilized.

A Question of Guns and Armor.

Not a few people are making these days comment on the fact that the wooden warships of the era which closed soon after our civil war would float though they had been shot almost to pieces, while their steel successors, so much stronger, go down within a few minutes after receiving a single serious injury. The difference is real, of course, and its lamentable consequence is that disaster of any kind to a modern warship usually means immediate loss of life for all on board. It proves, however, less about the resisting, or even the floating, powers of the two sorts of vessels than about the present phase of the long rivalry between cannon and armor.

Ships like those of Nelson and Paul Jones remained on the surface of the water after they had been badly shattered, but they did so chiefly because the guns brought against them were small and the powder used in guns was of low explosive power. One big shell of the 1916 sort would have blown the Victory or the Bonhomme Richard literally out of the water, and the termination of either's career as a fighting machine, and of its occupants as fighters, would have been even more nearly instant than is that of a superdreadnought or of a destroyer after it had been once hard hit.

Whether or not defense will ever again equal or surpass offense, afloat or ashore, is a question only the future can decide. As things stand now, the gun has by far the better of the competition, and the outcome of a battle between two ships of equal size and strength is largely a matter of getting in the first blow. Courage and determination no longer count as they did once. No navy can claim any monopoly, hardly any superiority, of either, but there is still room for strategical skill and genius in getting the chance to strike first and hardest. Inferiority of force explains defeat; it is no excuse. War is not magnanimous nowadays, however it may have been on rare and rather mythical occasions in the past, and no Admiral or General has any compunctions as to catching his enemy unaware and unprepared to answer shot with shot.

A Dreadful Blow at Privacy.

Deeply sympathetic as some of us may be with Mr. WILLIAM RESTMAYER, it seems to be a waste of breath and energy, now that the Appellate Division has spoken in his case, to denounce violently, or even at all, the invasion of his privacy of which he is, and apparently must remain, the helpless victim.

Mr. RESTMAYER was quietly and profitably carrying on his own private business. It happened to be a business against which, as against some others, the law and the police are prejudiced, but he was safe and happy until the harsh measure of tapping his telephone wire was adopted. Thereby was secured so much and such good evidence against him that his place—a poolroom—was closed, and he was put to the inconvenience, humiliation, and loss of suffering deprivation of a means of communication without which he could not earn a living.

Naturally he was indignant, naturally he cried "Outrage!" in tones far above a whisper, and naturally he tried to get his telephone put back. And what have the Justices of the Appellate Division done? Have they shuddered over this frightful wrong and hastened to redress it? Not at all! Incredible as it ought to be after all that has been said about telephone tapping of late, the Justices have declared that the proceedings of the police were all right, that the telephone company not only need not, but that it mustn't, restore Mr. RESTMAYER'S telephone, and that on general principles the police are justified in both law and morals in tapping telephone wires when they have reasonable suspicion that thus they can detect or prevent the commission of crime!

That may be just plain, simple common sense. Perhaps it is. But, if the decision stands, in what an embarrassing position are those of us put who have been making the heavens ring with cries of rage and horror at telephone tapping for any purpose whatever, and particularly at the tapping of our own telephone wires by policemen!

Opportunity Nearer Home.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I desire to call attention to the fact that while military training at Plattsburg is desirable and commended by every patriotic citizen, it is quite unnecessary for any one to go to the Plattsburg camp if military training is the only object in view. I desire to make a special point of the fact that lack of funds need not prevent any one from acquiring military knowledge. We have in Brooklyn an organization of business men who are training themselves for military duties if they should be called upon to perform them in the service of the Government. This is the Business Men's Military Instruction Camp, with headquarters at 41 Park Row, New York, Captain John A. Anderson, Adjutant. Applications can be had at this address, also at the Automobile Club of America, Fifty-fourth Street, west of Broadway, New York; Mr. Drew McKenna, care of B. F. Goodrich Company, 1,780 Broadway, New York; Crescent Athletic Club, Pierrepont and Clinton Streets, Brooklyn; Bedford Riding Academy, Bedford and Atlantic Avenues, Brooklyn; University Club, 109 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn.

F. L. ANDREWS.

How Belgium Lives.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent writing on the question of Belgian relief, makes a statement which, I think, is uncalled for. He says, "both belligerents, from purely selfish motives, are willing to let the Belgians starve so long as the United States is generous." It is true that the Germans are exacting from Belgium enormous sums of money. To help that unfortunate country to meet that tax and keep its inhabitants from actual starvation the charity of the whole world responded. But four-fifths of the contributions came from Great Britain, this not including the help extended by the empire at large. The British Government is advancing £60,000,000 a year to the exiled Belgian Government, and the money is spent on relief. Does "American" know of any other country contributing in excess of that?

J. N. J. BELL.

New York, June 2, 1916.

THE SEA.

It was many years ago
By a misty, salty sea—
I but scant height,
That I know,
For the bigness of the sea
Covered all things, to my mind,
In that long, long, long ago!

You, my dear, were there by me,
Playing on the gleaming sands
By the swinging,
Windy sea,
And the pink shells in your lap
SFone . . . our loot from pirate ships,
We, once captives, now set free!

Wind-kissed, sun-kissed, all the day,
In the magic lands we found,
Passed those childhood's
Hours away . . .
Then the night came slowly down,
Dragging in its train the years—
And our sea forgotten lay.

It was many years ago.
But the spirit of the sea
Gave us being,
That I know . . .
With the wonder of your face
Growing, as my soul found grace
From that long, long, long ago—

Till the stars above the lea,
Not less high than thee, my own,
Shone down softly
On our three.
Shone upon us, too, as love
Clove the darkness with high faith
In the years that were to be . . .

* * * * * * *

All day we've wandered by the windy sea,
All day the great white birds above
Have beat the air unceasingly,
And made wild moan with the sea's cry
Against the rockbound coast.
Far out beyond,
Our three sons sleep
The sleep of England's sailors,
Deep . . .
Lulled in the quiet men-of-war
That have found peace at last—
The peace for which we yearn,
For which the whole world weeps!

KATHARINE WHIPPLE STRONG.

TOO MUCH UPLIFT.

The Self-Respecting Worm Asserts His Right to Turn.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In these times when organizations of various kinds blossom over night may I suggest the formation of a new society or, perhaps, a political party, which I am confident would meet with instant success throughout the land? It will appeal to a large class of our people who now seem to be entirely unrepresented and thoroughly disorganized. Were mine the choice I think I might call it "The Society for the Discouragement of Uplift;" its escutcheon would be on a field sable, a worm, azure, turning; its crest a porcupine, couchant, resistant; its motto to be "We Mind Our Own Business!"

There is nothing today more overworked than the word "uplift" and the idea which it represents. The Government uplifts the railroads, the merchants, the bankers, the shipowners, the seamen, even the cattle on a thousand hills; the manufacturer uplifts his employes or is roundly abused by the professional uplifter if he doesn't. No place, no calling, no occupation, no food is secure from the interference of these meddlers. We are uplifted at the marriage of our parents, at our birth, at our daily meals, in our amusements, in our sleep, at our death. We don't want to be uplifted in spite of ourselves. We prefer a less perfect result, wrought out by our own exertions, to perfection imposed upon us from without. We have been taught that our Creator, who up to that time had not had the advantage of advice from the professional uplifter, endowed His creatures with the power of choice and left them to work out their own futures. This choice the uplifters threaten to take from us.

Will no one sound the clarion for freedom? Will no one deliver us from the bondage of uplift? We have been uplifted so high that we are giddy. Aux armes, citoyens! Smite the oppressors! If we must be worms let us at least turn. No self-respecting worm can do less. Who dares to stand beside me in the noble army of the S. D. U.?

A. G. WARREN.

Washington, D. C., June 1, 1916.

VANDALISM IN PARKS.

Destruction by People Without Sense of Community Responsibility.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am a park enthusiast and go often to Central Park, where of late I have been noticing the attitude of the people toward their own property. It seems actually to be a matter of pride with many of them to cause as much destruction as possible, and children are perfectly ruthless, (of course they are not taught otherwise.) The other day I saw several girls of about 13 years sitting in a bed of lilies of the valley and picking the flowers around them. The utter wantonness of their sitting on the plants was typical. And, of course, hundreds of people are constantly walking about and crossing lawns of new young grass and camping out under trees with lunch boxes and endless litter, which they never think of picking up. Their resentment is often violent when "moved on," but the curious part of it is their attitude of mind—that the park is public property and they guess they can destroy it if they want to. They seem to feel a certain satisfaction of getting their money's worth if they damage it. I don't believe it ever occurs to them that because it is public property it is an expense to them, and the more they destroy it the more it costs and the less use it is to them and their neighbors, who have an equal right to all of it. When hot weather comes and the sun burns up the grass where it has been so frightfully trampled upon these very people will be complaining of the dreariness of the park.

In Paris, where they seem to have a real civic feeling, no one dreams of attempting the kind of park vandalism that is constantly practiced here. This is only one phase of the mistaken idea of "free country" that most foreigners entertain. I think it is largely foreigners who are responsible for park destruction. This is evidenced by the comparatively little trouble that is given on the west side of the park and the dreadful destruction of the east side.

To suggest a remedy is difficult. Wholesale arrests might do it, but the police are loath to make arrests for what they consider unimportant things; it means they have to work overtime appearing at court. The co-operation of park lovers in restraining others would help if the co-operation could be brought about. Most people don't consider it their business to interfere, but it is every one's business because it is every one's park.

New York, May 31, 1916. G. F. B.

A Musician's Hair.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The question of why musicians (real or near) do or do not wear their hair long is certainly one which should not be decided without serious consideration and investigation. Your correspondents, Elizabeth Remington and Dorothy Rich Godfrey, seem to think that no true musician would neglect regular and frequent visits to the barber. They have apparently had some experience in this line of research, and their opinions are undoubtedly of value. But, like your other correspondent "W. M. K.," I should like to raise a question or two bearing on this important matter, being neither a real nor near musician, and having only a smattering of knowledge of the subject.

On one or two occasions I have heard Paderewski and Granger on the piano, and Ysaye and Kubelik on the violin make supreme efforts to "reach the position of artists" and extricate themselves from the stigma of being "second or third rate" and of "those who have not yet arrived." What misplaced energy and endeavor! If these gentlemen would only cut their hair short they could at a bound be qualified to join the immortals, mentioned by your correspondents.

THOMAS NEVERS.

New York, May 31, 1916.

Gen. Wood's Service in '86.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A recent edition of your paper has an article on the inquiry about medals of honor, and states that the bill is supposed to be aimed at General Leonard Wood. I should be very glad, indeed, to have such a thing not only aimed but shot at me if I could present the same shield to the missile that General Wood can. His medal was won by as gallant a deed as ever gave the coveted Victoria Cross to a Briton, and cannot be controverted. In the war with the Apaches in 1886 our men knew that if they were captured alive they would be tortured and after death mutilated, but in face of this Assistant Surgeon (a noncombatant) Leonard Wood volunteered to carry dispatches through a region infested with hostile Indians, making a journey of seventy miles in one night and walking thirty miles the next day, but got through, and by so doing rendered great assistance in closing the net on Geronimo. There is one thing certain, too, these facts were not reported by the Surgeon. JOHN C. STILES.

Brunswick, Ga., June 2, 1916.

Best Time for Holidays.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I don't at all agree with the writer of the letter published in THE TIMES that it would be a tremendous advantage to the working people to have all holidays celebrated on Mondays. I think it is much better to have them come in the middle of the week. When we are beginning to feel the strain of work a holiday puts us in good trim again for the rest of the week. The way they are now—sometimes on Monday or Saturday, and sometimes in the middle of the week—is the very best, for then everybody is satisfied some of the time.

INTERESTED READER.

New York, June 2, 1916.

AIR PATROLS FOR OUR COASTS.

Admiral Peary Gives Details of a Plan Which Would Give Us Command of the Air Here in Three Years.

By REAR ADMIRAL ROBERT E. PEARY,
Chairman of the National Aerial Coast Patrol Commission.

Washington, D. C., June 4, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In an article in THE TIMES last Monday I outlined an aero coast defense system comprising a coast patrol or picket line of sentinel seaplanes fifty or one hundred miles off shore, and a series of squadron stations of a few hundred fighting seaplanes each, located in the vicinity of all our larger coast cities and sea gateways. This letter will tell in some detail of the coast patrol part of the system which, if followed, will give this country the command of the air in three years.

The National Aerial Coast Patrol Commission, of which I now have the honor of being Chairman, is working on a definite constructive proposition that will give us a continuous picket of seaplanes around the entire country to warn of the approach of an enemy. The Central Committee of the commission includes Senator Morris Sheppard of Texas, Senator Charles F. Johnson of Maine, Representative Julius Kahn of California, Representative Charles Lieb of Indiana, author of the bill to create an independent department of aeronautics, like those of Germany, France, and England; the Hon. Byron R. Newton, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; the Hon. William M. Ingraham, Assistant Secretary of War; Dr. E. Lester Jones, Superintendent of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey; John Hays Hammond, Jr., the radio control expert; the Hon. Emerson McMillin of New York, and Professor H. C. Frankenfield, chief forecaster of the United States Weather Bureau. The Presidents of all the affiliated aero clubs in the country, the Adjutant Generals of the State militias, and the commandants of the State naval militias are also members of the Central Committee. The national headquarters of the commission are in Washington, in the Coast Survey Building, which has been loaned to us by the Government.

The total cost of the system will be about $500,000. This is one-third as much as was raised both by France and by Germany by public subscription previous to the war for their air services. The cost of each section will be $10,000. This is an amount easily within the reach of most coast communities and within the reach of hundreds of individuals in those communities. Maine was the first to take up and formally indorse this system, and Maine will have the honor of establishing the first station of the system this Summer. Fourteen other States have the funds assured for a section of the system in each of those States.

The conception is this, a continuous picket line of seaplanes or flying boats fifty miles or more off shore and two thousand feet or more in the air, around our entire coasts from Eastport, Me., to Brownsville, Texas, and from San Diego, Cal., to Cape Flattery, Wash., each machine traveling back and forth—back and forth—over its section or "beat," a winged sentinel, forming a cordon, a continuous line of whirring shuttles, weaving a blanket of protection.

The idea is to divide our entire coast lines into sections of convenient length, say about one hundred miles. Each of these sections and stations will be equipped with a seaplane. Each of these machines will carry a driver and an observer and be equipped with light wireless apparatus, powerful glasses and a sensitive microphone. When in active operation these seaplanes in each section will take their position some fifty miles off shore, and patrol their respective beats continuously back and forth, in clear weather two thousand feet or more above the sea, from which altitude ships fifty miles distant may be seen. At night or in the fog the seaplanes would, of course, sweep much lower, at all times themselves invisible to an enemy.

By means of the wireless, information as to the character, number and apparent destination of approaching ships will be transmitted to the shore stations and from these to Washington, whence, if the ships are hostile, orders will issue directing the movements of our fleet and the submarine squadrons for the preparation of the coast defenses and for the concentration of troops, if necessary, while reserve planes hurrying out will keep the approaching craft under continuous inspection while themselves invisible.

Such a system is a new departure. The like of it exists nowhere at present, and yet it involves no new principle, but is simply the utilization and multiplication of the known capabilities of a single seaplane. Had there been such a system round the British Isles a year ago the Lusitania horror would not have occurred.

Follow me a moment. One of these seaplanes is traversing its beat fifty to one hundred miles west of San Francisco and 2,000 feet or more up in the air. A ship or ships appear on the horizon fifty miles further out. The powerful glasses are brought into play by the observer. His trained eye recognizes the number, character, and course of the ships. The wireless crackles the information to the shore station. The shore station transmits it to the great Government wireless station at San Diego. That station snaps it eastward across the Rockies. In a few minutes Washington knows all about it, and, if necessary, orders are snapped back to San Francisco, for whatever action is advisable.

Let us imagine it is war. This advance notice of the approach of the enemy is the first step. In modern warfare, hours and even minutes may spell victory. The enemy is still unaware that his approach is known, for the sentinel seaplane was invisible to him. With the next step a cloud of scout aeroplanes sweep out in such numbers as to overwhelm and destroy the enemy's aeroplanes, leaving him blinded. Then follow the squadrons of great battle tri-planes, each carrying several tons of high explosives to drop upon the hostile fleet. You can imagine the result.

In time of peace the undoubted improvement and perfecting of our seaplanes as a result of the fifty or more machines in this system in constant practice and training along our coasts may be worth the cost of the entire system. If the system results in training the entire personnel of the militia aviation sections of our coast States, it will have returned full value on the cost of the system. And a single plane might discover, report and send assistance to a ship in distress, that with cargo would be equal in value to the total cost of the system.

It is proposed to supply the equipment of these stations ($10,000 for a station) by the private initiative and generosity of the coast communities. Once equipped, the stations will be turned over to the control of the Naval Militia, and the maintenance and upkeep of the stations will be met by that department.

Two years ago England was as we are now, asleep, and with more reason than we, for the possibilities of the aeroplane were not then known, while we now have before us an object lesson which no intelligent mind that knows the facts can fail to understand. They felt secure, as we do now. The idea that anything could reach or harm them in their tight little island was preposterous.

We must learn and utilize now the lesson Providence has put before us. We have the chance to learn it in peace and sunshine. Our neighbors across the water are learning it in tears and bloodshed. With the money assured the Aero Coast Patrol System can be begun at once, and completed in a year at a cost that will be trivial compared with its value.

Suppose such a horror from the air should fall upon this city as has already fallen more than once upon the east coast of England, leaving a trail of dead and dismembered women and children, mutilated men, and ruined property. Would the whole country flame with rage? Would there be a snarl of "Why has this happened?" "Who is responsible?" "Why were we not ready to prevent it?"

The following will give some idea of how death and destruction, fear, rage, and bitterness of spirit have driven home to England the vital importance of air power. Equally instructive material could be presented from Germany, from France, from Italy, from Russia, but the British material is more convenient and accessible.

Mr. Balfour in the House of Commons said:

"It would avail nothing to England to have control of the sea unless it had also control of the air."

Lord Montagu of Beaulieu, in the House of Lords, March 9, said:

"At the present time the air service is merely auxiliary to the fighting forces of the navy and army. I can see a time coming when the air service will be more important than the army and navy. We must get into the habit of looking at the air service not as an auxiliary to the army and navy, but as a great service which is an establishment of itself, and to which we shall have to look in future years for the defense of this country. * * * The advantages of our insularity are rapidly disappearing. Upon the efficiency of the air service much will depend. Let it not be said with shame of our generation that we did not trouble to guard in the air what our forefathers won on the sea."

Lord Charles Beresford said:

"The new air warfare is going to be of so tremendous a character that it may supersede the army and navy. Anyway, we should be ahead in the air, the same as we are on the water."

Lord Montagu of Beaulieu, guest of the Liberal War Committee at a luncheon at the House of Commons, March 22, said among other things:

"He had come to speak to a serious and well-informed body on the need of concentrating special attention and effort on aviation. He was pleading for a more energetic policy in regard to all forms of air craft. * * * The struggle for supremacy in the air was only just beginning and would not stop when peace came. * * * Compared with the cost of dreadnoughts, field guns, and armies in the field, the cost of even a huge aerial fleet would be small. What was wanted now in our statesmen and in our nation was more power of imagination. They could neither win nor hold an empire merely by 'safe' policies. 'Safe' men were all very well for times of peace. But time came when they might be dangerous. What they wanted now was new men with new ideas. Problems of the air were all new. There were no precedents to bear in mind, no files to refer to, no historical works to consult. The new service would need leaders who had ideals, foresight, imagination, and scientific training. These leaders must always have a clear vision of future possibilities, most of which were probabilities."

All the above applies equally to us. It might be said in Washington, in committee room or on the floor of Congress. One week of present war cost to Great Britain would give this country such a fleet of aeroplanes as could in an emergency rise from our shores literally like a flock of seagulls to defend and insure our national integrity.

The basic ideals of this country, born of our ancestry, our national growth, our physical position, are bigness and realization. These two ideals are our ever-present though sometimes unconscious trend in every line of effort. Here is an opportunity for us to make good on these ideals on a great scale, by taking up in earnest the air service of this nation, recognizing that it is of crucial importance, and putting it and ourselves in the very world van.

Our geographical position, our national rank and standing, our national safety, demand it.

Our resources and mechanical genius not only permit it, but make it easily possible. Shall we do it? PEARY.

Example of 70.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read Mr. Margolin's letter entitled "Back to the Bicycle," and suggest to him not to wait for a club to be formed. Rather let him ride himself, and do so forthwith during this peerless time of year. If others come, very well. A wide-awake rider need not be lonely. I began bicycling nearly forty years ago, and can ride now fifty miles a day without fatigue or without training therefor. I took it up to get health, and as a result enjoy health. If it was sensible to take it up, it is as much or more so to keep it up. It is no hardship for me to be at my downtown office at 7 o'clock in the morning, if occasion requires, and to do fifteen hours a day professional work if needs be. For exhilaration as a working asset for both body and mind bicyc

ARCHDEACON STUCK FLAYS LIFE'S SHAMS

In Columbia Baccalaureate Sermon He Assails Professionalized Philanthropy.

PLEA FOR HUMAN KINDNESS

Speaks with Scorn of the Hygienist Who Regards All People as Automata to be Cleaned Up.

The Venerable Archdeacon Hudson Stuck of Alaska, delivering the baccalaureate sermon yesterday to the candidates for degrees at Columbia, brought to the university gymnasium, on Morningside Heights, the direct and forceful language of the Yukon, his startling words sinking deep into the minds of the 2,500 students, guests and members of the faculty present. He assailed professionalized philanthropy as worked out in research laboratories of all descriptions, and urged the students to keep always before them the personal human touch in their relation to mankind.

President Butler and the Archdeacon, the latter in his surplice and clerical robes, marched at the end of the long procession of students and faculty, which crossed the entire campus to the entrance of the gymnasium in the grove.

Archdeacon Stuck took for his text the sixth chapter of St. Luke, the thirty-first verse: "And ye shall be the children of the Highest; for He is kind unto the thankful and the evil."

His sermon was a plea for service to mankind, but in the attitude of what he termed the amateur rather than that of the professional; the first keeping always uppermost the human, personal touch, the latter regarding man as a thing detached, to be classified and indexed away in the laboratory, plotted in curves and regarded in algebraic formulae. Regardless of the fact that he was speaking to the many applicants for university degrees, teeming with the classroom and laboratory life of four years or more, the Archdeacon, even as admitted by him, at the risk of being classified as a reactionist, flayed the professional philanthropists and the professional research investigators, many of whom, he intimated, were working solely to justify their endowments, heralding and proclaiming immature and even deceptive discoveries. The professional attitude results, he said, in never science lays its hands on philanthropy.

"I have always had a sort of dread," he said, "of trained sociologists, of anthropologists with a turn for practical benevolence, of political economists, of psychological pedagogues, and graduates in similar subjects. With their experimental laboratories, their card indexes and filing cabinets, their tabulations of statistics, their reduction of people to categories; with that last glorious achievement of theirs, the plotting of a curve, they are always in danger of evacuating the human personal element out of their work and thinking of men and women in algebraic formulae. Some of them lay tribes and races as ruthlessly under the tyranny of curves as the mediaeval Popes laid the natives of Christendom under interdicts.

"As soon as philanthropy becomes professionalized it takes to itself a marvelous change; it no longer evokes gratitude, it provokes antagonism, and we are almost at once confronted with the sarcasm about

Organized charity, skimped and iced.
In the name of a cautious, statistical Christ.

"The relief granted may be just as real, just as necessary, but the whole spirit is different, the whole attitude is changed; any sort of warm human sympathy seems destroyed, and the obligation presses intolerably upon the sensitive recipient."

At another part of his sermon he said: "Now I hold no brief for dirt. I have no objection to everybody and everything being cleaned up, in reason. But I am fond of pointing out to certain young physicians with whom I come in contact, that all living things are necessarily dirty. An artificial flower of wax or porcelain may be perfectly clean, but the leaf of a real rose, with its damask bloom and its delicious sweetness, is literally swarming with bacteria. A marble bust or statue may be rendered surgically sterile, but the antiseptic baby and the prophylactic pup are forever mere figures of speech even in the best regulated families.

"I am one of that small and quiet negligible minority, as it seems, who prefer to drink from a cup or glass that some one else may possibly have drunk from, rather than from an exclusive and greasy paper bag.

"Let me repeat, here is no plea for dirt. I have no objection to being cleaned up in reason, but if I had to choose, I had rather be human and dirty than inhuman and clean."

Speaking of professional theologians the Archdeacon said:

"I doubt if ever a professional theologian, as a professional theologian, for many of them have been much more, ever helped to make a Christian since Christianity began."

BISHOP DARLINGTON AT N. Y. U.

Urges Graduates to Use Sagacity in Choice of Their Lifework.

Commencement festivities at New York University began yesterday, when members of the graduating class attended the baccalaureate service held in the auditorium of the Gould Memorial Library. In addressing the graduates, the Right Rev. James Henry Darlington, Episcopal Bishop of Harrisburg, Penn., who preached the baccalaureate sermon, urged the graduates to use sagacity in the choice of their life work, in which connection he cited the text, "The ground whereon thou standest is holy." His admonition was based upon a novel by the French authors, Erckmann-Chatrian, in which the experiences of two college graduates eventually led them to adopt the Christian point of view.

In the absence of Chancellor Elmer E. Brown, who is recovering from an illness, Dr. Henry M. drown, pastor of Christ Congregational Church, conducted the services. Other speakers were the Rev. Arthur H. Limouze, pastor of the Northminster Presbyterian Church and chaplain of the university, the Rev. De Witt L. Pelton, pastor of St. James's Protestant Episcopal Church, and the Rev. Joseph M. Hodgon, pastor of the Fordham Manor Reformed Church.

The combined choirs of All Souls' Church, the Church of the Advocate, and the Woodstock Presbyterian Church contributed the musical part of the program, under the direction of Daniel R. Philippi. The musical program was presented by the three choirs, of which Nelson Brett had charge of the All Souls' Church choir, John W. Worth that of the Church of the Advocate, while Mrs. Catherine Hays directed the efforts of the Woodstock Presbyterian Church choir.

BACCALAUREATE AT FORDHAM

Sermon by the Rev. John D. McCarthy of the Class of 1896.

Fordham University celebrated the opening of its diamond jubilee yesterday, when the baccalaureate sermon was preached to the graduates. The services were held in the Church of Our Lady of Mercy, on Marion Avenue, Fordham.

Preceding the services the graduates of the various schools assembled on the campus in cap and gown. Forming in academic procession they then proceeded to the college gates and from there to the church, three blocks away. The procession was led by the Rev. Joseph A. Mulry, S. J., President of the University, assisted by John Whalen, Dean of the Law School, and Dr. William Healey, Dean of the Medical School. More than four hundred graduates and members of the faculty were in line.

At the door of the church the Rev. John D. McCarthy, S. J., of the class of 1896, who preached the sermon, joined the procession. Father McCarthy took for his theme the words of Napoleon, "Men are nothing, man is everything." Dwelling especially on manhood, character, and will, he distinguished between the ideals of false philosophy and the Fordham ideal. Father McCarthy touched briefly on the present international unrest, quoting from Virgil, "Arma virumque cano," and dwelt on the true ideals of the civil man.

Benediction followed the sermon. Father Mulry, S. J., was the celebrant. He was assisted by the Rev. Patrick N. Breslin, deacon, and the Rev. Robert Johnston, S. J., sub-deacon.

Stevens Hears Baccalaureate.

The sixty members of the graduating class of Stevens Institute of Technology at Hoboken, with their friends and relatives, attended services yesterday morning in Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church at Seventh and Washington Streets, Hoboken. The Rev. A. W. Shipley, pastor of the church, delivered the baccalaureate sermon, on "The Demand for Stronger Men." He took for his text "When I was a child I spake as a child, I understood as a child, I thought as a child, but when I became a man I put away childish things."

SEES IRELAND A NATION

And the Kaiser Will Be Her Best Friend, Says Spellissy.

Predictions that Germany would win the war and that Ireland would be a free nation with the Kaiser and the Emperor of Austria as its best friends was made by Dennis A. Spellissy, National Treasurer of the Irish Volunteers, in a speech delivered at a meeting of the Friends of Irish Freedom held in the Mount Carmel Lyceum in Newtown Avenue, Astoria, last evening. More than 1,000 men and women applauded the prediction. The meeting was held under the auspices of the General Thomas Francis Meagher Branch of the Friends of Irish Freedom, and former Sheriff Thomas M. Quinn of Queens presided.

Fronting the assemblage was a tall white Celtic cross, which reached from the floor of the stage to the flies above on which were inscribed the names of Patrick H. Pearse and the other Irish leaders who lost their lives in the recent uprising. Either side of the cross was draped with the American and Irish Republic flags. Miss Agnes Carroll sang "The Star-Spangled Banner," and a boy dressed as "Uncle Sam" and a pretty girl, representing Ireland, appeared on the stage and entwined the American and Irish flags.

Mr. Spellissy, in his address, said the first funds sent from America to aid the Irish volunteers in Ireland to arm, were seized by pretended friends of the Irish cause, who sought to pervert them to their own purpose. Within the last few days, he said, England had met with retributive justice; God dealt her a blow on the high seas that was the beginning of her destruction.

WEATHER EXPERT STRICKEN

Forecast Delayed When Long Was Seized with Apoplexy.

Francis Long, 64 years old, of 1,201 Decatur Street, Brooklyn, the assistant forecaster in the local Weather Bureau, was stricken with apoplexy last night in his office on the twenty-ninth floor of the Whitehall Building, 17 Battery Place.

Mr. Long went to his office at 7 o'clock last night, and when the 10:30 o'clock weather forecast was not issued promptly John J. O'Donnell, a watchman, entered the bureau and found Mr. Long stretched unconscious upon the floor. He summoned Dr. Kresch from the Volunteer Hospital, who said that the forecaster had probably been lying there for more than three hours. He was taken to his home.

The Chief Forecaster was notified, and hurried to the offices, where, after an hour's work in observations, he issued the regular weather forecast. It was the first time the bureau had ever been behind in sending out its prognostications.

BROCKIE-ROWLEY WEDDING.

Bride's Uncle Officiates at Her Marriage in Englewood.

In St. Paul's Episcopal Church in Englewood late Saturday afternoon Miss Dorothy Moore Rowley, a daughter of Mrs. M. A. Rowley of Englewood, and Edward Simmons Brockie of Philadelphia, were married by the Rev. Dr. C. M. Armstrong of Wayne, Penn., an uncle of the bride, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Fleming James, rector of St. Paul's.

The maid of honor was Miss Margaret Armstrong Rowley, a sister of the bride, and the bridesmaids were the Misses Constance West Horner of New York, Elizabeth Olyphant of Englewood, Ester Lyman of Middlefield, Conn.; Gwendolyn Moore, and Beatrice Darling, both of Boston. The best man was Howell Brockie of Philadelphia, a brother of the bridegroom.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her brother, William Armstrong Rowley, was dressed in ivory white satin and point d'Alencon lace, with tulle veil of rose point lace and orange blossoms. She carried a bouquet of white roses and lilies of the valley. A reception followed the wedding at the bride's home.

Ralph Herz Weds Again.

ATLANTIC CITY, June 4.—Ralph Herz, the comedian, arrived at the Hotel Traymore today accompanied by his third wife. She was Miss Frances M. Logan of 1918 Belmont Road, Washington, D. C., daughter of the late Major William Richard Logan and Mrs. Logan. The two were married Saturday afternoon at the Shoreham Hotel, Washington, in the presence of a small company of friends. The second Mrs. Herz was Lulu Glaser, the actress, who obtained a divorce several years ago.

Diplomats to Entertain at Rye.

The Summer headquarters for the German Embassy attachés was formally opened in two large cottages on the Sound at Rye yesterday. Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, established the clerks of the Embassy in one cottage under hurried orders. The Western Union and Postal Telegraph companies had men stringing private wires to the cottages at midnight on Saturday, and yesterday telegraph instruments were installed. Two telegraph operators will be on duty day and night. Prince and Princess von Hatzfeldt Prachenberg, with their personal attendants and the Prince's official staff, are now at the Summer Embassy. It is said they will do considerable entertaining at Rye this Summer.

Miss Brewster Engaged.

Mrs. Walter Shaw Brewster of 139 Joralemon Street, Brooklyn, announced the engagement yesterday of her daughter, Miss Cecilia Brewster, to William H. Baldwin, 3d, son of Mrs. William H. Baldwin, Jr., of Manhattan.

Ocean Travelers.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday from Liverpool on the New York were:

Douglas Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. A. N. Anderson, Mrs. A. R. Archer, H. S. Aikinson, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Bell, Miss N. Ball, C. K. Brown, Miss Elizabeth Brown, H. J. Bush, Mr. and Mrs. James Carnegie, Miss H. L. Carnegie, P. R. F. Carter, F. G. Chadbourne, Dr. A. Chambers, H. F. Chandler, Mrs. A. M. Clutten, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Cole, C. V. Corless, Mrs. L. A. J. Crowhurst, Mrs. M. R. Douglas, Mrs. M. Elliot, E. J. Eyre, E. Ainsworth Eyre, Mrs. T. Gifford, G. Graham, Miss M. F. Graham, Joseph G. Gray, A. J. Gunn, Mr. and Mrs. Franklin D. Hale, Miss Ellen G. Harrison, Mrs. J. A. Henderson, Mrs. F. L. Henderson, Hubert Henry, Mr. and Mrs. D. T. Monro, Mrs. F. Moore, Albert Newcombe, the Rev. John J. O'Connell, R. Palmer, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Porter, D. R. Price, Mrs. C. Shepherd, B. N. L. Simpson, Jerome Stone, R. Trowbridge, J. J. Van Alen, Mrs. W. B. Walker, and Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Yale.

BEN ALI HAGGIN WEDS MISS BONNIE GLASS

Artist Who Inherited $10,000,000 Admits He Was Quietly Married to Actress.

HE WAS RECENTLY DIVORCED

Friends Did Not Know That His First Wife Had Obtained a Decree.

Ben Ali Haggin, the artist, who has recently come into a fortune estimated at $10,000,000, has married Bonnie Glass, the actress, fromer dancing partner of Al Davis. Mr. Haggin said so himself last night over the telephone from the handsome home he and his bride have moved into at Roslyn, L. I. The artist said it was true that he had married Miss Helen Roche, which is Bonnie Glass's name off the stage. He refused to say when or where the ceremony took place.

Mr. Haggin is a well-known Broadway personage. His friends said last night that he had been infatuated with Bonnie Glass for some months and had frequently said he would marry her as soon as he got a final decree from his first wife, who was Miss Faith Robinson. It was not generally known among his friends that the final decree had been obtained, but when Mr. Haggin was asked last night about it, he said:

"Well, I'm married again, am I not?"

Further than that Mr. Haggin was not disposed to go into details. He refused to say whether they would make their home permanently on Long Island; he said it hadn't been decided. Mr. Haggin's studio is at 116 Central Park South, and it is understood that he has recently fitted up a home in the upper Fifties. It was said at his studio last night that he hadn't been there for weeks, and several of the celebrities of Broadway who know Mr. Haggin said that recently he had stayed away from Broadway.

Mr. Haggin is the grandson of James B. Haggin, the famous horseman, known as the "most picturesque of American millidnaires," who died in 1914 leaving a fortune estimated all the way from $50,000,000 to $100,000,000. Although Mr. Haggin's work as an artist has won him fame and fortune a few months ago he came into possession of a large part of the James B. Haggin estate which his friends say is worth $10,000,000 or $12,000,000.

Mr. Haggin was 21 and Miss Robinson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jeremiah R. Robinson, was 20, when they were married in 1903 at the Little Church Around the Corner. Immediately after the ceremony they went to Europe, and when they returned Mr. Haggin took up portrait painting, at which he was very successful. In 1912, when Charles Dana Gibson pronounced Mrs. Gibson the most beautiful woman in the world, Mr. Haggin said it was Mrs. Haggin and not Mrs. Gibson who was the most beautiful woman.

In 1914 Mr. and Mrs. Haggin separated and she went to live with her parents, while he went to live at clubs and hotels, for some time making his home at the Hotel Vanderbilt. In the latter part of 1914, their friends said, Mrs. Haggin instituted separation proceedings.

Mrs. Haggin now lives at 139 West Thirty-eighth Street. She refused last night to discuss her divorce.

Ben Ali Haggin, father of the artist, died in 1801. His mother lives at 121 Madison Avenue.

Of all Mr. Haggin's portraits, perhaps that of Mary Garden as Thais attracted the most attention. It was said to have been sold to James B. Haggin for $25,000, without the grandfather knowing who the artist was. "A Lady in Gray," a portrait of the first Mrs. Haggin, and a portrait of Mme. Hanako, a Japanese actress, also attracted much attention.

In 1914, just after he separated from his wife, Mr. Haggin went to a sanitarium in Connecticut. To attend the funeral of General Daniel Sickles in September he came to New York with a keeper to march in his place as Captain of the Twelfth Regiment, National Guard. Afterward he was reported missing. The story among his friends is that he dressed the keeper in the Captain's uniform, left him to march if he wished, and sailed that day for Algiers, Morocco.

Mr. Haggin is a member of the MacDowell Club and the National Arts Club.

Bonnie Glass has appeared in a number of Broadway productions and was a favorite among the patrons of the old Weber & Fields Music Hall. She figured in the Kelly-Davis quarrel when Mrs. Kelly tried to prevent her daughter Eugenia from marrying Al Davis, the tango dancer.

RAISE $25,000 FOR CRACOW.

Central Relief Committee Meets to Aid Starving Jews.

The Central Committee of the United Krakauer War Relief Fund held its first meeting last night at the Temple Israel, 120th Street and Lenox Avenue, in its organized effort to raise a $50,000 fund, which it expects to have by Jan. 1. Speeches were made by the Rev. Dr. L. Zinsler, Dr. I. Edwin Goldwasser, the Rev. Dr. Julius Silberfeld, Henry M. Goldfogle, Dr. Benjamin Horowitz, and the Rev. Dr. Rudolph Grossman.

This Central Committee is the union of thirteen affiliated organizations, practically all of which have been formed for the relief of the destitute in Cracow, Austria. In New York there are approximately 15,000 Jews who were born and reared in the City of Cracow. All the speakers pleaded that the audience give liberally to the starving families in the city which was once their home. Thus far $25,000 has been raised.

Mr. Goldfogle told a story of Abraham Lincoln, who, when accosted on the streets of Washington by a starving woman who begged him to pray for her, gave her money for food and clothing and told her that was what she wanted, not a prayer. Mr. Goldfogle said it was money that the people of Cracow needed, not sympathy in words.

3,000 Guests of Catholic Laymen.

There were 3,000 persons at the fifth annual reception held yesterday by the Catholic Laymen's League for Retreat and Social Study, at Mount Manresa, on Staten Island. John V. Judge, President of the league, presided and the speakers were the Rev. P. J. Sheely, S. J.; the Rev. Thomas Campbell, the Rev. Malick Fitzgerald, and John P. O'Brien of the Corporation Counsel's office. Preparedness was the topic of all the speakers. A concert was given by the band from the Mission of the Immaculate Virgin at Mount Loretto.

ITALIANS MARK YEAR IN WAR.

Relief Fund Meeting Gets Victory Pledge from Government.

Through Count V. Macchi di Cellere, the Italian Ambassador, the Government of Italy sent a message last night to the Italians of New York assuring them that the unity and safety of the kingdom could not be broken by Austrian attacks.

The message was read by Professor A. Oldrini of New York University at the meeting of the Italian General Relief Committee at Tammany Hall, which met to celebrate the first anniversary of the official entry of Italy into the war and to collect funds for the aid of the New York families of reservists who are serving in Italy's forces. The message was a transcript of an official communication received at the embassy yesterday and transmitted here through the Italian Consul General.

The speakers at the meeting included the President of the Relief Committee, Louis Solari; the Vice President, Leon L. Perera, and its Secretary, A. D. Pietro; Professor Oldrini, and the Rev. F. Perera, rector of St. Anthony's Church in Sullivan Street, Provincial of the Franciscan Order in America.

The Relief Committee is contributing $6,000 monthly to 900 families in the city, to whom the Italian Government gives $4,000 additional. A dozen baskets were filled with cash, donations from the audience for this fund.

BEAR KEEPS SLOTH AWAKE.

Zoo Keeper Finds a Way to Make Sleepy Animal Active.

"The most energetic animal we have in the Zoo is the sloth. He's running around all the time, trying to get a chance to go to sleep," said "Bill" Snyder, custodian of the menagerie in Central Park, last night.

The sloth has slept himself nearly to death ever since last Spring, and early yesterday Mr. Snyder, thinking it would liven the animal up somewhat to get some fresh air, had him moved out into a cage in the open. Spring fever got the animal, however, and he was sleepier than ever. He had to be awakened every little while to be fed.

Mr. Snyder conceived the idea of putting into the cage a playful brown bear recently arrived from Denver. As soon as he entered the cage the bear pulled the sloth's tail. The sloth opened his eyes, saw nothing to eat, and went to sleep again. The bear pushed him to his feet and compelled the sloth to enter a wrestling match, in which the sloth tried to lie down and the bear to keep him on his feet. The sloth broke away and sought a corner to lie down in. The bear followed. At last reports the sloth was still being kept awake.

MINNIE COLVIN SMITH DEAD.

Famous Religious Worker Dies, Despite Blood Transfusion.

After a long and bitter fight, during which her life was materially prolonged by her daughters, the Misses Helen and Lucile, giving her their blood, Mrs. Minnie Colvin Smith of 80 Ridgeview Avenue, White Plains, long prominent as a religious worker and lecturer all over the United States, died late Saturday night in the French Hospital here.

She was ill for five weeks with blood poisoning, and blood transfusion is said to have kept her alive for the last three weeks. Mrs. Smith was 46 years old, and was the wife of Frederick B. Smith, assistant to the President of the Johns-Manville Company. Three years ago she made a trip around the world as the leader of the "Men and Religion Forward" movement. In addition to her husband and two daughters, Mrs. Smith leaves another daughter, Miss Dorothy Smith, and two sons, Gordon B. and Richard Smith.

CHILDREN TO JOIN WAR AID.

Sunday School Gifts to Help Suffering Little Ones in Europe.

The Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America has received word from many churches that they desire to devote the offerings on Children's Sunday, June 11, to war relief funds to help save the children of Europe from disease, starvation, and death.

The Federal Council has therefore suggested that, so far as it does not interfere with other arrangements, the church and Sunday school offerings on Children's Sunday be devoted in whole or part to the suffering children of all the warring nations.

The Federal Council suggests that the special children's offerings be sent through any of the recognized relief organizations, one of which, the Fund for Starving Children of Europe, 70 Fifth Avenue, is devoted entirely to the relief of the children of the warring countries.

Fresh Air Home Opens with 300.

The New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor will open its Summer fresh air home, Sea Breeze, at Coney Island, today. The first party of the season, numbering 300 mothers and children, will assemble this morning at 8 o'clock at the public bath, Twenty-third Street and Avenue A, and will be taken to Coney by the visitors and nurses of the association. Already 7,800 applications for outings have been received by the association from various sources. In addition to those who will spend one or two weeks at the home several one-day excursions will be given. Last year more than 10,000 persons received 42,000 days of entertainment at Sea Breeze. Today's party will be made up of mothers with children under school age and of working girls.

Obituary Notes.

MICHAEL O'BRIEN, a wholesale fruit and vegetable dealer for fifty years in Washington Market, died on Saturday at his home, 252 West Seventy-second Street, in his ninety-second year.

Miss NELLIE J. FRIEDRICH, a daughter of the late William J. Friedrich, died on Saturday at the home of her sister, Mrs. Mary F. Rita, at 218 Classon Avenue, Brooklyn, in her thirty-first year.

Miss HULDA B. TUTHILL, a retired public school teacher of Brooklyn, died on Saturday in Washingtonville, N. Y., in her ninety-fourth year.

SAMUEL T. KELLER, a veteran of the civil war and formerly a shoe merchant of Suffern, N. Y., died on Saturday at his home in Paterson, N. J., in his seventy-ninth year.

LOUIS ZEITZ, connected with the sales department of the Singer Manufacturing Company and a Director of the Harmonia Building and Loan Association of Elizabeth, N. J., died on Saturday at his home there in his fiftieth year.

JOSEPH ACKERSON, a contracting mason, died at his home, 302 West Forty-seventh Street, in his eighty-fourth year.

Mrs. REBECCA G. OAKLEY, widow of Gilbert Oakley, formerly a flour merchant here, died at her home in Chicago on Saturday in her eighty-first year.

Miss FRANCES J. HERRMAN, sister of Justice Moses Herrman of Special Sessions, died yesterday at her home, 135 East Sixtieth Street.

JAMES FEBTER, a retired farmer of Mendham, N. J., died on Saturday at his home there in his eighty-fourth year.

Mrs. AUGUSTA LINDSLEY BENTLEY, widow of the Rev. Edwin D. Bentley, for many years pastor of Baptist churches in Morristown, N. J., and other cities of that State, died on Saturday at the home of her daughter in Morristown in her seventy-eighth year.

Miss HARRIET CLOYD, daughter of the late Colonel James Cloyd, one of the ferry-masters of the old Hoboken Ferry, died yesterday at the home of her niece, Mrs. Horace L. Allen, 1,132 Bloomfield Avenue, Bloomfield, N. J., in her ninetieth year.

HONOR POLICE DEAD IN THE CATHEDRAL

Memorial Services for 78 Members of the Department Crowd the Edifice.

2,000 MEN IN UNIFORM

Mgr. Lavelle Praises the Morale of the Force—Band and Glee Club in Musical Program.

The annual memorial services for the seventy-eight members of the Police Department who died within the past year were held yesterday afternoon in St. Patrick's Cathedral. The services consisted of solemn high vespers and benediction. More than 2,000 members of the force, clad in new Summer dress uniforms, took part in the services and marched to and from the East Fifty-first Street Station, led by Commissioner Woods, Deputy Commissioner Guy Scull, Inspector Max Schmittberger, and other members of the Commissioner's staff.

Every seat in the big church was taken long before the hour set for the services, and thousands, unable to enter, clustered about the three great doors. The great organ, the Police Band and the new Police Glee Club of eighty voices aided in the musical program.

In the absence of Cardinal Farley at St. Joseph's Seminary, Dunwoodie, N. Y., Mgr. Michael J. Lavelle, Vicar General of the archdiocese, made the introductory address. Mgr. Lavelle spoke highly of the morale of the department and said he was delighted to witness the sincere religious spirit the men displayed at the services.

In his sermon the Rev. Thomas F. Duffy, Chaplain of the Police Department, spoke on "The Moral Element in Preparedness," and diverged from his subject to pay tribute to the two men who had recently died on duty. They were William McAuliffe of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station, who was killed early in the morning of March 18, while on post at Second Avenue and East Sixty-seventh Street, and Henry H. Schwarz, who died on May 31 from bullet wounds inflicted in a battle with three men in a basement at 196 First Avenue.

Father Duffy said it was right that every one should take an interest in the proper protection of this country, but that no matter how many forts were built, guns made, or battleships launched, the country never could be defended except by men who had first conquered themselves. He said a nation might arm men, but if their hearts were not right it would be a waste of time. He paid a tribute to the Rev. Francis J. Sullivan, a police chaplain who died on Oct. 13, 1915.

After the benediction, which was given by the Rev. William B. Martin, assistant rector of the Cathedral, the entire congregation stood and sang the recessional, "Holy God, We Praise Thy Name."

New Pastor at St. Vincent Ferrer.

The Very Rev. J. R. Heffernan, O. P., for some years pastor of the parish of the Dominican Order in Newark, began yesterday as pastor of St. Vincent Ferrer Church, Lexington Avenue and Sixty-sixth Street. He succeeds the Very Rev. E. G. Fitzgerald, O. P., who leaves to become prior of the Dominican House of Studies at Brookland, Washington. St. Vincent Ferrer parish has under construction a new church on the old site, which is to cost $500,000. Father Heffernan told the people yesterday there would be no change whatever in the parish plans.

William J. Ackerly.

William J. Ackerly, Commercial Superintendent of the New York district for the Western Union Telegraph Company, died yesterday morning at his home in White Plains, N. Y., in his seventieth year. He was born here, and had been employed by the company since the civil war. Mr. Ackerly served two terms as Superintendent of the Poor in Westchester County, and in addition to serving two terms as Water Commissioner of White Plains, was several times a member of the Board of Water Commissioners of the City of New York. He belonged to the Masons, Elks and Sons of the American Revolution. His wife, two sons and two daughters survive him.

Dr. Hubert N. Skinner.

CHICAGO, June 4.—Dr. Hubert N. Skinner, educator, author and lecturer, died at his home here today from cancer of the stomach. Dr. Skinner was born at Valparaiso, Ind., in 1855, and was a son of one of the founders of Valparaiso University. Aside from his extensive literary and educational work Dr. Skinner was noted as the originator of the Lincoln Day celebration and for twenty-five years was head of the Teachers' National Reading Circle movement.

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Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

FRIEDMAN.—Mr. and Mrs. Abraham E. Friedman (nee Ester Felsenstein) announce the birth of a daughter Saturday, June 3.

BASCH.—June 2, 1,501 Southern Boulevard, Bronx, to Mr. and Mrs. R. Basch, a son.

BERGER.—June 3, Rockville Centre, L. I., to Mr. and Mrs. H. Berger, a son.

LIEBERMAN.—June 2, 112 West 117th St., to Mr. and Mrs. E. Lieberman, a son.

CONFIRMATION.

LEVY.—Mr. and Mrs. Michael Levy, 924 West End Av., announce the confirmation of their daughter Marice at West End Synagogue Wednesday, June 7. At home 3 to 6.

Engaged.

GOLDMAN—GREEN.—Mr. Joseph Green announces the engagement of his daughter, Frances, to Mr. Jack Goldman.

ASCH—POSNER.—Celia Posner to Sidney Asch.

BENZ—SCHRADER.—Mayme Schrader to Charles J. Benz, Jr.

BERKOWITZ—SILVERMAN. — Minnie J. Silverman to Louis A. Berkowitz.

BIRNBAUM — PETERS.—Elvira Peters to Louis Birnbaum.

COHEN — BRUSSEL.—Amelia Brussel to Victor S. Cohen.

COHEN—DREYFUSS.—Jennie Dreyfuss to Herbert Cohen.

DANNENBERG — GOLDSMITH. — Miriam Goldsmith to A. E. Dannenberg.

GLASER—SCHLINGER.—Mollie Schlinger to Samuel Glaser.

GROETZINGER—KATZ.—Blanche D. Katz to Isidore Groetzinger.

GROSSMAN—METZ.—Marian Metz to Harry Grossman.

HACKEL—ESSIG.—Cecile Essig to Alexander Hackel.

HELLER — DAVIDSON.—Irma Davidson to Milton Heller.

HYMAN—ZYMET.—Rose Zymet to Joseph V. Hyman.

KEMPER—LEWIS.—Fannye Lewis to Samuel M. Kemper.

KEMPNER—SCHIFF.—Pauline Schiff to Sol S. Kempner.

KIVOWITZ—MISHKIN.—Sophie Mishkin to Louis Kivowitz.

KLEIN—HEYMAN.—Irene C. Heyman to Julius D. Klein.

KOPPERL—LEVY.—Helen J. Levy to Bert B. Kopperl.

LAITMAN—CANNO.—Lilian Canno to Michel Laitman.

PREISICH—ROGERS.—Leona Rogers to Alois Preisich.

PRICE—HIRSCH.—Helen Hirsch to Benjamin H. Price.

RAUSCHKOLB—LEUIN.—Goldie G. Leuin to Joseph A. Rauschkolb.

ROSENBERG—BROWN.—Dora E. Brown to Sol A. Rosenberg.

SALINSKY—NADELL.—Eva R. Nadell to Walter L. Salinsky.

SCHANGER—REH.—Sylvia Reh to Jack Schanger.

SCHEER—KNOPF.—Hilda G. Knopf to George F. Scheer.

SCHREIBER—RAPF.—Ruth Rapf to Max Schreiber.

SOLOMON—ELKIN.—Diana Elkin to Edward Solomon.

SPIELMAN—BROCKMAN.—Rose Brockman to Samuel Spielman.

SWEYD—FIEGEL.—Eunice Fiegel to Jacques D. Sweyd.

Married.

McLAUGHLIN—CONNOR.—At New York City on Sunday, June 4, Miss Helen Connor, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Connor, to George C. McLaughlin of New York City.

MARGULIES—FISCHER.—Larry J. Margulies to Rose Fischer, 545 West 111th St., on Sunday, June 4, 1916. Dr. Jacob H. Menkes officiated.

TORPHICHEN — PIERCE. — On Saturday, June 3, at St. Mary's Church, London, Grace Douglass, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Winslow S. Pierce of Hayville, L. I., to John Sandilands, Lord Torphichen, of Calder House, Scotland.

WEINER—SCHEVELL.—Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Schevell of 720 Riverside Drive announce the marriage of their daughter, Anna, to Mr. Bert Weiner Monday, June 5, 1916, Hotel Astor.

BENJAMIN — SCHWARZKOPF. — June 1, Clara Schwarzkopf to Harry M. Benjamin.

BRYDIE—PAULSEN.—June 1, Louise G. Paulsen to James L. Brydie.

Married

BUTLER—ROSSIRE.—June 1, Beatrice Rossire to George P. Butler, Jr.

DWORETZKY—NEWHOFF.—June 1, Frieda Newhoff to Samuel Dworetzky.

HERMAN — BENDER. — June 1, Shirley Bender to Phillip Herman.

LICHTIG—SPEAR.—June 1, Avis R. Spear to Edwin Lichtig.

LOEB—HESS.—June 4, Florence Hess to Emanuel M. Loeb.

PROPP—MAGNER.—June 1, Miriam L. Magner to Julian A. Propp.

ROTHENBERG—TOKAJI.—June 1, Melanie Tokaji to William Rothenberg.

SONNENSCHEIN—BLACK.—June 1, Carrie G. Black to Percy Sonnenschein.

Brooklyn.

GABLE—ROUSSEL.—June 3, Lucile V. Rousel to William A. Gable.

VAN NESS—POWELL.—June 2, Mary E. Powell to De Witt W. Van Ness.

Died.

BELLMAN.—June 3, Janet M. Bellman. Funeral services at her late residence, 449 West 44th St., Monday, at 2 o'clock. Interment private.

BERNHARDI.—On Friday, June 2, 1916, John F. Bernhardi, beloved husband of Sarah. Funeral from the residence of his mother, Mrs. Francis M. Bernhardi, 58 Harriman Av., Jamaica, on Tuesday, June 6, at 9:30 A. M., thence to St. Mary's R. C. Church, where a solemn Requiem Mass will be said for the repose of his soul.

BLACK.—Entered into her rest Sunday evening, June 4, 1916, Eliza C., beloved wife of Eward G. Black, in her 91st year. Funeral service at her late home, 258 Division Av., Hasbrouck Heights, N. J., Tuesday, June 6, at 3 P. M. Interment private. Kindly omit flowers.

CORBETT.—Dr. Elizabeth J. Corbett of 443 West 21st St., Sunday, June 4, at Takoma Park Sanitarium, Washington, D. C., in the 83d year of her age.

DE MARRAIS.—On Sunday, June 4, 1916, at Demarest, N. J., John B., husband of the late Maria J. De Marrais, in his 77th year. Requiem Mass Mount Carmel Church, Tenafly, N. J., on Tuesday, June 6, at 10 A. M.

DENISE.—Sidney, June 4, 1916. Funeral services from the residence of his son, 42 Broadway, Freehold, N. J., Tuesday afternoon, June 6, at 2 o'clock.

FENNEL.—On Saturday, June 3, 1916, at the Robert Packer Hospital, Sayre, Penn., in the 58th year of her age, Elizabeth Welles Fennel, daughter of the late Colonel Charles F. Welles and Elizabeth Laporte of Athens, Penn.

GARSIDE.—At New York, June 1, 1916, Charles Zeh Garside, husband of Ella Hoagland Garside. Funeral services will be held at Rockaway, N. J., Monday, June 5, on arrival of train leaving Hoboken 1:15 P. M.

GREEN.—James Howard, suddenly, Saturday, June 3, at his residence, 2,120 Bedford Av., Brooklyn. Funeral service 8 P. M. Monday, June 5. Interment private.

HERRMAN.—On Sunday, June 4, at her residence, 135 East 60th St., Hannah J., daughter of the late Gerson N. and Celia Herrman. Funeral at convenience of family.

HOE.—Suddenly, at Erskine, New Jersey, June 2, 1916, Margaret, daughter of Richard March and Annie L. Hoe, aged 19 years. Funeral service at Christ Church, Broadway and 71st St., Monday, June 5, at 11 A. M.

KATZENSTEIN.—Charles, beloved husband of Sophia, father of Clara, Sadie, Belle, and Irving, at his late residence, 382 Wadsworth Av., near 193d St. Funeral today, 1 P. M., from residence. Kindly omit flowers.

KOBRE.—Max, suddenly, June 4, beloved husband of Sarah Kobre, beloved father of Paul, Adolph, Morris, Sophia, and Esther Singer. Funeral at the convenience of the family. Kindly omit flowers.

KOENIG.—At Rockaway Park, L. I., on Saturday, June 3, 1916, Frances Koenig (nee Jacob,) beloved wife of John Koenig and mother of Mrs. William Yoost. In her 69th year. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, 27 Newport Av., Rockaway Park, Long Island, on Tuesday, June 6, at 1:30 P. M. Train leaves Flatbush Av. Station, Long Island Railroad, at 12:24 P. M. Interment at Lutheran Cemetery. Automobile cortege.

ANNOUNCING
The Opening of
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Tuesday, June 6th, 1916

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New Yorkers Make 15,000 Chicagoans Blithe by a Tribute of Twelve Runs.

DONOVANITES SCORE FOUR

Eight Tallies from Fisher in Six Innings — Umpire O'Loughlin Unpopular with Yanks.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 4.—The White Sox pulled their heavy artillery stuff on the Yankees today in the second game of the local set and won, pulled up, with the score of 12 to 4. Sixteen hits for a total of twenty-four bases were made off the two Yankee pitchers who attempted to quell the flood of runs crossing the plate. Six hits were all that were made off the three Sox hurlers sent to the mound during the afternoon.

Fifteen thousand fans turned out for the contest. It was an afternoon of rare pleasure for them, because the Sox started out in the lead and kept it all the way. Only once during the game was it even close. Home Run Baker pulled a near-home run into the right field bleacher seats in the sixth round, scoring two runs, and later crossed the pan himself. This came within one of knotting the count.

The batting rally drove Reb Russell to cover, and Dave Danforth appeared on the scene. He stood the visitors off for the remainder of the inning, and Faber took up the work in the seventh, finishing the combat without allowing a man to get to first. Fisher started the pitching for the Easterners, and was slammed to all corners of the field. In six rounds he allowed twelve hits and eight runs, and then Allen Russell finished the going in much the same fashion that Fisher started it. Four hits and four runs were registered against Russell.

The Sox had their swatting clothes on, and every one made a hit except the two pitchers. Fournier, who was up in place of Russell in the sixth, did not get a hit because he was not allowed to get near enough to do so, and was walked.

A near riot was started by the visitors in the fifth inning, after John Collins had doubled. Weaver tried to bunt, and popped toward the pitcher. Fisher dove for the ball, and seemed to have speared it in his glove just before he rolled on the ground. He turned over once or twice, and came up with the ball and threw to second to complete a play on John Collins, as he thought. Umpire O'Loughlin refused to rule that Fisher had caught the ball, and the two Sox runners were safe at third and first.

Fisher nearly kicked himself out of the game at that point, and it did look as if he had a right to kick. The whole New York team gathered around the plate for the argument, but Silk refused to listen to any sort of an plea, and ordered the game to proceed. Reb Russell had the visitors eating out of his hand for five rounds. In the sixth he went wrong, and five hits and three runs were made off him. A muff of Pipp's fly in the second inning, followed by a single by Peckinpaugh, gave the visitors a run.

Magee and Gedeon were on the sacks in the sixth, with one out, when Baker came up and drove a two-bagger to the right field fence, scoring the two runs. Pipp followed with a hit, and Baker scored. Peckinpaugh made another single, and it was goodbye for Reb. That was the end of hits for the visitors also. Danforth and Faber shut them out the rest of the way without a man getting to first.

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A	NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
J.Collins,rf	2	2	2	1	0	Gilhooley,rf	4	0	1	1	0
Weaver,3b	3	2	2	0	2	Magee,cf	4	1	0	3	1
E.Collins,2b	4	0	1	5	3	Gedeon,2b	4	1	1	1	1
Ness,1b	5	1	3	7	0	Baker,3b	4	1	1	2	7
Jackson,lf	4	1	3	3	0	Pipp,1b	4	1	1	11	0
Flesch,cf	3	1	2	4	0	Peck'p'gh,ss	4	0	2	2	4
Schalk,c	4	3	3	6	0	High,lf	2	0	0	1	0
Terry,ss	4	1	2	1	2	Hartsell,lf	1	0	0	0	0
A.Russell,p	2	0	0	0	2	Nun'm'k'r,c	3	0	0	4	2
Danforth,p	0	0	0	0	0	Fisher,p	2	0	0	0	1
Faber,p	1	0	0	0	1	Al.Russell,p	1	0	0	0	1
aFournier	0	1	0	0	0	bBaumann	1	0	0	0	0
Total	36	12	16	27	9	Total	34	4	6	24	17

a-Batted for Danforth in sixth inning.
b-Batted for High in sixth inning.

Chicago	2	0	0	2	1	1	3	2	0	2	—12
New York	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	4	—4

Errors—J. Collins, High.

Two-base hits—Baker, Weaver, J. Collins, E. Collins, Flesch. Three-base hits—J. Collins, Terry. Stolen bases—Schalk, 2. Sacrifice fly—E. Collins. Left on bases—New York, 3; Chicago, 6. First base on errors—New York, 1. Bases on balls—Off Fisher, 2; off Allan Russell, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Fisher, 12 hits, 6 runs in 5 1-3 innings; off Allan Russell, 4 hits and 4 runs in 2 2-3 innings; off Albert Russell, 6 hits and 3 runs in 2 2-3 innings; off Danforth, no hits and no runs in 1-3 inning; off Faber, no hits and no runs in 3 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Allan Russell (Weaver 2) Struck out—By Russell, 2; by Faber, 2. Time of game—Two hours and fifteen minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Loughlin and Owens.

BROWNS DOWN ATHLETICS.

Clustered Hits in Sixth Inning Give St. Louis Victory.

ST. LOUIS, June 4.—By bunching hits in the sixth inning today, St. Louis defeated Philadelphia, 4 to 3. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A	PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Shotton,lf	4	0	1	2	0	Witt,ss	5	1	1	1	3
Austin,3b	3	1	1	1	1	Pick,3b	3	1	0	1	2
Miller,rf	3	1	2	1	0	Strunk,cf	1	0	0	3	1
Sisler,1b	4	1	1	10	0	Lajoie,2b	3	0	0	6	1
Pratt,2b	2	1	1	2	3	McInnis,1b	3	1	1	8	1
Marsans,cf	3	0	1	4	0	Walsh,rf	4	0	1	0	0
Johnson,ss	3	0	0	2	3	Oldring,lf	4	0	1	3	0
Hartley,c	3	0	0	4	0	Meyer,c	3	0	0	2	5
Koob,p	0	0	0	0	0	Myers,p	4	0	2	0	2
Groom,p	3	0	0	1	1	aSchang	0	0	0	0	0
Wellman,p	0	0	0	0	0						
Total	26	4	7	27	13	Total	30	3	6	27	15

a-Batted for Meyer in ninth inning.

St. Louis	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	—4	
Philadelphia	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—3	

Error—Lajoie.

Three-base hit—Witt. Stolen base—Shotton. Pratt. (2.) Sacrifice hits—Miller, Schang. Double plays—Johnson, Pratt, and Sisler. (2;) Pick, McInnis, and Lajoie. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 7; St. Louis, 5. Bases on balls—Off Myers, 4; off Koob, 2; off Groom, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Myers, 7 hits and 3 runs in 8 innings; off Koob, 1 hit and 2 runs in no innings, none out in first; off Groom, 5 hits and 1 run in 8 2-3 innings; off Wellman, 2 hits and no runs in 1-3 inning. Struck out—By Myers, 2; by Groom, 2. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Evans and Nallin.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT NEWARK.

				R.	H.	E.
Newark	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	4	—8	14	1
Richmond	0	0	1	2	0	0	3	0	1	—7	12	0

AT PROVIDENCE.

										R.	H.	E.
Providence	0	0	5	0	0	4	0	0	2	—11	4	
Baltimore	3	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	—7	13	1

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Providence	20	11	.645
Newark	18	15	.545
Richmond	17	15	.531
Baltimore	17	17	.500
Montreal	16	16	.500
Buffalo	13	17	.433
Rochester	13	18	.419
Toronto	11	16	.407

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

Buffalo at Montreal.
Rochester at Toronto.
Newark at Baltimore.
Providence at Richmond.

New York Times Juniors Win Again

The New York Times Juniors won their third successive game of the season yesterday, defeating the Lyrics at Jasper Oval by a score of 20 to 3.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
(No games scheduled.)

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Chicago, 12; New York, 4.
Cleveland, 9; Boston, 3.
Detroit, 4; Washington, 3.
St. Louis, 4; Philadelphia, 3.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Brooklyn	22	15	.595
New York	22	16	.579
Philadelphia	22	18	.550
Boston	19	20	.487
Cincinnati	21	24	.467
Pittsburgh	19	22	.463
Chicago	20	24	.455
St. Louis	19	25	.432

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Cleveland	27	17	.614
New York	23	17	.575
Washington	24	18	.571
Boston	22	20	.524
Detroit	20	23	.465
Chicago	19	22	.463
St. Louis	18	25	.419
Philadelphia	15	26	.366

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Cincinnati at New York.
Pittsburgh at Brooklyn.
Chicago at Boston.
St. Louis at Philadelphia.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
New York at Chicago.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.
Washington at Detroit.
Boston at Cleveland.

RED SOX DEFEATED AGAIN.

Indians Win Second Game of Series by Topheavy Score.

CLEVELAND, June 4.—Cleveland won its second straight game from Boston here today. The score was 9 to 3. Mays and Bagby were hit hard from the start, but Cleveland bunched its hits with its opponents' errors. The score:

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A	BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Graney,lf	4	2	2	0	0	Henrikn,rf	4	1	2	2	1
Turner,3b	3	1	1	2	4	McNally,3b	4	0	0	3	3
Speaker,cf	3	2	2	1	0	Lewis,lf	4	0	1	2	0
Smith,rf	4	1	1	2	0	Hoblitzel,1b	2	1	1	9	1
Gandil,1b	4	1	1	10	0	Cady,lb	3	0	0	2	0
Engle,lb	0	0	0	1	0	Walker,cf	3	0	1	5	0
Howard,2b	5	1	3	1	2	Gardner,3b	4	0	1	2	2
Wamb'ns,ss	4	1	0	4	5	Janvrin,ss	4	0	2	2	3
O'Neill,c	3	0	0	4	0	Thomas,c	2	0	0	5	1
Bagby,p	2	1	0	0	0	Mays,p	0	0	0	0	0
Morton,p	2	0	0	0	3	Foster,p	3	0	1	1	2
aEvans	0	0	0	0	0	bShorten	1	0	0	0	0
Total	35	9	13	27	14	Total	34	3	9	24	14

a-Ran for Gandil in eighth inning.
b-Batted for Foster in ninth inning.

Errors—Wambsganss, Lewis, Hoblitzel, Janvrin, Foster.

Cleveland	1	2	2	1	0	0	0	8	—9	
Boston	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—3	

Two-base hits—Graney, O'Neill, Smith, Howard, Hoblitzel, Henriksen, Lewis. Stolen bases—Graney, Turner. Sacrifice hits—Turner, Walker. Sacrifice fly—Gandil. Double plays—Wambsganss and Gandil; Turner, Wambsganss, and Gandil. Left on bases—Cleveland, 10; Boston, 8. First base on errors—Cleveland, 2; Boston, 1. Bases on balls—Off Bagby, 2; off Morton, 1; off Mays, 1; off Foster, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Bagby, 7 hits, 3 runs in 3 2-3 innings; off Morton, 2 hits, no runs in 5 1-3 innings; off Mays, 5 hits, 5 runs in 1 2-3 innings; off Foster, 6 hits, 3 runs in 6 1-3 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Foster, Gandil. Struck out—By Bagby, 1; by Morton, 5. Umpires—Messrs. Chill and Dinneen. Time of game—Two hours and twenty-eight minutes.

TIGERS' FEW BLOWS COUNT.

Four Long, Timely Hits Suffice to Topple Senators.

DETROIT, Mich., June 4.—A tremendous drive over Milan's head by Dauss in the ninth inning today gave Detroit the second game of the series with Washington, 4 to 3. Detroit made only four hits off Gallia and Rice, but they were for a total of ten bases and each had a bearing on the run-getting. The score:

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A	WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bush,ss	4	1	0	1	3	Morgan,2b	3	0	1	4	2
Vitt,3b	3	0	0	2	3	Foster,3b	4	1	1	0	0
Cobb,cf	4	0	0	1	1	Milan,cf	3	0	1	1	0
Veach,lf	3	2	2	4	0	Rondeau,lf	4	0	2	5	0
Heilm'n,rf	2	0	1	3	0	Williams,1b	4	0	1	9	1
Burns,1b	3	0	0	12	1	Shanks,rf	1	1	1	1	0
Young,2b	2	0	0	2	2	Henry,c	3	0	0	6	1
Stanage,c	3	0	0	2	0	McBride,ss	4	0	1	0	6
Hamilton,p	3	0	0	0	4	Gallia,p	3	0	0	0	1
Dauss,p	1	0	1	0	1	Rice,p	0	0	0	0	0
aKavanagh	1	1	0	0	0	bMoeller	0	1	0	0	0
						cJamieson	0	0	0	0	0
Total	29	4	4	27	15	Ainsmith,c	0	0	0	0	0
						Total	29	3	8	*25	13

*One out when winning run was scored.
a-Batted for Stanage in ninth inning.
b-Ran for Henry in ninth inning.
c-Batted for Gallia in ninth inning.

Errors—Foster, Rondeau, McBride (3.)

Detroit	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	—4	
Washington	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	—3	

Two-base hits—Veach, Rondeau, Foster. Three-base hits—Shanks, Dauss. Home run—Veach. Stolen bases—Veach, Shanks. Sacrifice hits—Vitt, Burns, Shanks. Sacrifice flies—Henry, Jamieson. Double plays—Bush, Young, and Burns; Cobb and Burns; McBride, Morgan, and Williams. (2.) Left on bases—Washington, 6; Detroit, 7. First base on errors—Detroit, 4. Bases on balls—Off Gallia, 3; off Hamilton, 4. Hits and earned runs—Off Gallia, 8 hits, 2 runs in 8 innings; off Rice, 1 hit, no runs in 1-3 inning; off Hamilton, 8 hits, 2 runs in 8 1-3 innings; off Dauss, no hits, 1 run in 2-3 inning. Hit by pitcher—By Gallia (Heilmann, 2.) Struck out—By Gallia, 3; by Hamilton, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Connolly and Hildebrand. Time of game—Two hours and eight minutes.

Eastern League.

Springfield, 14; New Haven, 6.
New London, 8; Bridgeport, 6.

American Association.

Milwaukee, 3; Minneapolis, 2.
Kansas City, 5; St. Paul, 3.
Louisville, 2; Toledo, 1.
Indianapolis, 6; Columbus, 0.

New York State League.

Syracuse, 1; Utica, 0.
Syracuse, 4; Utica, 0.
Binghamton, 2; Albany, 0.
Elmira, 5; Troy, 4.

Southern Association.

New Orleans, 4; Nashville, 1.
Memphis, 3; Atlanta, 1.

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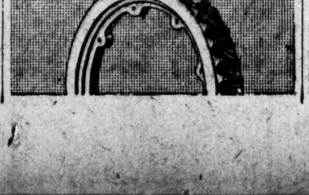

VAST CROWD SEES SPEEDWAY SPORTS

Eller Breaks Hurdle Record and Davis Wins Marathon in Liberty Day Games.

More persons than ever before assembled to witness the contesting of a sport event in New York, yesterday paid tribute with an ear-rending cheer, to L. A. Davis, a young and sturdy athlete of the Bunting Club, Lowell, Mass., as he crossed the finish line victor in the handicap marathon of twenty miles, held in connection with the American Liberty Day Celebration at the Sheepshead Bay Speedway.

There were something like 60,000 persons in the immense stands at the Speedway, when Davis, bent and almost crouching from the effects of a cramp in the muscles of his stomach caused by a mouthful of water swallowed about three miles from the finish, threw himself exhausted across the tape, a winner. His time was 2:03:35 3-5. The New England lad, who is not quite 22 years old, had ten minutes handicap, and up to the time when he thrust felt the effects of his folly in accepting the water tendered him by an unthinking attendant, had been going so strongly that he still had nearly three quarters of a mile lead on his nearest rival at the finish mark. J. J. McCurnin of the Jersey Harriers, with six minutes handicap, followed Davis over the finish line in 2:03:08, actual time, and gained the fast time prize in the first handicap marathon ever staged in these parts. Davis took the second fast time trophy. Third place went to R. Mallory of the Mohawk A. C., who had 12 minutes 30 seconds allowance.

It was only at the last minute that an injunction secured by the Sunday Observance League was modified to enable the management of the celebration to stage its track and road contests. All of the professional events, including motor cycle and automobile races, were cancelled in accordance with the injunction. The advertised trial by Ted Meredith at the quarter-mile straightaway record did not take place, either, being called off at the request of the intercollegiate Athletic Association. Running, walking, and bicycle riding composed the athletic program.

John J. Eller of the Irish-American A. C. towered by three-fifths of a second the world's record for the 120-yard low hurdle event, when he defeated J. K. Norton of Leland Stanford University and Walter Bursch of the New York A. C. in a special race in 0:13 4-5. The old mark of 0:14 2-5 Eller established himself at Celtic Park on Sept. 6, 1909.

Norton, who is one of the best hurdlers on the Pacific Coast, was new to the board track, but he made a great race against Eller, and was beaten little more than a stride. Bursch also was close up at the finish.

J. Warose of St. Anselm's A. C. won a hard-earned victory in the four-mile race on the boards. With his handicap of 3 minutes, the limit mark, he journeyed the route in 22:41, leading E. Dunn of St. Peter's Club, Jersey City, home in a long sprint by about ten yards. The team trophy was won by the harriers of the Swedish-American A. C. with 44 points, while the Morningside A. C. and Holy Family Juniors teams tied for second with 46 each. Frank Masterson, New York A. C., was fast-time man from scratch, running thirty-fifth in 21:10.

The veteran cyclist, Tom Bello of the Unione Sportiva Italiana, triumphed in the two-mile metropolitan championship race in 4:39 2-5.

Only four miles of the marathon were contested on the Speedway track, the contestants making one circuit of the two-mile oval at the start, and another at the finish of the race. The remainder of the event was staged on Brooklyn roads, leading as far north as Borough Hall, where the turn was made. The summaries:

Marathon Run, (20 Miles.)

	Hdcp.	Actual Time.
L. A. Davis, Bunting Club, Lowell, Mass.	10:00	2.03:38 3-5
J. J. McCurnin, Jersey Harriers	6:00	2:03:08
R. Mallory, Mohawk A. C.	12:30	2:11:55
M. Flynn, Carroll Institute, Washington, D. C.	10:00	2:10:15
C. Ericksen, Mohawk A. C.	12:30	2:13:19
Hans Schuster, Swedish-American A. C.	7:30	2:08:45
W. Lindfors, Kalevas A. C.	10:00	2:11:24
G. H. Moss, Holy Cross Lyceum	12:30	2:14:15
T. Nolan, St. Anselm's A. C.	15:00	2:17:28
G. Mazzucca, Mohawk A. C.	15:00	2:17:55
Mike Collins, St. Anselm's A. C.	(12:00.)	2:10:27; J. M. Mullen, Dorchester Club, Mass., (7:30,) 2:18:02; G. E. Bulliet, Allentown, Penn., Y. M. C. A., (15:00,) 2:21:39; H. J. Robinson, Ozanam A. A., (15:00,) 2:22:19; C. Monteverde, Olean, N. Y., (20:00,) 2:28:54; James Brooks, Mohawk A. C., (10:00,) 2:19:03; T. Angelopoulos, Boston, Mass., (15:00,) 2:25:16; J. Polement, Holy Cross Lyceum, (20:00,) 2:30:18; A. Hoffman, Glencoe A. C., (20:00,) 2:31:10; G. Janson, Swedish-American A. C., (15:00,) 2:26:57; F. L. Byrne, Bronx Church House, (7:30,) 2:20:26; H. Frick, Bronx Church House, (10:00,) 2:23:56; C. B. Hohmeyer, unattached, (17:30,) 2:31:07; D. S. Weeks, Pennant A. C., (20:00,) 2:33:46; S. Silverstein, unattached, (15:00,) 2:28:55.

Four-Mile Run, Handicap, on Track.

Name and Club.	H'cap.	Actual Time.
J. Warose, St. Anselm's A. C.	3:00	22:41
A. R. Dunn, St. Peter's Club	2:45	22:27
W. Johnston, Swedish-American	1:45	21:40
W. Gunning, Morningside A. C.	(2:00,)	21:55; G. Andrews, Holy Family Lyceum, (2:15,) 22:09; L. Vaughan, Long Island A. C., (3:00,) 22:56; S. Schwartz, Glencoe A. C., (3:00,) 22:56; J. Sheridan, Ozanam A. A., (3:00,) 22:57; B. McGinty, St. Anselm's A. C., (2:15,) 22:15; J. McNeil, Jr., Presentation Club, (1:30,) 21:34.	

Four-Mile Walk, Handicap, on Track.—Won by W. Macfadden, New York A. C., (2:00,) 33:40.4-5; second, K. Zulch, unattached, (2:30,) 33:50 3-5; third, J. L. Aronson, Pastime A. C., (2:00,) 34:14 2-5; fourth, R. E. Remer, New York A. C., (scratch,) 34:16 2-5; fifth, William Plant, Long Island A. C., (scratch,) 34:30 3-5; sixth, A. Jessup, unattached, (2:00,) 34:40; seventh, F. P. Kieser, Morningside A. C., (2:45,) 35:05 1-5; eighth, J. Gallagher, Long Island A. C., (2:15,) 35:17 4-5; ninth, F. R. Plant, Long Island A. C., (1:00,) 35:28 3-5; tenth, H. Labou, Ozanam A. A., (3:30,) 35:37 2-5.

120-Yard Low Hurdles.—Won by J. J. Eller, Irish-American A. C.; second, J. K. Norton, Leland Stanford University; third, Walter Bursch, New York A. C. Time—0:13 4-5.

Two-Mile Bicycle Race, Amateur, Metropolitan Association Championship.—Won by Tom Bello, Unione Sportiva Italiana; second, Anthony Attardi, Unione Sportiva Italiana; third, W. Waeldner, Seventy-first Regiment A. A.; fourth, Nelson Johnson, Unione Sportiva Italiana. Time—4:39 2-5.

Six-Mile Bicycle Race, Amateur, Handicap.—Won by Nelson Johnson, Unione Sportiva Italiana, (160 yards;) second, Thomas A. Kennedy, Empire City Wheelmen, (140 yards;) third, Fred Wolsin, Acme Wheelmen, (90 yards.) Time—14:00 1-5.

Reds Down Jersey City Cubans.

The Cincinnati Reds defeated the Cubans in Jersey City yesterday. The score was 11 to 6. Mollwitz and Huhn each hit the ball for the circuit, with two men on bases. The score by innings:

									R.	H.	E.
Cincinnati	0	3	2	0	3	1	1	0	0	—11	14	2
Cubans	4	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	—6	11	1

Batteries—Moseley, Dale, and Huhn; Munzo, Padrone, and Torres.

Pirates Beat Stamford Nine.

STAMFORD, Conn., June 4.—The Pittsburgh Pirates defeated the Stamford semi-professionals in an exhibition game here today by 7 to 4. The score by innings:

									R.	H.	E.
Pittsburgh	1	1	0	0	1	2	0	2	0	—7	11	2
Stamford	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	—4	8	5

Batteries—Adams, Jacobs, Gibson, and Wilson; Champion and Butler.

Braves Defeat the Colonials.

WATERBURY, Conn., June 4.—The Boston Braves defeated the Colonials of New Haven by 10 to 6 here today in an exhibition game marked by heavy hitting by both teams. The score by innings:

									R.	H.	E.
Braves	2	1	0	3	0	1	0	2	—10	16	3
Colonials	0	0	1	0	1	4	0	0	—6	13	2

Batteries—Wilcox and Waters; Ruelbach, Barnes, and Tregassor.

Entry for Millrose Road Race.

The strong cross-country team of the Bronx Church House has entered the Millrose modified Marathon, to be run next Saturday through the city streets from the Twenty-second Regiment Armory at 168th Street and Broadway, finishing at Broadway and Ninth Street.

Comment on Current Events in Sports

Friar Rock's Suburban.

Friar Rock's victory in the Suburban is still a matter of comment among the followers of racing. Opinion appears to be divided as to whether the son of Rock Sand is really a great colt. Many assert that Friar Rock has all the earmarks of some of the previous winners of this race, for instance, Salvator, Raceland, Henry of Navarre, Ben Brush, Africander, Beldame, Fits Herbert, and Whisk Broom. Others assert that Friar Rock's victory was easily earned, as he was racing against one of the poorest fields which ever faced the starter in a Suburban Handicap.

What fame Friar Rock may achieve in the future is problematical, but that he did everything asked of him there is no gainsaying. While he may not have had a heavy impost, only carrying ninety-nine pounds, he won so impressively, with two good lengths to spare, it is fair to assume that, with more weight and under similar conditions, he would repeat his performance.

Stromboli, last year's winner, may be eliminated from any review of the race, as it was learned after the event that the big gelding had shown symptoms of coughing, and he was only allowed to run by his owner, the Chairman of The Jockey Club, in order not to disappoint the public.

The Finn, winner of the Metropolitan Handicap, with an increase of seven pounds in weight as a penalty for his victory in that race, did not show to advantage in the Suburban, as he was only fourth, two lengths behind Stromboli. The real contender in the struggle for first honors was Emil Herz's imported Short Grass, and his performance was not such as to warrant the belief that he is much above the average stake horse. Later in the season Friar Rock will be asked to race against thoroughbreds of the calibre of George Smith, winner of the Kentucky Derby; Star Hawk, Thunderer, and a number of others of equal fleetness of foot and courage, after which it will be possible to determine the powers of this game little son of Rock Sand.

***

Who Can Beat Miss Bjurstedt?

Apparently Miss Molla Bjurstedt, national tennis champion, will have little difficulty in defending her title in the tournament of this year, which starts today on the courts of the Philadelphia Cricket Club. The East has thus far produced no contender whose skill seems to match that of the Norwegian girl, who swept through to so many victories last year, and it seems now that the East will be the only section largely represented in the tournament.

In the events thus far this season Miss Bjurstedt's victories have been decisively won. Only once has she been forced to a three-set match, this by Mrs. Edward Raymond in one of the rounds of the Metropolitan championship at Forest Hills. The fact that Mrs. Raymond did succeed in taking a set from the Norse girl stirred the belief, and perhaps the hope, that one had been found worthy to battle successfully against the champion. Later events, however, seemed to indicate that the victory was a mere flash in the pan. In the Pelham tournament Mrs. Raymond was defeated handily and since then her play has been lacking in brilliancy.

Experts agree that Miss Bjurstedt has essentially weak strokes, but no one seems able to take advantage of them. Certainly the contests thus far this year have shown Miss Bjurstedt supreme, and there is little reason to believe that she will meet with defeat in Philadelphia. Her play all along has been steady and there is food for thought in the fact that she is overcoming some of her weak strokes. In other words the Norwegian is growing stronger, and it will be more of a tax than ever to bring about her downfall.

Last Winter, Mrs. Bundy defeated Miss Bjurstedt in two out of three matches in California. Since then there have been persistent reports that the California queen, headed by Mrs. Bundy, would come East for the national championship. In that case there was the prospect of keen competition, with the possibility that Miss Bjurstedt might lose her crown. It now develops that Mrs. Bundy is not coming, and that few, if any, of the Californians will be on hand to compete. The latest report from the coast was that Miss Mary Browne, three times national champion, would come East, but that has not been confirmed. If Miss Browne does come East she will undoubtedly give a hard match to the Norwegian, but she will be only one contestant who has a promising against Miss Bjurstedt.

Everything now seems to point to Miss Bjurstedt's scoring a hollow victory. The absence of the Californians, and particularly of Mrs. Bundy, will detract greatly from the interest.

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New York's Baseball Teams.

With Brooklyn leading the National League race, with the rejuvenated Giants at their heels within half a game, and with the Yankees right in the chase for the American League streamer, Gotham is getting a taste of winning baseball such as the town has not enjoyed in many a year. All three local clubs are so successful at the present time that critics have been stilled.

New York fans, like the same species in other centres, are vociferous shouters when the local teams are winning. When the same clubs are playing losing ball do the fans stick to them and console them in their misfortune? No, gentle reader, they do not. They want a winner first, last, and all the time, and that is the reason why everybody you see with his head buried in the sporting pages nowadays is wearing a wide smile.

The work of the Giants is little less than amazing. In their recent winning streak they averaged five runs and ten hits a game for seventeen games, which is a more significant spurt than any baseball club has made in many years. The players under McGraw look like the most formidable contenders for the pennant. They lead the league in team batting, and the pitching staff is getting stronger all the time. The work of Perritt and Anderson during the last few days was of the highest type. The Giants have the strongest attack of any National League club of recent years. While Brooklyn's success is deserved and the result of high-class playing, it is not believed that the pitching staff or the batting attack of the Dodgers will have the staying qualities which the Giants will have. Then, again, the Brooklyn Club hasn't the aggressive leadership of a manager of the McGraw type. The inspiration of the New York pilot has been a big factor in the club's success. From the first, McGraw has been confident that there was an abundance of latent power in his team, and when everybody had practically given up all hope for the Giants, McGraw was certain that his crew would come through with flying colors.

The Yankees have started theofr first invasion of the West with a notable victory over the Chicago White Sox. With Baker, Peckinpaugh, and Mogridge back in the game, the Yankees are again able to present their strongest front. Donovan is well provided with second-string players, and with a fair break of luck the Yankees should be able to climb to the front before returning home after the Fourth of July.

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The Straits of Mr. Nickalls.

Life with Coach Nickalls is just one Yale crew after another, which is to say, pretty dreary. Gloom pervades his spirit—such depths of gloom as few can penetrate save a college coach who finds that not the slightest ray of encouragement, not the mildest comment of dispraise, nor the sting of repeated defeat can rouse his charges to a sense of their responsibilities.

That is the accusation which Mr. Nickalls now, on the eve of the clash of the Crimson and the Blue navies, prefers against those athletes who have swung the oars in Yale's major shell this season, and have had a stern view of the craft of Pennsylvania, Cornell, and Princeton. The rowing, in practice on the Housatonic, has been, he says, dull, lifeless, ponderous, and slow, with occasional flashes of brilliancy to aggravate the situation by a showing of potential but unrealized prowess.

The coach adopted the other day the tactics of desperation. He plunged both arms into the student body of Yale University, withdrew therefrom two dozen husky undergraduates, and forthwith set to work to make oarsmen of them. He gave them rudimentary work at pair oars, trailed each one in trials, and has been boating and reboating new Varsity crews throughout the week just closed. Now he has taken to New London twenty-one oarsmen, with his final selection for the first varsity eight the chief dual race still far from decided.

The prospect is, indeed, discouraging. Still, as Mr. Nickalls says, the material is there, and the men are fit. And surprises appear to be the rule in this season's record of tests of college watermanship. Whereas Harvard's experience on Lake Carnegie and eke the little adventure of Mr. Courtney and his third crew on Lake Cayuga.

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Golf and Fighting Spirit.

To the non-playing spectator, a golf match looks like a very nice, gentlemanly pastime, with an abundance of peculiar customs but with very little demand for the fighting spirit which is universally supposed to lead to victory on the diamond, the gridiron, or any other place of strenuous athletic endeavor. Nothing could be further from the truth, and though many and hard-fought matches attest this, none do it more fully or with more convincing earnestness than the great final contest for the New Jersey

FAST PLAY IN DOUBLES

DOUBLES PLAY AT WESTCHESTER NETS

Four Pairs Survive Day of Keen Tennis Matches in Invitation Tourney.

PELL AND PRENTICE LOSE

Are Put Out by Rosenbaum and O'Neale in Contest Marked by Steady Work of Victors.

The doubles event of the Country Club of Westchester's invitation tennis tournament got away to a brisk start yesterday and four teams reached the semi-final round. In the upper half of the draw Robert Le Roy and Watson M. Washburn and F. C. Inman and L. E. Mahan came through, while in the lower half Dr. William Rosenbaum and James S. O'Neale, Jr., and Fred C. Baggs and S. H. Voshell earned the semi-final round brackets. There was some really clever tennis, and not the least of it was supplied by Rosenbaum and O'Neale.

This team supplied the real upset of the day. Both men were playing well, their driving being fast and sure, and in the rallies at the net they were on the alert to take advantage of every opening. They won their way through the first round of the event by defeating G. A. L. Dionne and Harry Parker in straight sets, 7–5, 6–2. The first set seemed to put them on edge and in the second they romped away to an easy victory. It was but an appetizer for their second-round match, in which they were pitted against Theodore Roosevelt Pell and B. S. Prentice.

This team presented formidable possibilities, but in the mood which was upon Rosenbaum and O'Neale yesterday they would have been undaunted no matter what the skill or reputation of their opponents. The slashing drives of Pell were nullified by the concerted steady play of the opposing pair, and Prentice, too, was not able to measure up to the pace which was being set.

In the first clash Rosenbaum and O'Neale took the set at 6–3. They lost the second at 8–6 and came through in the third at 6–3. Rosenbaum and O'Neale closed in on the net at every opportunity, and in the first set fairly swept their opponents off their feet by a game that was not so spectacular as it was well rounded and consistent.

Pell and Prentice rallied their reserve power in the second onslaught, and forced the game at the net, so that they were enabled to pull out the victory. The task of keeping their antagonists in check, however, was too great to be long maintained, and the pair weakened in the crucial set. They were drawn into many errors, and Rosenbaum and O'Neale, realizing that weakness was overtaking their opponents, speeded up their game a trifle and won the set at 6–3.

Rosenbaum, usually an erratic player, was as steady yesterday as the most seasoned campaigner of the courts. His work at the net was done well, many of the kills being credited to him, and sometimes he did not wait to come in close before smashing the ball. It was seldom that he drove out when playing the overhead smashes from deep court.

It was O'Neale's day, too. He has played some excellent tennis this year, notably when he defeated Watson M. Washburn and won the Harlem Tennis Club singles event, and then again at times he has fallen somewhat below par. Yesterday, however, he was at the top of his game, and the team work of the two men made such an impression that they are expected to defeat Baggs and Voshell handily in the semi-final round today.

Baggs and Voshell worked their way through to the semi-finals by defeating Alrick H. Man, Jr., and S. Howard Voshell, 6–8, 6–3, 7–5. It was a hard-fought match, but the tennis was not of such a high order that one was particularly impressed by it. Each of the teams is capable of better work than was shown. Man and Major tried their looping game, which has won them many a point in previous struggles, but it was not enough to carry them to victory over Baggs and Voshell.

Inman and Mahan also figured in a three-set match before one of the semi-final round brackets became their own. They scored their victory in the second round by defeating Abraham Bassford, Jr., and R. C. Van Vliet at 6–3, 4–6, 6–4. Both of the teams came to the second round as the result of defaults. Washburn and Le Roy drew a bye, and in the second round vanquished Tallant and Sweetser without difficulty. Straight sets prevailed with the victory gained at 6–2, 6–3. The summary:

Men's Doubles.—First Round—L. E. Mahan and F. C. Inman won from C. R. Leonard and G. T. Adee, by default; A. Bassford, Jr., and R. C. Van Vliet won from F. T. Frelinghuysen and G. Morris, by default; T. R. Pell and B. S. Prentice defeated E. W. Peaslee and J. S. Myrick, 6–3, 6–3; Dr. W. Rosenbaum and J. S. O'Neale, Jr., defeated G. A. L. Dionne and Harry Parker, 7–5, 6–2; A. H. Man, Jr., and Cedric Major defeated W. M. Hall and E. H. Whitney, 6–3, 6–3.

Second Round—W. M. Washburn and R. Le Roy defeated H. Tallant and A. Sweetser, 6–2, 6–3; F. C. Inman and L. E. Mahan defeated A. Bassford, Jr., and R. C. Van Vliet, 6–3, 4–6, 6–4; Dr. W. Rosenbaum and J. S. O'Neale, Jr., defeated T. R. Pell and B. S. Prentice, 6–3, 3–6, 6–3; F. C. Baggs and S. H. Voshell defeated A. H. Man, Jr., and Cedric Major, 6–8, 6–3, 7–5.

VOSHELL DEFEATS BINZEN.

Wins Eastern New York State Singles Title in Four-Set Match.

S. Howard Voshell won the singles championship of Eastern New York State at the County Tennis Club of Westchester yesterday when he defeated Elliott Binzen of Fordham in the final round at 6–3, 2–6, 6–3, 6–4. In point of relative ability it was just about the same type of match as was evidenced when these two players met in the Bronx County championship. The Fordham player then found that his speed and aggressiveness availed him little against the resourcefulness of Voshell, and a like condition prevailed yesterday. Binzen tried to be aggressive, but the steadiness of Voshell in large measure set at nought his efforts.

Voshell had learned in the Bronx County event just what to expect of his opponent and more, he had learned the knack of handling the service of the Fordham contestant which has been the baffling feature of his play to most men. The deep high bound found Voshell prepared and with this important factor of his offensive game useless, Binzen was fighting a losing battle. He struggle gamely to get in some of his sharp placements from near the net, but Voshell succeeded in driving him back after one or two tries and thereafter the Fordham player was on the defensive.

Binzen made his supreme effort in the second set. Having lost the first he realized that the tide was against him and summoned all his cunning to snatch the victory at 6–2. With each having a set Voshell carried the pace to his opponent in the third, and gained the match. The victor by the same score as in the first set. Binzen carried the burst of speed that had given him the second set through the first two games of the third set, but there his effective play ended, and Voshell vanquished him. In the fourth set Binzen was completely outplayed at the start, losing four straight games. A rally, however, gave him three games in a row, but the effort was not long enough sustained to hold off Voshell. The summary:

S. Howard Voshell vs. Elliott Binzen.

FIRST SET.									
Voshell	2	4	0	4	5	4	3	6	5–6
Binzen	4	0	4	1	3	1	5	4	3–3
SECOND SET.									
Voshell	4	2	4	2	4	1	2	0	2
Binzen	6	4	2	4	0	4	4	4	6
THIRD SET.									
Voshell	1	4	4	1	4	4	4	4	6
Binzen	4	6	1	4	1	0	2	0	1–3
FOURTH SET.									
Voshell	4	4	4	4	3	4	2	4	6
Binzen	2	1	1	2	6	6	5	2	4	0–4

M. G. A. TITLE IS AT STAKE.

Kirkby's Victory in Jersey Makes Him Favorite for Event.

The metropolitan amateur championship tournament, which will begin on Wednesday at Nassau, is the feature of this week's golf calendar. Walter J. Travis, present champion, and Jerome Dunstan Travers, national open champion, have announced that they will not compete, and though their absence will be regrettable, there will be a better chance for the newcomers with the veteran experts out of the running. Kirkby, Marston, Carter, Dyer, Lewis, White, and many other prominent local players will play for the title, and from present indications, Oswald Kirkby, fresh from his victory in the New Jersey championship, seems to be favored over his opponents. John G. Anderson, runner-up to Travis last year, will make another start this season and endeavor to break the hoodoo which has given him the title of "The Great Runner-Up."

While the men are fighting it out in the trenches at Nassau, the women of the metropolitan district, under the leadership of Miss Marion Hollins, will make a concerted attack upon Boston for the purpose of capturing the Griscom Cup, play for which starts Thursday, and the individual honors in the women's Eastern championship, which begins today over the Essex County links at Manchester, Mass. Philadelphia is the present holder of the Griscom Cup, and Mrs. C. H. Vanderbeck of the Philadelphia Cricket Club, women's national champion, is the holder of the Eastern title. The feature of this year's play will be the presence of two distinguished golfers from England, Mrs. W. A. Gavin, runner-up to Mrs. Vanderbeck in the national championship at Onwentsia last Fall, who will play for New York, and Miss Vera Ramsay, twice champion of Massachusetts, who will be in the Boston ranks.

Those who enjoy seeing a good golf match cannot do better than to visit Dunwoodie tomorrow and Scarsdale on Wednesday, for on these two days Jack Dowling of Scarsdale and George McLean of Dunwoodie will engage in a 72-hole home and home match for a $500 purse. They are two of the finest young home-bred pros in the country, and the contest will be worth seeing. Last Fall Dowling beat McLean 1 up in 37 holes at Fairview, setting a new record for the course, and the Dunwoodie youngster is looking for revenge.

CORNELL AT POUGHKEEPSIE.

'Varsity and Junior Oarsmen Arrive —Courtney Already There.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 4.—Cornell's arrival at Highland this morning was the only event to enliven an otherwise quiet first Sunday for the Pennsylvania and Columbia crew men. The Ithacans reached their boathouse, half a mile below the Highland ferry, in a special train about 9:30, and an hour later another train bearing the four shells arrived.

Only the 'Varsity and junior carsmen and Assistant Coach John Hoyle came today. The freshman crew and 'Varsity substitutes will reach the Hudson Tuesday night. Coach Charles E. Courtney arrived at the quarters late Saturday, but remained in bed today in an effort to regain his strength so that he may accompany his crews on the daily practice spins, which promise to be strenuous for the much-changed Cornell boats.

After the usual flag-raising ceremonies at the boathouse the squad left for their quarters in the old Schaffer homestead, a quarter of a mile south of the boathouse. Because of the long train trip the carsmen were allowed to rest all day instead of taking the usual cross-country walk.

Captain Collyer reported the men in good physical condition. He himself was under a physician's care last week with a bothersome case of boils, but said tonight that he was much better. The Cornell boats will have the first practice spin tomorrow morning at 11 o'clock, and will again go over the course in the late afternoon on an ebbing tide. For the rest of this week the men will finish their final examinations at quarters between practice periods.

Sunday work at the Pennsylvania and Columbia rowing camps consisted solely of a long morning tramp over the hills. An exceedingly hot afternoon kept the carsmen under the shade of the boathouse piazzas.

The Columbia 'Varsity crew men, while on a cross-country hike, missed an opportunity of becoming heroes just after sundown tonight. Two young women and their escorts had paid a visit to the Columbia quarters and were leaving the dock when one of the women toppled out of a rowboat into six feet of water. Coach Jim Rice and Manager W. F. Walker, who were standing on the wharf, reached out with boathooks and pulled the woman to safety. None of the party would give their names.

KRAMER FIRST ACROSS LINE.

Outrides McNamara in Title Bicycle Race at Newark.

NEWARK, N. J., June 4.—Frank Kramer won his second national championship bicycle race of the season at the Newark Velodrome this afternoon. Kramer beat out Reggie McNamara of Australia in the final of the one-third-mile race to decide first and second place. In the heat to determine third and fourth place Bob Spears was a winner over Oscar Egg.

William Spencer of Toronto won one of the longest amateur pursuit races on record by defeating Eddie Carroll of Oakland, Cal., after covering 18 miles 5½ laps. The time was 31:58. The one-third-mile handicap for the amateurs went to Marcel Burger of the Olympic Club of San Francisco.

Reggie McNamara took first place in the two-mile handicap race for the professionals. The Brassard race between Frank Cavanagh and Iver Lawson was won by the former. John Bedell, with a handicap of 75 yards, was home first in the two-mile invitation for the professionals. Tommy Smith and Tommy Grimm won the professional one-mile tandem handicap race.

TO PLAY FOR TENNIS TITLE.

Several Stars of National Repute Will Compete in Women's Event.

PHILADELPHIA, June 4.—Three American lawn tennis stars—Mrs. William H. Pough, Miss Evelyn Sears, and Mrs. Barger Wallach—are entered in the thirtieth annual tournament for the lawn tennis championships of the United States in women's singles, doubles, and mixed doubles, which begins tomorrow on the courts of the Philadelphia Cricket Club.

Miss Molla Bjurstedt of the West Side Tennis Club, New York, the present champion, will defend her title in the challenge round of the singles and will play in the doubles with Miss Eleanora Sears of Boston, with whom she won the Pennsylvania and Eastern States titles yesterday. In the mixed doubles Miss Bjurstedt will be partnered with Charles M. Bull of New York.

Kings County Wins at Nets.

The Kings County Tennis Club team defeated the Terrace Club of Flatbush yesterday on the Terrace Club courts by taking five out of nine matches.

Raine Leads Flushing Golfers.

G. D. Raine, Jr., returned the best card in the qualifying round for the Governor's Cup at the Flushing Country Club yesterday. His score was 87, 15–72. Gardiner W. White, the club's champion, started at scratch and turned in a card of 79.

Play for June Cup at Oakland.

The qualifying round for the June Cup, a match play handicap was contested yesterday on the links of the Oakland Golf Club. Charles E. Finlay, with a low net score of 73, led the field.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun rises..4:25|Sun sets..7:23|Moon sets..10:57

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	10:35	10:41	4:38	4:30
Governors Island	10:57	10:54	5:20	5:14
Hell Gate	12:47	1:08	7:01	6:55

Arrived—Sunday, June 4.

SS New York, Liverpool, May 27.
SS America, Naples, May 18.
SS Karimata, Gibraltar, May 22.
SS Harpagus, Marseilles, May 18.
SS Yaguez, San Juan, May 20.
SS Guiana, St. Thomas, May 29.
SS Iroquois, Turks Island, May 30.
SS Tapajoz, San Juan, May 28.
SS Ossabaw, Sabine, May 30.
SS Olinda, Nuevitas, May 30.
SS Madioen, Rotterdam, May 30.
SS Allagush, Newport News, June 1.
SS Oregonian, Barbados, May 27.
SS Hercules, Stavangen, May 16.
SS Henry Tegner, Puerto Padre, May 27.
SS Glenpool, Tuxpam, May 28.
SS Hyndford, Algiers, May 18.
SS Montevideo, Havana, May 30.
SS Mexico, Havana, June 1.
SS Cretic, Boston, June 1.
SS Clare, Ponce, May 22.
SS Comanche, Jacksonville, June 1.
SS Sherman, Rotterdam, May 22.
SS Carisbrook, Newport News, June 3.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

*Rochambeau	Bordeaux	May 20
*Tuscania	Glasgow	May 26
New Sweden	Kirkwall	May 17
Vigo	Middlesboro	May 17
Camino	Havre	May 19
Saxonia	Gibraltar	May 22
Blommersdyk	Rotterdam	May 16
Exford	Bordeaux	May 17
Strathord	Havre	May 20
Aladdin	Cardiff	May 20
Agios Georgios	Oran	May 19
Lillie	Swansea	May 18
Ardgorm	London	May 20
Veneiro	Palermo	May 17
Adda	Palermo	May 16
Amazonia	Liverpool	May 23
City of St. Louis	Savannah	June 2
Cosmo	San Juan	May 31
Proteus	New Orleans	May 31
El Siglo	Galveston	May 30

DUE TOMORROW.

Lord Erne	Havre	May 23
Maramki	Kirkwall	May 22
Metapan	Havana	June 2
San Marcos	Galveston	June 3
Mohawk	Jacksonville	June 3
Alamo	Mobile	May 30

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Vasari	Liverpool	May 24
Rance	Bordeaux	May 27
Panama	Cristobal	June 1
Thule	Cardiff	May 24
Bowdan	Jamaica	June 2
Mayaro	Port of Spain	May 30
Corcovado	St. Michaels	May 27
Havana	Havana	June 4
El Sud	Galveston	June 1

DUE THURSDAY.

Bermudian	Bermuda	June 6
Taxandrier	Havre	May 25
French Prince	London	May 24
Yildum	Kirkwall	May 24
Buffalo	Middlesboro	May 25
Almirante	Kingston	June 3
City of Montgomery	Savannah	June 5
El Dia	New Orleans	June 3

DUE FRIDAY.

Finland	Liverpool	May 31
Siberia	London	May 30
Stockholm	Kirkwall	May 30
Headley	London	May 26
Connizaro	Hull	May 25
Drammensfjord	Kirkwall	May 26
Sophia Couppa	Cardiff	May 25
Concho	Galveston	June 3
Arapahoe	Jacksonville	June 6
El Norte	Galveston	June 3

DUE SATURDAY.

Principe di Udine	Gibraltar	May 28
Toyama Maru	London	May 27
City of Memphis	Madeira	May 28
Glena	Liverpool	May 27
City of Columbus	Savannah	June 7

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
San Giorgio, Naples	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Arizonan, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Luna, Haiti	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Gregory, Para	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Comanche, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
El Occidente, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

Imperator, Haiti	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Zulia, San Juan	9:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Montevideo, Cadiz	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Santa Maria, Havana	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Prins de Nederlanden, Haiti	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Celtic, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Olinda, Nuevitas	——	12:00 M.
Ardgryfe, London	——	12:00 M.
San Jacinto, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Creole, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
Antilles, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

Giuseppe Verdi, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
†Hellig Olav, Christiansand	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Matanzas, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Cristobal, Cristobal	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Orion, Argentina	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Borghum, Progreso	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Neches, Montevideo	——	12:00 M.
El Siglo, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Cretic, Naples	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Stavanger, Guiana	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Maravai, Grenada	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Montanan, Montevideo	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Kentuckian, Argentina	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Antilla, Nassau	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
St. George, Liverpool	——	12:00 M.
Antilla, Santiago	——	3:00 P.M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

Rochambeau, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
New York, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Duca degli Abruzzi, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Coamo, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Metapan, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mexico, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Bowden, Jamaica	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Knut Hamsun, Bergen	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bassam, Liberia	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Frances, Barbados	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Korona, St. Thomas	2:00 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
Tuscania, Liverpool	——	12:00 M.
America, Naples	——	12:00 M.
Munamar, Antilla	——	12:00 M.
Clare, San Juan	——	12:00 M.
San Marcos, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Alamo, Mobile	——	1:00 P.M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
El Valle, Galveston	——	12:00 M.
Proteus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.

SAIL MONDAY.

City of Montgomery, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.

†Carries German mails.

Transatlantic Mails.

Italy, Rumania, Switzerland, and Greece, via Naples, at 7 A. M.—SS San Giorgio.....June 5

Spain, Portugal, and Gibraltar, via Cadiz, at 8:30 A. M. (supplementary, 10 A. M.),—SS Montevideo.....June 7

Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Servia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa, West Asia, and East Indies, via Liverpool, (Spain, Portugal, and Gibraltar must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.)—SS Celtic.....June 7

Italy, Rumania, Switzerland, and Greece, (specially addressed only,) via Genoa, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.)—SS Giuseppi Verdi.....June 8

Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Netherlands, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, and Turkey, via Christiansand and Christiania, at 10 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.)—SS Hellig Olav.....June 8

Azores Islands and Gibraltar, (Italy, Rumania, Switzerland, and Greece, via Naples, must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 9 A. M.—SS Cretic.....June 9

Italy, Rumania, Switzerland, and Greece, (specially addressed only,) via Genoa, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.)—SS Duca degli Abruzzi.....June 10

Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Servia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa, West Asia, and East Indies, via Liverpool, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.,) (sea post)—SS New York.....June 10

Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, and Turkey, via Bergen, at 9:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10:30 A. M.)—SS Knut Hamsun.....June 10

Liberia, (specially addressed only,) via Monrovia, at 12:30 P. M.—SS Bassam.....June 10

France, Rumania, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Egypt, Greece, British India, British East Africa, Siam, Malta, Gibraltar, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Dutch East Indies, West Australia, and Persia, via Bordeaux, at 12 M., (supplementary, 1:30 P. M.,) (sea post)—SS Rochambeau.....June 10

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands, (via San Francisco)—Tenyo Maru.....June 5

Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West,) and New Zealand, (via San Francisco)—Sierra.....June 8

Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands, (via Vancouver)—Empress of Russia.....June 10

Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands, (via Seattle)—Talthybus.....June 11

Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands, (via Seattle)—Mexico Maru (12 M.).....June 11

Tahiti, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West,) (via San Francisco)—Matai.....June 16

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS St. Louis, at Liverpool, June 4.
SS Herrick, at Gibraltar, June 3.
SS Coya, at Colon, June 3.

Sailed.

SS California, from Liverpool, June 4.
SS Touraine, from Bordeaux, June 4.
SS Calino, from Panama, June 3.
SS Australien, from Panama, June 3.
SS Tongking, from Panama, June 3.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. June 10, SS New York.
France—Close at 11 A. M. June 10, SS Rochambeau.
Belgium, Netherlands, Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Service suspended.
Greece—Close at 11:30 A. M. June 19, SS Sastleis Constantinos.
Liberia—Close at 11:30 A. M. June 10, SS Bassam.
Gibraltar—Close at 6 A. M. June 9, SS Cretic.
Sweden and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. June 8, SS Hellig Olav.
Norway—Close at 9 A. M. June 8, SS Hellig Olav, and at 8:30 A. M. June 10, SS Knut Hamsun.
Italy—Close at 6 A. M. June 5, SS San Giorgio; at 7:30 A. M. June 8, SS Giuseppi Verdi; at 6 A. M. June 9, SS Cretic, and at 7:30 A. M. June 10, SS Duca degli Abruzzi.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., JUNE 4.

SS Tuscania, Liverpool to New York, was 890 miles E. at noon; due 5th, afternoon. Cunard Line.
SS Rochambeau, Bordeaux to New York, was 193 miles E. at 4 P. M.; due 5th, forenoon. French Line.
SS Saxonia, Bombay to New York, was signaled; time and distance not given; due 5th, forenoon. Cunard Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Olinda, Cuban ports to New York, was 140 miles S. at noon 3d.
SS Glenpool, Tuxpam to New York, was 175 miles S. at noon 3d.
SS San Marcos, Galveston to New York, was 64 miles N. of Jupiter at noon.
SS El Sud, Galveston to New York, was 82 miles N. of Jupiter at noon.
SS El Norte, Galveston to New York, was 113 miles W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS El Dia, New Orleans to New York, was 199 miles N. W. of Tortugas at 6 P. M.
SS Concho, Galveston to New York, was 220 miles E. of Galveston at 7 P. M.
SS Mohawk, Jacksonville to New York, was 503 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Illinois, Sabine to New York, was 123 miles S. at noon.
SS City of St. Louis, Savannah to New York, was 165 miles S. at noon.
SS Coamo, San Juan to New York, was 175 miles S. at noon.
SS El Siglo, Galveston to New York, was 116 miles S. at 6 P. M.
SS Northwestern, Sabine to New York, was 80 miles S. of Charleston at noon.

GoBy Day Line

Magnificent river scenery, large, beautifully equipped steamers, devoted exclusively to passenger service—the ideal route between

New York and Albany

Steamers "WASHINGTON IRVING" or "ROBERT FULTON" leave daily except Sunday, Desbrosses St., 8:40 A. M.; W. 42nd St., 9:00 A. M.; W. 129th St., 9:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 9:45 A. M., landing at West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. Music, restaurant. All through rail tickets between New York and Albany accepted.

AFTERNOON BOAT

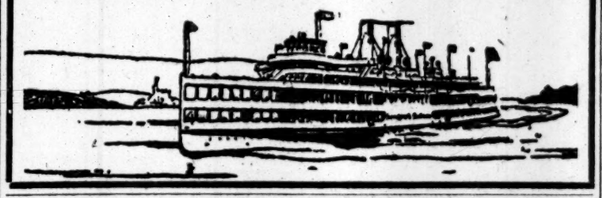
for West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston and way landings, leaves Desbrosses St. 1:45 P. M.; West 42d St., 2 P. M.; West 129th St., 2:20 P. M.; Yonkers, 2:45 P. M. Daily except Sunday.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE.—Leave daily except Sunday, foot of Christopher St., at 6:00; W. 129th St., 6:30; Yonkers, 7 P. M., for Catskill, Hudson, and Coxsackie. Tickets interchangeable with those of the Day Line. Tel. Spring 1097.

HUDSON RIVER DAY LINE

(Albany Day Line)

Desbrosses St. Pier. Tel. 4141 Spring. New York



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CAPE COD CANAL
ALWAYS IN SIGHT OF LAND
METROPOLITAN LINE.

Every day in the week in each direction. Fare $4.00.

Express Twin-Screw Steel Steamships MASSACHUSETTS and BUNKER HILL. Splendid Appointments. Main Deck Dining Rooms; excellent service. Upper Deck Cafe. Inside Rooms with Electric Fans, $1.00. Outside Rooms, $2.00. Suites with connecting Bath, $4. All well ventilated and comfortable. Oil Fuel. Wireless telegraph. Every provision for Safety and Comfort.

The Massachusetts and Bunker Hill now depart from New York and Boston Week Days and Sundays at 6 o'clock instead of 5 in the evening, as heretofore, and are scheduled to reach opposite cities at 7:30 the following morning, the run of the Steamers thus being fixed at 13½ hours between the two cities instead of 15 hours when the route around Cape Cod is used. From New York leave Pier 18, North River, foot Murray Street.

From Boston leave North Side India Wharf. Tickets and Information at Pier, also at all Tourist and New York Transfer Co. Offices.

THE PUBLIC BE PLEASED

BOSTON $2.95
PROVIDENCE Boat Direct $1.90
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ALL OUTSIDE STATEROOMS, $1 TO $3
Week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M. From Pier 39, N. R., foot West Houston St. Phone Spring 9491.

TO PORTLAND

MAINE STEAMSHIP LINE.

S. S. Northland will leave Pier 19, N. R., foot Warren St., at 6 P. M., June 6 and 10. Increased passenger service (sailings Tues., Thurs., and Sats.) beginning about June 15. Monday day trips beginning June 19. Freight service every Tues., Thurs. and Sat. Tickets at Pier, also tourist and N. Y. Transfer Co. offices.

EASTERN STEAMSHIP LINES.

FALL RIVER LINE TO BOSTON $4.00

Lv. PIER 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St., Daily at 5:30 P. M. Music.

New London (Norwich) Line, Lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., week days only, 5:30 P. M.; Pier 70, E. R., ft. E. 22d St., 6:00 P. M.

BAY STATE LINE
$2.55 BOSTON $2.55

Worcester, $2.60; Providence direct, $1.50
Staterooms, $1.00, $1.50 & $2.00
Daily, including Sundays, 5:30 P. M. From Pier 19, N. R. Phone 2700 Beekman
City Ticket Office, 296 Broadway, N. Y.
Uptown Ticket Office, B'way & 23d St.

Hartford Line

From New Pier 20, East River, foot Peck Slip, daily except Sunday, 5 P. M., for Connecticut River Landings. Fare $1.75.

Albany & Troy Boats

Peoples Line from Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal St., 6 P. M. daily.
Night Express Line, from Pier 32, N. R., 7 P. M. weekdays, 9 P. M. Sundays.
Sunday Daylight Service, stopping at Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point and Albany, from Pier 32, N. R., 9:30 A. M.
All lines stop at West 132d Street Pier half hour after leaving Pier 32.
Telephone, day or night, Spring 9400.
HUDSON NAVIGATION COMPANY.

ROUND TRIP RED BANK LINE 50 CENTS

For Highlands, Oceanic, Locust Point, Fair Haven & Red Bank. Lv. Franklin St., Pier 24, 8:30 a. m., 2:30 p. m.; Battery, 8:55 a. m., 2:55 p. m.; Sundays, Franklin St., 8:30; Battery, 8:55 a. m.

Sight-Seeing Yachts

Leaves Battery Pier 10:30, 2:30. Tel. Broad 3873.
To Sandy Hook and the Ocean, 1:30 P. M.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE

See Hudson River Day Line Adv.

BY SEA TO SAVANNAH
Ideal trip for rest, health, recreation. SAVANNAH LINE, 140 West 42d St., N. Y.

Vacation Trip

2000 MILES 8 DAYS $42 ALL EXPENSES INCLUDED

Refreshing sea trip in elegantly appointed steamers, with interesting shore visits and a unique and fascinating "Daylight and Searchlight" journey on the

ST. JOHN'S RIVER "AMERICAN NILE"

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NEW YORK--BORDEAUX--PARIS

*S. S. ROCHAMBEAU

SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 3 P. M.

†S. S. LA TOURAINE...Sat., June 17, 3 P. M.
†S. S. LAFAYETTE...Sat., June 24, 3 P. M.
*S. S. CHICAGO.....Sat., July 1, 3 P. M.
*One Class Cabin. †First and Second Class.

COMPANY'S OFFICE 19 State St., N. Y. Phone Broad 4900

CUNARD

NEW YORK—LIVERPOOL

*TUSCANIA.....SAT., JUNE 10, NOON
*CALIFORNIA.....SAT., JUNE 17, NOON
CARPATHIA.....SAT., JUNE 24, 5 P. M.
*CAMERONIA.....SAT., JULY 1, NOON
ORDUNA.....SAT., JULY 8, 5 P. M.

*To Liverpool and Glasgow.

NEW YORK-FALMOUTH-LONDON

PANNONIA.....WED., JUNE 28, 5 P. M.
ANDANIA.....SAT., JULY 1, 5 P. M.
ALAUNIA.....SAT., JULY 8, 5 P. M.

21-24 STATE ST., NEW YORK.

American Line

AMERICAN STEAMERS
Under the American Flag
N. Y.—Liverpool, Pier 62, N. R., Noon
New York...June 10 | Finland...June 14

White Star Line

N. Y.—Liverpool, Pier 60, N. R., Noon
Baltic.....June 21 | Adriatic....June 28
Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. 9000 Rector

ANCHOR LINE

NEW YORK to GLASGOW

CALLING AT LIVERPOOL

Royal Mail Twin-Screw Geared Turbine
TUSCANIA...SATURDAY, JUNE 10, NOON
CALIFORNIA..SATURDAY, JUNE 17, NOON
CAMERONIA..SATURDAY, JULY 1, NOON
COMPANY'S OFFICE, 21-24 State St., N.Y.

BARBADOS, BAHIA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO AND BUENOS AIRES

SOUTH AMERICA
LAMPORT & HOLT LINE.

S. S. VASARI.....June 17, 10:00 A. M.
S. S. VERDI.....July 1, 10:00 A. M.
BUSK & DANIELS, Gen. Agts., 8 Broadway, N. Y.

FABRE LINES To Azores & Lisbon Naples

Jas. W. Elwell & Co., G. A., 17 State St., N. Y.

SCANDINAVIAN-AMERICAN LINE

NORWAY-SWEDEN-DENMARK
Hellig Olav.....June 8 | United States.....June 22
A. — JOHNSON & CO., Inc., Agts., 1 B'way, N. Y.

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Every essential expense. Send today for illustrated booklet 68, giving full particulars.
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7 Days' Cruise—2200 miles on four Lakes
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CANADA—THE VACATION LAND.

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BERMUDA, surprisingly low rates. Booklet. Dellevie's Tours, 1472 Broadway, New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 23328.—In Bankruptcy.—L. & M. WOLLSTEIN, INC., Bankrupt.

St. Paul Gas Light Co.

General Mortgage 5s, due 1944

A first mortgage lien, subject only to $600,000 bonds due 1918, on property representing an investment of nearly twice the total bonded debt.

Earnings are practically 2½ times bond interest.

Price 100 and interest

Special circular on application.

Wm. A. Read & Co.

Nassau and Cedar Streets, New York
Chicago Philadelphia Boston London

5% and 6% Bonds

Conservative investment bonds have as their security property values well in excess of the outstanding isues, and earnings largely beyond interest requirements. Such investments are worthy of your entire confidence.

Our offerings include conservative investment bonds of the following types:

Railroad Public Utility
Municipal Industrial

Send for Circular 1506, "Current Bond Offerings."

Spencer Trask & Co.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES
25 Broad Street, New York
ALBANY BOSTON CHICAGO

Canadian Municipal Bonds

June List

We have prepared a special circular describing our present offerings, the interest return on which varies from

5⅛% to 6⅛%

Upon request we will gladly mail a copy of this list No. A-18.

Wood, Gundy & Co.

14 Wall St., New York
Toronto Montreal London

Province of Ontario

5% Gold Bonds

Dated June 1, 1916, Due June 1, 1926

Price 101¼ and Interest

Circular on request

N. W. Halsey & Co

49 Wall Street, New York
Philadelphia Chicago San Francisco
Boston Baltimore Cleveland

Our
ODD LOT BOOKLET
Outlines Our Installment Payment Plan

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BARUCH BROTHERS

Members { New York Stock / New York Cotton / New York Coffee } Exchange
60 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

Municipal Bonds

Eligible to secure Postal Savings

Buffalo, N. Y.	4½s	1965
Bridgeport, Ct.	4½s	1929-35
Newark, O.	5s	1925-29
Beaufort Co., S. C.	5s	1920-36
Greene Co., N. C.	5s	1924-46
Surry Co., N. C.	5s	1936-46
Randolph Co., N. C.	5s	1921-31
Shelby, N. C.	5s	1919-46

Special circulars and prices on application.

Sidney Spitzer & Co.

115 Broadway New York

W. C. Langley & Co.

Investments
115 Broadway, New York City

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

Most other market considerations were overshadowed at the close of last week by the news of the North Sea naval fight, in which the British fleet suffered heavy losses. The news of that battle, which came, of course, as a surprise to the market, caused a sharp selling movement, briefly accompanied by a good deal of uneasiness. The first reports of the engagement made it appear a severer blow to British sea power than the facts later reported seemed to make it.

Maturer judgment of the matter after the shock of Friday's surprise led the market to the conclusion that the situation had not been substantially altered by the outcome of the encounter. The German fleet returned to port, and the English navy remained, as heretofore, in command of the sea. The relative strength of the British sea forces may have been somewhat reduced, but their superiority over the German navy remains unquestioned. The result of the conflict, in the estimation of the financial district, is fully as likely to stiffen the determination of the British nation to carry the war on land and sea to a successful termination as it is to give Germany any permanent advantage through the prestige won in this fight. It does not suggest a likelihood of Germany being able to lift the blockade, nor of her being able to harass allied shipping on the high seas more than in the past.

Therefore the economic effect of the great sea battle off the coast of Denmark seems likely to be negligible unless on the supposition that the result of this greatest naval engagement of the war should cause a lengthening of the struggle. That is an undeterminable quantity in the situation, but it is not of much immediate market influence inasmuch as the financial community had not come to accept the suggestions that the end of the war was very near. It seemed doubtful after the market on Saturday that the great sea fight would exert any lasting market influence which could be directly traceable to this incident of the war. This news did, of course, bring to mind in very forceful fashion the constant possibility of market surprises growing out of the war. This reminder will be salutary if it has the effect of holding speculation in check.

The net result of the week's operations on the general level of prices was unimportant, the irregular and conflicting movements of the list as a whole balancing each other to within a small fraction. There were some spectacular movements, notably in the automobile issues, and here and there elsewhere was an example of conspicuous strength or weakness, but the general body of the market neither lost nor gained much ground.

Early in the week it was believed by many that political considerations would soon be of importance in shaping market sentiment, but even before other things were displayed by the news of the fight between the English and German navies the traceable effect upon prices of the impending Presidential conventions was small. The sway of Presidential year politics over the stock market is greater in theory than in practice, and it would not be contrary to some past experience if the stock market were to remain seemingly indifferent to the course of the Presidential conventions and to their outcome.

There is the possibility that market traders and operators will seize upon the choice of candidates at Chicago as a signal for a demonstration on the Stock Exchange, but unless present signs fail the result of the convention would be the excuse rather than the underlying reason for such a movement. The financial district is keenly interested in the political outlook, and no doubt will be in the work of the conventions this week and next, but its interest will arise for the most part out of considerations which with difficulty, if at all, can be translated into terms of immediate market influence.

Business is now giving a good deal of attention to the labor situation, but for the most part this is a matter which is being viewed very calmly. That was shown last week in the sturdiness of the railroad list, despite the convening of the railroad managers and brotherhood representatives, who are now negotiating over the demands made by the unions for a shorter day, and, in effect, for a large increase in wages.

In some trades the inflow of orders seems to be slackening, but the decline does not appear to have gone beyond the ordinary bounds of a seasonal movement, and suggests no reason for assuming more than a seasonal let-up in actual production. We are at or close to the time of year when special thought is turned to the probable outcome of the crops, and in many lines manufacturers and merchants will be concerning themselves with the probable extent and quality of the year's farm yield. At the same time it is probably true that this year we are less in need than usual of bumper crops. Normal yields will no doubt suffice to sustain the prosperity to which the extraordinarily favorable agricultural results of the recent past have contributed very greatly.

Last week the Department of Agriculture issued its first report of the season on the condition of the cotton crop. The figure is 2.5 points lower than at this time last year, but the probable increase in acreage, upon which the Government has yet to report, may be looked upon as offering a satisfactory offset to this lower condition. Moreover, the South is now much less than it was four or five years ago a one-crop section. It has learned to diversify crops and to raise much more of what it needs to live on. The cotton now raised is much more truly than it was in the past a surplus crop for the South.

The greatest speculative interest in the stock market last week was shown in the case of the automobile issues, which were advanced on current reports concerning the plans for the greatest merger of automobile companies so far undertaken. What is being talked of is a new company with a capitalization of as much as $200,000,000 to take over a number of companies already in existence. Mergers of industrial companies have no doubt often accomplished important and desirable results, but there is nearly always latent in them the danger that enterprises thus brought together will be overcapitalized, exposing their securities to the long and trying process of building up in later years the value they were supposed to have at the outset, a process not always successfully completed.

A $200,000,000 industrial company may be very conservatively capitalized and a $10,000,000 concern greatly overcapitalized. Size is not the test in such matters, but whatever the size in the way of capital of industrial or other combinations their promoters and their bankers and all others in a position to exercise guidance of any sort should resolutely stand out against overcapitalization for the sake of the enterprises themselves and for the good of the financial position as a whole. The fact should also be borne in mind that the further we travel the road of prosperity the greater becomes the danger that undertakings in the shape of mergers will be overcapitalized. In such matters caution yields full compensation in the end.

SEA BATTLE'S EFFECT SLIGHT.

War Loans and Consols in Favor on the London Market.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 4.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer's penal tax of 2 shillings in the pound on the income from American securities acceptable to the Treasury under the mobilization plan, the holders of which fail to deposit them with the Government, had the effect of greatly stimulating investment business on the Stock Exchange all last week. Holders were anxious to escape the tax and the higher impost threatened if the 2-shilling levy should prove ineffective, and they have deposited stocks and bonds with the Securities Committee in large amounts.

The markets benefited from the great volume of funds set free. These were principally placed in Exchequer bonds, but a substantial amount found its way to Throgmorton Street and has been directed chiefly into high-grade stocks. War loans and consols rose briskly, and Colonial Government loans and British railway prior charge stocks are firmly established on enhanced bases, with little stock obtainable.

Speculative issues were somewhat overshadowed, except shipping, armament, iron and steel, and motor descriptions, all of which were strongly supported on rising prices. They closed quieter, however, though sentiment was little subdued by the naval losses in the North Sea action.

The prospectus of the new Exchequer bond issue, maturing Oct. 5, 1919, and Oct. 5, 1921, has been published and the subscription lists were opened Friday. Subscriptions in the first two days are believed to have reached a satisfactory total.

The Whitsuntide holiday has been postponed until August, so as not to interrupt the production of munitions. The banks and the Stock Exchange will be open on June 12.

This was an active week in the money market, partly because of dividend payments on the war loan and Exchequer bonds, which liberated about £16,000,000. A good part of this sum was immediately reinvested in Treasury bills, and there was a strong demand for funds throughout the week, but supplies were further increased in the closing days by ordinary Treasury disbursements.

PARIS BOURSE LESS ACTIVE.

Market Gives No Encouragement to Talk of Peace.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 4.—With only four working days, there was less activity on the Bourse this week. The war loan closed firm at 88.25, and rentes were steay at 62.75. Prices were generally maintained at the levels of the preceding week.

There was renewed activity in Spanish external funds, and de Beers were also in demand, but trading in coppers and rubber shares was less brisk. Themonthend settlement passed satisfactorily, with funds for the carry-over at about the previous quotations. Short loans were plentiful at 3 per cent.

The exchange markets continue easy, with sterling quoted at 28.17 and New York cables at 5.91 at the close.

An increase of 110,000,000 francs in war finance is shown in the weekly Bank return.

The market gives no encouragement whatever to suggestions of possible peace proposals.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

	On Call. High.	Low.	Last.	Renewals.
May 29	2¼	2½	2½	
May 30	Holiday			
May 31	3	2½	2½	
June 1	3¼	2½	3	2½
June 2	3	2½	3	2½
June 3	2½	2½	2½	2½
Week's range— High			3¼	2½
Low			2¼	2½
Same week last year— High			2¼	1¾
Low			1¾	1¾
Year's range to date— High			3½	1¾
Low			1¾	1¾
Same period last year— High			3	2¾
Low			1½	1¾

	On Time. 60 Days.	90 Days.	6 Mos.
May 29	2¼@3	2¾@3	3 @3¼
May 30	Holiday		
May 31	2¾@3	3	3 @3¼
June 1	2¼@2¾	3	3¼@3½
June 2	2¼@2¾	3 @3¼	3¼@3½
June 3	2¼@2¾	3 @3¼	3¼@3½
Week's range— High	3	3¼	3½
Low	2½	2¾	3
Same week last year— High	2¾	2¾	3¼
Low	2¼	2½	3
Year's range to date— High	3¼	3½	3½
Low	2½	2½	2¾
Same period last year— High	4	4	4
Low	2¼	2½	3

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK AT DOMESTIC CENTRES.

	Boston.	Chicago.	St. L.	San F.
May 29	Par	†15c	†15@10c	*20c
May 30	Holiday			
May 31	Par	†15c	†15@10c	*20c
June 1	Par	†25c	†15@10c	*20c
June 2	Par	†25c	†15@10c	*20c
June 3	Par	†25c	†15@10c	*20c

*Premium. †Discount.

LONDON MONEY AND DISCOUNTS.

	—Discounts.— Short Bills.	3 Mos.	Paris Ex. on London.
May 29	4½@4¾	4¾@4¾	28f 22½c
May 30	4@4½	4¾@4¾	28f 21c
May 31	4@4½	4¾@4¾	28f 21c
June 1	4@4½	4¾@4¾	28f 21c
June 2	4@4½	4¾@4¾	28f 19½c
June 3	4@4½	4¾@4¾	28f 19½c

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Brit. Consols, London.	British Rentes, 4½%.	Paris.
May 29	57½	95½	63f
May 30	57½	95¼	62f 75c
May 31	57⅝	95½	62f 75c
June 1	57½	95¾	62f 75c
June 2	57½	95⅞	62f 75c
June 3	57½	95⅞	62f 75c

BAR SILVER.

	London.	New York.
May 29	33¾d	70⅝c
May 30	Holiday	
May 31	32¾d	68⅜c
June 1	32¾d	68⅜c
June 2	31d	64⅝c
June 3	31d	64⅜c

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

	Demand. High.	Low.	Last.
May 29	$4.75⅝	$4.75¼	$4.75¼
May 30	Holiday		
May 31	4.75¾	4.75¼	4.75¼
June 1	4.75⅞	4.75⅝	4.75⅝
June 2	4.75⅞	4.75¼	4.75⅜
June 3	4.75¼	4.75¼	4.75¼

	Cables. High.	Low.	Last.
May 29	$4.76⅛	$4.76⅛	$4.76⅛
May 30	Holiday		
May 31	4.76⅞	4.76⅜	4.76⅞
June 1	4.76⅝	4.76⅛	4.76⅛
June 2	4.76⅝	4.76⅛	4.76⅛
June 3	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅛

Week's range—	Demand.	Cables.
High	$4.75⅞	$4.76⅛
Low	4.75⅜	4.76⅛
Same week last year— High	4.78½	4.79
Low	4.78⅜	4.78⅞
Year's range to date— High	4.78	4.78⅞
Low	4.73⅞	4.74⅛
Same period last year— High	4.85¼	4.85⅝
Low	4.78	4.78⅝

Paris.

	Demand. High.	Low.	Last.	Cables. High.	Low.	Last.
May 29	5.92½	5.92⅝	5.92½	5.91⅞	5.92½	5.92½
May 30	Holiday					
May 31	5.91¾	5.92⅛	5.92	5.91⅛	5.91⅝	5.91¼
June 1	5.91¾	5.91⅝	5.91½	5.90⅝	5.91⅛	5.90⅞
June 2	5.91¼	5.91⅛	5.91¼	5.90⅝	5.91	5.90⅝
June 3	5.91½	5.91⅛	5.91¼	5.90⅞	5.90⅜	5.90⅛

Week's range—	Demand.	Cables.
High	5.91¼	5.90⅝
Low	5.92⅝	5.92⅝

Berlin.

	Demand. High.	Low.	Last.
May 29	77.25	76.50	77.25
May 30	Holiday.		
May 31	77.06¼	77.06¼	77.06¼
June 1	77.18¾	77.18⅜	77.18¾
June 2	77.00	76.87½	76.87½
June 3	76.87½	76.87½	76.87½

	Cables. High.	Low.	Last.
May 29	77.37½	76.62½	77.37½
May 30	Holiday.		
May 31	77.12½	77.12½	77.12½
June 1	77.25	77.25	77.25
June 2	77.06¼	76.93¾	76.93¾
June 3	76.93¾	76.93¾	76.93¾

Week's range—	Demand.	Cables.
High	77.25	77.37½
Low	76.50	76.62½

	Switzerland. Dem.	Cab's.	Holland. Dem.	Cab's.	Italy. Dem.	Cab's.
May 29	5.22	5.21¼	41.50	41.62½	6.36	6.35½
May 30	Holiday.					
May 31	5.23	5.22¼	41.50	41.62½	6.36¼	6.35½
June 1	5.24	5.23¼	41.43¾	41.56¼	6.35¼	6.34½
June 2	5.23½	5.22½	41.43¾	41.56¼	6.35¼	6.35
June 3	5.23⅜	5.23	41.43¾	41.56¼	6.36¼	6.35½

	Russia. Cables.	Dem.	Austria. Cables.	Dem.	Greece. Cables.
May 29	30.70	13.20	13.25	19.33	19.38
May 30	Holiday.				
May 31	30.70	13.25	13.30	19.33	19.38
June 1	30.70	13.25	13.30	19.33	19.38
June 2	30.70	13.20	13.25	19.33	19.38
June 3	30.70	13.22	13.27	19.33	19.38

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED JUNE 3, 1916.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	$18,429,000	$467,274,450
Same period last year	10,123,000	347,469,200

	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
Average price 40 bonds	87.34	87.28	87.35	86.19
Same period a year ago	83.02	82.59	84.48	81.51

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
ADAMS EXPRESS 4s	84¾	82	84¾	10½
Alaska G. M. cv. 6s, Series A	104	102	102	8
Allegheny Valley 4s	97	97	97	5
Albany & Sus. 3½s	87	86¾	86¾	3
Am. Ag. Ch. cv. 5s	102¼	102¼	102¼	2
Am. Ag. Ch. deb. 5s	97½	97½	97½	22
Am. Cotton Oil 5s	97¾	97	97¾	13
Am. Hide & L. 6s	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	1
Am. Ice Sec. 6s	88¾	88¾	88¾	4
Am. Smelt. Sec. 6s	108¾	108¼	108¼	9
Am. T. & T. col. 4s	92¼	91¾	92¼	92
Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s	108½	108¼	108¼	58½
Am. T. & T. cv. 4s	102	102	102	1
Am. Thread 4s	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜	7½
Am. Writ. Paper 5s	80½	80	80	14
Ann Arbor 4s	66⅛	66¼	66¼	1
Armour & Co. 4½s	94	93¾	93¾	24
At. T. & S. F. gen. 4s	93½	93½	93½	105
A.,T.& S.F.gen.4s,reg.	92⅝	92⅝	92⅜	10
A., T. & S.F.cv.4s,'55.1	06	105	106	24
A., T. & S.F.cv.4s,'60.1	03⅜	103	103⅜	39
A., T. & S. Fe 5s	101½	101¼	101½	20
A.,T.& S.F.adj.4s,sta.	85½	85½	85½	8½
A.,T.& S.F.,C.& A.4½s	97	97	97	10
A.,T. & S.F.,Tr.S.L.4s	91¼	91	91	13
At. & Char. A. L. 1st 5s, Series B	102⅜	102⅜	102⅝	5
Atl. Coast Line 1st 4s	92	91½	92	45
A. C. L., L. & N. 4s	86¼	86¼	86½	10
At. C. L. gen.unif.4½s	91½	91	91½	31
BALT. & O. pr. l. 3½s	92⅞	92⅜	92⅞	54½
B. & O. pr. l. 3½s,reg.	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜	5
Balt. & Ohio gold 4s	91¼	91	91	23½
Balt. & O. cv. 4½s	96¼	96	96⅛	90½
Balt. & O. S. W. 3½s	91	90⅞	90⅞	8
B. & O. ref. 5s	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	161
B. & O., P. L. E. & W. Va. 4s	88	88	88	10
Beth. Steel ref. 5s	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	4
Beth. Steel ext. 5s	104½	104½	104½	1
B'way & 7th Av. 5s	100¼	100	100	2
Bklyn City R. R. 5s	101⅛	101⅛	101⅜	1
Bklyn R. T. 5s, '18	101	100⅞	101	64
Bklyn R. T. gold 5s	103	103	103	2
Bklyn Un. El. 5s	101⅛	101	101	35
Bklyn U. E. 5s, sta.	101¼	101¼	101¼	1
Bklyn Un. Gas 5s	100½	100½	100½	5
B., B. & P. con. 4½s	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	1
Bush Term. Bldg. 5s	86¾	86¾	86¾	2
Bush Term. 4s	87⅜	87⅜	87⅝	1
Bur., Ced. R. & N. 5s	99¾	99¾	99¾	8
CAL. GAS & EL. 5s	99	98⅝	98⅝	19
Car., Cl. & Ohio 5s	94¼	94¼	94¼	1
Cent. of Ga. 1st 5s	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	2
Cent. of Ga. cons. 5s	101	100⅝	101	12
Central Leather 5s	102⅜	102	102¼	16
Central of N. J. 5s	117	117	117	1
Central Pacific 3½s	89½	89½	89½	7
Central Pacific 4s	90	89	89¾	69
C. P. Thr. S. L. 4s	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞	2
Ches. & O. fd. 5s	97	97	97	2
Chi. & Alton 5s	106¾	106¾	106¾	13
C. & O. con. 5s, reg.	104½	103	104½	2½
Ches. & O. cv. 4½s	85⅝	85¼	85⅝	65
Ches. & O. gen. 4½s	91	90⅝	90⅝	39
Chi. & Alton 3½s	49½	49¼	49¼	33
Chi. & Alton 3s	59½	58½	59½	2
C., B. & Q. gen. 4s	93¾	92⅝	93	28
C., B. & Q. Jt. 4s	98⅝	98½	98½	320
C., B. & Q. Jt. 4s, reg.	98¼	98¼	98¼	13
C.,B.& Q.,Den.Div.4s	99¾	99¾	99¾	1
C.,B.& Q.,Neb.ext.4s	98½	98½	98½	2
C.,B.& Q.,Ia.Div.4s	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	3
C.,B.& Q.,Ill.Div.4s	96	95½	96	11
C.,B.& Q.,Ill.Div.3½s	86	85½	86	15
C. & E. Ill. gen. 5s	85½	84½	85½	13
C. & E. Ill. g. 5s, U. S. M. K. tr. ctfs	85¾	85	85	9
C. & E. Sg. 5s, guar. t. r.	85	85	85	15
Chi. Gt. West. 4s	71½	70⅞	71½	21
C.,M.&St.P.gen.4s,A.	92½	92	92	41
C., M. & St.P.cv.5s,R.1	08¾	108	108	32
C. M. & St. P. 4s,'34	92¼	92	92	29
C. M. & St. P. 4s,'25	95	94⅞	95	7
C.,M.& St.P.ref.4½s	94¼	94	94¼	13
C., M. & St.P.g. 4½s	102⅝	101¼	101¼	3
C. M. & St.P.cv.4½s	101½	101	101¼	90½
C., M. & St. Paul, C. & N. W. 5s	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	10
C., M. & St. Paul, Dubuque 6s	106¾	106¾	106¾	1
C. & N. W. gen. 5s	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	4
C. & N. W. d. 5s	33.104⅜	104¼	104¼	4
C. & N. W. ext. 4s	97	97	97	1
C. & N. W. gen. 4s	95½	95¼	95¼	11
C. & N. W., S. L., P. & N. W. 5s	106	106	106	10
Chicago R'y's 5s	97⅛	96¾	97⅛	11
Chi., R. I. & P. 6s	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	1
C., R. I. & P. gen. 4s	85	85	85	8
C., R. I. & P. ref. 4s	74⅜	72⅜	74	93
C., R. I. & P. deb. 5s	58⅝	57	57⅝	181
C., R. I. & P. deb. 5s, t. r., stamped	56	55½	56	82
C., St. L. & N. O.g.5s	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	1
Chi. & W. Ind. c. 6s	107½	107½	107½	1
Chi. & W. Ind. c. 4s	76⅞	76⅞	76⅞	6
Chi. & W. Mich. 5s	85	85	85	1
Chile Copper 7s	129	127	129	57
C.,C.,C. & St.L.gen.4s	80½	79½	80¼	42
C.,C.,C. & St.L.gen.5s	100½	100½	100½	3
C.,C.,C.&St.L. 4½s	90¼	89½	89⅞	69
C., C., C. & St. L., Cairo Div. 4s	85¾	84	85¾	6
C., C. C. & St. L., C., W. & M. 4s	77	77	77	3
Cleve. Sh. L. 4½s	100½	100½	100½	1
Clev., L. & W. 1st 5s	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	2
Col. Industrial 5s	76	75⅞	75⅞	14
Col. Mid. 1st 4s	15	14½	15	32
Col. Mid. 1st 4s, tr. r.	14½	14½	14½	40½
Col. & So. 1st 4s	91⅜	91⅜	91⅜	1
Col. & So. ref. 4½s	84½	84½	84½	17
Con. Gas conv. 6s	124¼	123¾	124	25
Col. & 9th Av. 5s	100	100	100	20
Comp. Tab. Rec. 6s	85	83¾	85	27½
Con. Md., 1st r. 5s	92	92	92	3
Corn Prod. rf. 5s, '34	98¾	98	98	7
Cub.-A. S. cl. tr. 6s	102⅜	102¼	102⅜	21
Cumberland Tel. 5s	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	14
DEL. & HUD. ref. 4s	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜	2
Del. & Hud. conv. 5s	107¼	107	107	17
D. & R. G. ref. 5s	71¼	69½	69¾	27
Den. & R. G. c. 4½s	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞	5
D. & R. G. con. 4s	78⅜	78	78	22
Det. City Gas 5s	101⅜	101⅜	101⅝	2
Det. Ed. col. tr. 5s	104¼	104	104¼	4
Detroit United 4½s	83¼	82¾	82¾	72
Dist. Securities 5s	77¼	76⅜	77¼	201
D. & I. R. 1st 5s	102½	102½	102½	1
Du Pont Powder 4½s	101¼	101¼	101¼	2
E. T., V. & G. cn.5s	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	2
Erie 1st con. 7s	110	110	110	7
Erie funded 7s	109½	109½	109½	10
Erie 1st con. 4s	85¾	85½	85½	97
Erie gen. 4s	74¾	74¾	74¾	5
Erie cv. 4s, Series A	71¾	71¼	71¼	19
Erie cv. 4s, Series B	77⅜	77	77⅜	30
Erie cv. 4s, Series D	87	86½	86¾	229
Erie, Pa., col. tr. 4s	89	89	89	23
FLA. E. C. 4½s	92¾	92¾	92¾	1
F. W. & Rio G. 4s	69	69	69	2
GAL., H. & H. 5s	85	85	85	1
Gen. Elec. deb. 5s	105	104⅞	105	6
Gen. Elec. deb. 3½s	82½	82½	82½	6
Granby Con. cv. 6s, ser. A	104	101⅝	101⅝	14
Granby Con. cv. 5s, Series A, stamped	105	105	105	9
Gt. Falls Power 5s	100⅝	100½	100⅝	8
Gt. North. rfdg. 4½s	90¾	90¼	90¼	16
Green Bay deb. B	12½	12	12¼	4
HEND. BRIDGE 6s	106¼	106¼	106¼	1
Hocking Valley 4½s	94⅝	94½	94½	3
Hous. & T. C. 1st 5s	106½	106½	106½	2
Hudson Co. Gas 5s	103	103	103	2
Hud. & Man. ref. 5s	73	72	73	88½
Hud. & Man. adj. 5s	30	29	30	31
ILL. CENT. 4s, '52	88⅞	88¾	88¾	4
Ill. Central 4s, 1953	88	85¾	88	5
Ill. Central ref. 4s	89½	89¼	89½	11
Ill. Cent. & C. St. L. & N. O. joint 5s	101¾	101¼	101¾	35
Ill. Cent., Md. Div. 5s, reg.	101¼	101¼	101¼	1
Illinois Central, Louisville Div. 3½s	79	79	79	1
Illinois Steel 4½s	91¼	90½	90½	20
Indiana Steel 5s	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	40
Interboro. R. T. 5s	98¾	98¼	98¾	83
Inter.-Met. 4½s	73¾	73¾	73¾	4
Int. & G. Nor. 6s	97¼	97	97¼	1,143
Int. M. M. 4½s, tr. r.	103¾	102	103¾	10
Int. Paper cv. 5s	90½	90½	90½	4
Int. Paper 6s	102	102	102	10
Int. St. Pump 5s, t. r.	73	73	73	5
Iowa Cent. ref. 4s	55¼	55¼	55¼	3
KANAWHA &M.2d5s	98	98	98	1
K. C., Ft. S. & M. 6s	110¼	110	110¼	6
K. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s	77	76⅝	76⅝	15
Kan. City So. 5s	92	91¾	92	6
Kan. City & Pac. 4s	69	68½	69	3
Kan. City Term. 4s	88½	87⅞	88½	115
K. & D. M. 1st 5s	60	60	60	1
Kings Co. El. L. & P. p. m. 6s	117¾	117¾	117¾	1
LACK. STEEL 5s, '23	99¾	99⅜	99½	12
Lack Steel 5s, 1950	92¾	92	92	27
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	9
Laclede Gas ref. 5s	101½	101½	101½	2
L. Erie & W. 1st 5s	99½	97½	98½	45
L. Erie & W. 2d 5s	80	80	80	2
Lake Shore 3½s	83⅝	83⅝	83⅝	5
Lake Shore 3½s, reg.	83	83	83	3
Lake Shore 4s, 1928	95¾	95½	95¾	18
Lake Shore 4s, 1931	95	94⅞	95	38
Lehigh V. Coal 5s	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	2
Lehigh V. con. 4½s	100½	100¼	100¼	4
Lex. & East. 1st 5s	101¼	100¾	101¼	17
Liggett & Myers 7s	125	125	125	8
Liggett & Myers 5s	102⅜	102	102⅜	20
Liggett & M. 5s, reg.	101	101	101	½
Long Island con. 5s	106	105¾	106	5
Long Island ref. 4s	89½	89	89½	22
Long Island gen. 4s	88	88	88	1
Lorillard 7s	125¾	125½	125½	2
Lorillard 5s	101	100⅝	101	24
L. & N. col. tr. 5s	105¼	105¼	105¾	5
L. & N. gen. 6s	112¾	112¾	112¾	1
L. & N. N. Ba. 1t.4s	77½	77½	77½	1
L. & N. unif. 4s	94¾	94½	94¾	45
L. & N., A.,K. & C.4s	87⅛	86¾	87¼	12
Louis. & Ark. 1st 5s	94	94	94	5
MET. T. & T. 5s	101½	101½	101½	4
Mex. Pet. cv. 6s	114	114	114	4
M., L. S. & W. ex. 5s	106½	106½	106½

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED JUNE 3, 1916.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	1,952,002	73,556,452
Same period a year ago	2,649,616	53,706,036

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 50 stocks	88.46	87.19	91.87	80.91
Same period a year ago	71.22	66.48	74.94	58.99

Range Year 1916 High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.	Sales.
154½	Jan. 4	132¾	Mar. 14	ADAMS EXPRESS.	140	139	140	+ 1	900
21½	Apr. 29	15	Apr. 27	Advance Rumely.....	..	..	18½	..	....
42	Apr. 28	39	Apr. 28	Adv. Rumely pf.....	..	..	39¼	..	....
26½	Jan. 7	17⅛	Mar. 6	Alaska Gold Mines‡‡	23½	22½	23	+ ½	6,600
10¼	Jan. 7	8¾	Mar. 3	Alaska J. Gold M.‡‡	9¾	9	9	− ⅛	3,600
33⅞	Mar. 14	23½	Apr. 22	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	27¾	26¾	27	− ⅛	3,400
84½	May 16	72½	Apr. 22	Allis-C. Mfg. pf.....	84	81¾	82⅝	+ 1⅛	5,250
72¾	Jan. 3	63	Apr. 22	Am. Ag. Chemical..	68¾	67	67	− 1¾	1,200
90½	Jan. 5	96	Mar. 23	Am. Ag. Chem. pf..	..	..	97½	..	....
79	June 2	61¾	Feb. 1	Am. Beet Sugar	79	74	77¾	+ 3⅛	40,150
98½	June 1	93	Apr. 24	Am. Beet Sugar pf...	98½	96	98	+ 1	1,850
103½	Jan. 28	100	Apr. 11	Am. Brake S. & F..	..	..	101	..	....
106¼	Jan. 3	165	Feb. 22	Am. B. S. & F. pf...	..	..	165	..	....
65⅝	Mar. 16	52½	Apr. 22	Am. Can.....	66¾	65½	65½	− ¾	7,400
113⅞	Jan. 26	109	Apr. 22	Am. Can pf.....	111	110	111	− ⅛	600
78	Jan. 7	55	Apr. 22	Am. Car & Fdy.....	60¼	59	59	− 1	5,610
119½	Mar. 11	116	Mar. 20	Am. Car & Fdy. pf...	117⅛	117	117⅛	+ ⅛	300
..	....	..	.....	Am. Cities pf.....	..	..	46	..	....
173⅞	Jan. 19	140	Apr. 24	Am. Coal.....	..	..	25	..	....
117½	June 1	115	Jan. 20	Am. Coal Products.	162¼	159½	159½	+ ½	3,500
119⅛	Jan. 15	113⅞	Jan. 4	Am. Coal Prod. pf..	117½	117	117	+ ⅛	400
57½	Jan. 17	50¼	Apr. 22	Am. C. F. pf.,s.c.f.p.	..	..	115½	..	....
102	Mar. 15	98	Jan. 6	Am. Cotton Oil.....	53	53	53	− ⅛	100
140½	Jan. 3	124⅞	Mar. 14	Am. Cotton Oil pf...	100¼	100¼	100¼	..	80
12	Jan. 3	5¾	June 3	Am. Express.....	125½	125	125½	+ ½	200
57	Jan. 18	45	Mar. 1	Am. Hide & Leather	8⅞	8¾	8¾	− ⅛	1,300
31½	Feb. 19	25	Jan. 20	Am. Hide & L. pf..	49⅞	48¾	49⅛	− ⅛	800
25⅞	Jan. 26	20	Mar. 1	Am. Ice Securities..	29¾	28	28½	− ¼	1,700
53¾	Apr. 25	38¼	Mar. 1	Am. Linseed pf.....	22¼	21	21	− 1	1,500
83¾	Mar. 14	60¾	Jan. 11	Am. Locomotive	49	48½	48⅞	− ⅛	800
104⅜	Apr. 3	99⅜	Mar. 2	Am. Locomotive pf...	73½	70¾	71½	− ½	15,400
10	Apr. 7	5½	June 3	Am. Malt Corp'n....	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	− ⅛	1,300
117⅜	May 13	31½	Jan. 14	Am. Malt Corp'n pf.	35¾	35⅛	35⅝	+ ⅜	400
113⅜	Jan. 4	88½	Apr. 22	Am. Smelt. & Ref...	98¼	96⅝	96⅝	+ ⅜	8,500
114⅝	Feb. 3	109¼	Apr. 22	Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	113½	111	111	− 2½	780
95⅛	May 23	92	Jan. 3	Am. Smelt. pf. A....	95⅛	95	95	+ ⅛	....
88	May 25	85	Apr. 20	Am. Smelt. pf. B....	..	..	88	..	....
148⅞	Jan. 10	130	Mar. 23	Am. Snuff.....	..	..	148½	..	....
110	Jan. 27	106	Feb. 28	Am. Snuff pf.....	..	..	107	..	....
61¼	Jan. 4	44	Apr. 24	Am. Steel Foundries	53	49¾	50½	− ½	2,400
116½	Jan. 8	105½	Apr. 22	Am. Sugar Refining	111⅞	111	111	+ ⅛	400
119	May 25	115¼	May 5	Am. Sugar Ref. pf..	117⅞	117⅛	117⅛	+ ⅛	100
68	Feb. 14	63⅜	Jan. 20	Am. Tel. & Cable....	..	..	66	..	....
131	Mar. 27	129¾	Feb. 1	Am. Tel. & Tel.....	130	129⅜	129¾	+ ¼	4,160
209¾	Feb. 3	188	Feb. 16	Am. Tobacco	205	202¼	203	− 2	500
108½	Feb. 8	105¼	Apr. 24	Am. Tob. pf., new..	107⅜	107	107⅜	+ ⅛	708
55¼	Mar. 14	42	Jan. 11	Am. Woolen	46	44⅜	45½	+ ⅜	2,725
102	Mar. 10	92	Jan. 10	Am. Woolen pf.....	98⅛	98	98	+ ⅛	400
25⅝	May 31	11	Jan. 8	Am. Writing P. pf...	25⅝	23	23½	+ ⅛	11,800
97⅞	Apr. 10	63¾	Jan. 31	Am. Zinc, L. & Sm.‡	85¾	82	83½	− ½	27,160
92⅝	Feb. 14	77	Apr. 22	Anaconda Cop. M.†.	85¼	82¾	83⅜	− 1	33,400
8	Jan. 4	3	Mar. 23	Assets Realization..	..	..	4⅝	..	....
77	Jan. 4	62	Jan. 31	Associated Oil	66¼	66½	66½	..	100
108¼	Jan. 4	100¼	Apr. 22	Atch., Top. & S. F..	106¼	105	105⅞	− ¼	9,700
102	Feb. 28	98⅞	Jan. 4	Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	101	100⅞	101	..	2,150
115	Jan. 3	106⅛	Apr. 19	Atl. Coast Line.....	112½	112½	112½	..	....
118⅝	Jan. 3	83¼	May 5	BALD. LOCO. WKS	90½	87½	88⅞	+ ⅞	25,500
110	May 24	107½	Jan. 4	Bald. Loco. Wks. pf.	109	109	109	− 1	100
96	Jan. 4	82⅜	Apr. 24	Balt. & Ohio.....	92½	90⅞	91⅝	+ ⅝	17,400
80	Jan. 15	75	May 4	Balt. & Ohio pf.....	77¼	76½	77	+ ⅜	1,600
3⅝	Jan. 3	2	Feb. 18	Batopilas Mining††	2	2	2	− ⅛	800
550	Mar. 14	415	Jan. 11	Bethlehem Steel....	455	445	445	−14½	200
145	Jan. 6	130	Jan. 24	Bethlehem Steel pf..	..	..	135	..	....
..	....	..	.....	Booth Fisheries	..	..	40	..	....
88¾	May 31	83½	Apr. 22	Booth. Fish. 1st pf..	88¾	87½	87½	..	4,200
132	Jan. 14	126	Apr. 25	Brooklyn Rap. Tr...	..	..	80	..	....
60½	May 10	50½	Jan. 19	Brooklyn Union Gas	128	128	128	− 1	100
102	May 11	95¼	Jan. 21	Brown Shoe	58	57½	58	..	....
14	Jan. 12	8	May 10	Brown Shoe pf.....	101	101	101	− 1	100
98	Feb. 3	93	Feb. 3	Bruns. T. & R.R.sec.	..	..	8	..	....
114⅞	Apr. 4	114⅞	Apr. 4	Buff., Roch. & P...	92	92	92	..	....
87	Jan. 3	74½	May 8	Buff., R. & P. pf...	..	..	114⅞	..	....
*109	Jan. 3	*104	Jan. 10	Burns Bros.	..	..	74½	..	....
121	Feb. 10	96	Jan. 10	Burns Bros. pf.....	..	..	109	..	....
31	Jan. 11	28	Jan. 6	Bush Terminal	..	..	107¼	..	....
105¼	Mar. 10	71	Jan. 3	Butterick Co.	..	..	28	..	....
..	....	..	.....	Butte & Superior‡‡..	92⅜	87¼	89¾	− 2	52,180
42⅝	Jan. 3	20⅝	Apr. 27	CAL. PETROLEUM	22½	21½	21⅝	− ⅛	700
80⅜	Jan. 3	45	Apr. 22	Cal. Petroleum pf..	50½	49	49	− 1	400
58⅝	Jan. 18	58¼	Jan. 17	Canada Southern....	..	..	58⅝	..	....
183¾	Jan. 3	162½	Mar. 1	Canadian Pacific....	179½	173½	174	− 1½	14,500
90	May 11	85	Feb. 24	Case (J. I.) Th. M.pf	..	..	88	..	....
66⅜	Mar. 20	49	Apr. 22	Central Leather	54¾	54	54	− ¼	2,300
111⅞	May 16	108⅞	Jan. 3	Central Leather pf..	111⅞	111⅜	111⅜	..	500
290	Jan. 3	290	Jan. 3	Central of N. J....	..	..	290	..	....
*141	May 16	*135	Jan. 14	Cent. & S. A. Tel....	141	141	141	..	25
121½	June 3	88	Apr. 22	Chandler Motor	121¼	103⅜	120	+18	31,625
66⅞	Jan. 5	58	Apr. 24	Ches. & Ohio.....	63⅞	62	63½	+ ¾	20,350
10½	Jan. 7	8	Feb. 23	Chicago & Alton....	..	..	10½	..	....
20	Jan. 6	20	Jan. 6	Chicago & Alton pf.	..	..	20	..	....
15⅜	Jan. 3	11¾	Apr. 24	Chicago Great West.	13½	13	13¼	− ¼	1,200
39¾	Jan. 4	33	Apr. 24	Chi. Great West. pf.	37½	37	37	− 1	500
102½	Jan. 3	91	Apr. 22	Chi. Mil. & St. Paul.	100¼	97¾	99	+ 1½	8,300
136⅛	Jan. 5	127½	Mar. 30	Chi. M. & St. P. pf.	130	129¾	129¾	+ ¼	800
134⅞	Jan. 3	124⅞	Mar. 30	Chi. & Northwestern	131	129½	129½	+ ¼	500
176	Jan. 11	168	June 1	Chi. & N. W. pf....	168	168	168	..	200
22½	May 9	15½	Apr. 22	Chi., R. I. & Pac...	21⅝	20⅝	20⅝	..	6,000
123	May 15	120	Jan. 19	Chi., St. P. M. & O.	..	..	122½	..	....
138	Jan. 27	131¾	Apr. 12	Chi.,St.P.,M.&O.pf...	..	..	133	..	....
25⅜	Jan. 5	20⅝	Apr. 24	Chile Copper†	20⅜	20⅜	20½	− ⅛	1,600
60	Feb. 19	51	Apr. 22	Chino Copper††.....	53¼	52½	52⅝	− ⅛	4,300
58⅞	June 2	38	Apr. 27	C., C., C. & St. L...	58⅞	56¾	56	+ 1	9,600
84	June 2	70	Feb. 2	C., C., C. & St.L. pf.	84	82	83	+ 1	900
*79	May 10	*79	May 10	Cleveland & Pitts...	..	..	79¼	..	....
..	....	68	Apr. 26	Cleve. & Pitts. spec.	..	..	*45½	..	....
76	Jan. 17	112	Jan. 24	Cluett, Pea. & Co...	74½	73	73	− ½	100
112	Jan. 24	109	Mar. 3	Cluett, Pea. & Co. pf	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜	+ 1½	300
53	Jan. 4	38½	Apr. 22	Col. Fuel & Iron....	44⅝	42¾	42¾	− 1	2,900
32½	Jan. 8	24¾	Apr. 24	Col. & Southern....	32½	32	32	+ 2	100
55	Jan. 13	46	Apr. 1	Col. & South. 1st pf.	55	53¼	53¼	+ 1⅞	2,500
48	Jan. 11	40	Mar. 13	Col. & South. 2d pf.	48	45	48	+ 3	400
52⅝	Jan. 22	34	Jan. 6	Comp. T. Rec. Co...	45	45	45	..	200
115	Jan. 4	108¼	Mar. 3	Con.G.,E.L.&P.,Bal.	..	..	110	..	....
144⅜	Jan. 8	130¼	Mar. 1	Consolidated Gas ..	139⅝	137	139	+ 1½	1,095
104½	May 25	75¼	Jan. 31	Continental Can	112	112	112	− 1	6,000
112	May 11	106	Feb. 1	Continental Can pf.	..	..	112	+ 1	200
88	Mar. 22	55	Mar. 31	Continental Ins.‡ ..	..	..	100	..	....
24¼	Jan. 25	17¾	Apr. 22	Corn Products Ref..	26	18⅞	18⅞	− ⅝	6,100
101½	Jan. 14	91	Apr. 24	Corn Prod. Ref. pf..	93	95	95	..	150
50	May 2	41	Feb. 19	Crex Carpet Co.....	..	..	50	..	....
50	Feb. 3	43	Feb. 2	Cripple Creek Cent..	..	..	50	..	....
*38	Jan. 31	*34	Apr. 17	Cripple Cr. Cent. pf.	..	..	*34	..	....
99½	Mar. 16	52⅜	Jan. 12	Crucible Steel	84⅜	81	83	− 1	88,800
119	Mar. 16	108¼	Jan. 11	Crucible Steel pf....	116½	116	116	− 1¼	600
245	Mar. 28	152	Jan. 5	Cuban-Am. Sugar ..	234	230	234	+14	300
109⅝	Feb. 9	104	Feb. 1	Cuban-Am. Sug. pf.	..	..	100	..	....
98¼	Feb. 14	89	May 17	DEERE & CO. pf....	90	90	90	+ 1	600
155⅛	May 23	149⅜	Apr. 20	Delaware & Hudson.	153	153	153	− 2	200
230½	June 1	216	Mar. 18	Del., Lack. & West.	230½	230	230½	+ 3½	200
25⅞	May 22	15	Mar. 8	Denver & Rio Gr....	27¼	26	27¼	+ 1¼	1,825
140	Feb. 3	131	Mar. 8	Den. & Rio Gr. pf....	..	..	134	..	....
120	May 10	70	Jan. 7	Detroit Edison	..	..	*70	..	....
111⅞	May 10	102¼	Mar. 1	Detroit United Rys.	116	111½	115⅝	+ 3⅝	1,679
54½	Apr. 29	41½	Jan. 31	Diamond Match	..	..	111⅞	..	....
29½	Feb. 8	23	Feb. 23	Distill. Sec. Corp'n..	51⅝	48¼	48¼	− ⅞	10,500
6½	May 13	4½	Mar. 23	Dome Mines‡	27	26⅜	26½	..	2,400
14	Jan. 5	10	Jan. 27	Dul., S. S. & Atl....	..	..	5¾	..	....
*30	Jan. 18	*30	Jan. 18	Dul., S. S. & Atl. pf.	..	..	12¾	..	....
..	....	..	.....	Duluth Superior Tr..	..	..	*80	..	....
..	....	..	.....	Du Pont Powder pf..	..	..	100	..	....
66	Jan. 4	58	Apr. 24	EASTMAN KODAK	..	..	*603	..	....
43⅝	Jan. 3	32	Apr. 22	Elec. Storage Bat...	64	64	64	+ ½	100
59½	Jan. 3	48	Apr. 22	Erie	89⅞	88¼	88¼	+ ⅛	42,500
54½	Jan. 3	41	Apr. 22	Erie 1st pf.....	54¼	53⅝	53⅝	+ ⅛	5,500
..	....	..	.....	Erie 2d pf.....	..	..	47½	..	....
85	Jan. 7	14⅞	Apr. 19	Erie & Pitts.†	..	..	*62½	..	....
67½	Jan. 7	35½	Apr. 24	FED. MIN. & SM...	..	..	19¼	..	....
350	Mar. 18	285	Mar. 1	Fed. Min. & Sm. pf.	87	87	87	− ½	800
116	Jan. 27	114	Jan. 6	GEN. CHEMICAL...	322	320	320	..	20
178½	Jan. 17	159	Apr. 22	Gen. Chemical pf....	116	116	116	..	25
549	June 3	405	Apr. 24	General Electric	172	169⅝	169½	− ⅝	1,700
120½	May 2	110¾	Feb. 4	General Motors	549	462	549	+29¾	1,400
80	Apr. 10	67¾	Jan. 31	General Motors pf...	117¼	116	116½	..	1,470
116¾	Mar. 16	110	Jan. 24	Goodrich (B. F.)	77½	75⅝	76	..	12,750
99	Feb. 10	84	Apr. 22	Goodrich (B. F.) pf.	116	115¼	116	+ ⅝	600
127½	Jan. 4	118	May 5	Granby Consol.	87½	87	87	− 1⅞	200
50⅝	Jan. 3	36¾	Apr. 22	Great Northern pf...	122½	120½	121⅝	− ⅞	4,700
53⅜	Mar. 3	41⅛	Apr. 22	G.N.cfs.for ore prop.	40½	38	39½	− 1⅝	9,700
90½	June 2	71	May 4	Greene-Cananea	47	45½	45½	− 1⅝	1,000
101½	June 1	87	May 4	Gulf States Steel....	90½	76	87	+11	35,550
60	June 1	72	May 5	Gulf States S. 1st pf.	101½	97⅝	101	+ 3⅝	1,400
..	....	..	.....	Gulf States S. 2d pf.	90	78½	88	+10	3,425
96	Jan. 11	95	Jan. 5	HAV. EL. R., L.&P.	..	..	96	..	....
100	Jan. 3	100	Jan. 3	Hav.El.Ry.,L.&P.pf.	..	..	100	..	....
180	Mar. 17	150	Mar. 17	Helme (G. W.) Co...	180	180	180	..	1
119	Mar. 8	119	Mar. 8	Helme (G. W.) Co.pf	..	..	119	..	....
..	....	..	.....	Hocking Valley	..	..	112	..	....
132	Mar. 2	126¼	Jan. 12	Homestake Mining...	..	..	130	..	....
109½	Jan. 3	99⅝	Apr. 17	ILLINOIS CENT...	104⅜	103	104	+ ¼	1,400
300	Apr. 11	275	Apr. 7	Ingersoll-Rand	..	..	300	..	....
49¼	Mar. 16	42⅜	Apr. 22	Insp. Con. Cop.†† ..	45¼	44¼	44⅜	− ⅝	10,000
21¼	Jan. 3	15¾	Feb. 15	Int.Con.Cor.v.t.c.,sh.	18	17⅝	17⅝	− ⅛	1,600
77½	Jan. 3	71	Feb. 16	Int. Con Corp'n pf..	76	75½	75½	..	600
20½	Jan. 5	16⅞	Mar. 24	Int.-Met. v. t. cfs...	..	..	17	..	....
80¼	Jan. 24	80¼	Jan. 24	Int.-Met. pf.....	17⅛	17¼	17⅛	− ⅛	100
20⅞	Jan. 5	15	Apr. 25	Int. Agricultural ..	53	52¾	53	− 1	300
74	Jan. 5	47	May 5	Int. Agricultural pf.	118⅜	112	112	..	2,900
114½	Apr. 27	108½	Jan. 7	Int. Harv., N. J....	117	117	117	..	100
119½	Jan. 4	114	Feb. 29	Int. Harv., N. J. pf.	82½	81¾	82	+ 1½	2,500
84¼	May 18	68⅛	Mar. 9	Int. Harv. Corp'n pf.	106¼	105	106½	+ 1⅝	327
108	Jan. 11	104⅞	Apr. 28	Int. M. M. c. of dep.	26¼	24¼	25⅜	+ 1⅝	30,900
29¼	May 1	13⅜	Feb. 15	Int. M. M. pf.c.of dp	98¼	92	97	+ 4⅞	244,125
98¼	June 2	61¼	Mar. 1	Int. Nickel v. t. cfs.‡	46	45½	45⅞	..	15,400
56¾	Jan. 17	42	Mar. 1	Int. Nickel pf.v.t.cfs	..	..	106	..	....
111⅞	Feb. 23	106	May 1	Int. Paper	11	10¾	11	..	800
12⅝	Mar. 20	9¼	Apr. 24	Int. Paper pf.....	50¼	48¾	50¼	+ 1¼	6,150
50¾	Jan. 3	42½	Feb. 1	Iowa Central	..	..	4¼	..	....
6	May 16	2½	May 11	Iowa Central pf....	..	..	10	..	....
10	May 15	9	May 10	JEWEL TEA	87	85¼	85½	− ⅝	1,200
96	Apr. 4	67	Mar. 9	Jewel Tea pf.....	118	Mar. 9	106¾	..	....
118	Apr. 4	106	Mar. 9						
71⅛	June 2	60	Mar. 27	K. C., FT.S. & M.pf.	71½	71	71¼	+ 1¼	500
82½	Jan. 4	23½	Apr. 24	Kan. City Southern.	26½	26⅜	26½	+ ⅛	1,100
64⅞	Jan. 3	58¼	Apr. 20	Kan. City South. pf.	61¾	61¼	61¼	− ⅛	100
85	Mar. 17	80¼	Mar. 24	Kayser (J.) & Co...	..	..	83	..	....
112⅜	Jan. 10	111¼	Jan. 27	Kayser (J.) 1st pf...	76½	72⅝	74½	+ 2¼	9,800
76⅞	Mar. 20	68½	Apr. 22	Kelly Spring Tire..	..	..	97½	..	....
97½	Mar. 14	95¼	Apr. 24	Kelly Spg. Tire pf...	55	52¾	53¾	− 1⅜	75,900
59	Apr. 3	52	Mar. 1	Kennecott Copper...	54¼	5	5¼	+ ¼	200
5¼	May 31	3	Mar. 15	Keokuk & Des M....	..	..	29	..	....
29	Mar. 27	29	Mar. 27	Keokuk & D. M. pf..	126¾	May 25	126¾	..	....
130	Feb. 3	126¾	May 25	Kinks Co. E. L. & P.	..	..	127	..	....
88	Jan. 6	64	May 5	LACK. STEEL CO...	71	69	69	− 1¼	1,550
107½	Feb. 9	103½	Mar. 29	Laclede Gas	106¼	105½	105½	− 1	300
154½	Jan. 3	10	May 2	Lake Erie & West..	14½	14	14	− ¼	600
41	Jan. 3	32	Apr. 20	Lake Erie & W. pf..	33½	30½	30½	− 1⅜	100
56	June 1	46¾	May 19	Lee Rubber Tire....	56	50	54	+ 3½	68,200
85	May 31	74½	Jan. 31	Lehigh Valley†	85	81	82½	+ 1⅜	100,600
122	Mar. 3	118	Mar. 30	Liggett & Myers....	245¼	245¼	245¼	..	100
36¼	June 2	20	Jan. 31	Long Island†	..	..	121	..	....
21	Jan. 18	15	Mar. 7	Loose-Wiles Biscuit.	36¼	30½	34½	+ 3½	6,200
91½	Jan. 13	78	Mar. 16	Loose-W. Bis. 1st pf	..	..	206⅜	..	....
56	Jan. 25	50	Mar. 3	Loose-W. Bis. 2d pf.	85	84	84	+ 6	900
220	May 22	179¼	Jan. 19	Lorillard (P.) Co....	..	..	54	..	....
120½	Apr. 10	115½	Jan. 6	Lorillard (P.) Co. pf	..	..	220	..	....
131⅝	May 23	121⅛	Mar. 1	Louis. & Nash.....	131¼	129	129	− 2⅝	900
91	Feb. 10	78	Apr. 14	MACKAY COS. ...	..	..	84½	..	....
68½	Mar. 22	65½	Jan. 20	Mackay Cos. pf....	68½	68¼	68½	+ ⅛	800
1¼	May 10	1¼	May 10	Manhattan Beach...	..	..	1¼	..	....
131½	Jan. 28	128	Apr. 28	Manhat. Elev. gtd..	120⅞	129⅞	129⅞	+ ⅝	500
67¼	May 24	55	Feb. 1	Manhattan Shirt Co.	..	..	66	..	....
118	May 16	109	Jan. 18	Manhat. Shirt Co. pf	..	..	118	..	....
89⅜	May 16	57¼	Mar. 3	Maxwell Motors....	86¼	84½	85½	− ½	20,500
93	Jan. 3	78	Apr. 22	Max. Motors 1st pf..	90⅝	89½	89½	− ½	1,800
60¼	May 16	42¼	Mar. 2	Max. Motors 2d pf..	58¼	57⅝	58	..	3,600
88⅜	May 25	50¼	Jan. 31	May Dept. Stores...	67¼	64½	66	− 1	3,450
109	May 17	102¼	Jan. 31	May Dept. Stores pf.	..	..	107½	..	....
129⅝	Jan. 3	89	Apr. 22	Mexican Petroleum..	110½	106¼	107	− ½	38,100
105⅞	Jan. 3	93	Apr. 26	Mex. Petroleum pf...	96½	96	96	..	200
39⅛	Apr. 3	33⅞	Mar. 1	Miami Copper††† ..	36	35¼	35¼	− ⅝	4,200
*130	Jan. 3	*105	Apr. 22	Michigan Central ...	110	110	110	..	3
15⅝	Jan. 4	4	Mar. 1	Minn. & St. Louis...	7	6	6½	+ ⅝	650
35½	Jan. 3	15	Mar. 17	Minn. & St. L. pf...	..	..	98	..	....
125	Jan. 3	116¼	Apr. 24	Minn.,St.P.&S.S.M...	121½	120	120¼	− 2¼	811
137	Jan. 3	135	Jan. 3	M.,St.P.&S.S.M.pf...	..	..	135	..	....
75½	Jan. 13	75	Jan. 3	M.,St.P.&S.S.M.l....	..	..	75	..	....
7¼	Jan. 13	3¼	Apr. 25	Mo., Kan. & Texas..	4½	4¼	4½	+ ¼	500
10	Apr. 3	3¼	Apr. 22	Mo., Kan. & T. pf...	..	..	12	..	....
7⅝	May 15	3½	Apr. 22	Missouri Pacific	6¼	6	6	− ¼	2,200
7⅛	May 23	3½	Apr. 22	Mo. Pac. tr. cfs.....	6½	6⅛	6⅛	− ⅛	4,500
98	Mar. 7	98	Mar. 7	Moline Plow 1st pf..	..	..	98	..	....
81½	Apr. 4	68¼	Mar. 1	Montana Power	81½	80⅞	81	+ 1⅛	600
109	Jan. 3	109	Jan. 3	Montana Power pf...	..	..	115	..	....
..	....	..	.....	Mont. Ward & Co.pf	..	..	112	..	....
81¼	Feb. 4	81¼	Feb. 17	Morris & Essex†	..	..	81½	..	....
136	Mar. 8	130	Jan. 24	NASH., C. & ST. L.	..	..	136	..	....
125¼	Mar. 20	118⅞	Apr. 24	Nat. Biscuit	121¼	121	121	− ½	220
129⅝	May 12	125	Jan. 3	Nat. Biscuit pf.....	125½	125½	125½	− 4½	300
81½	Jan. 18	71	May 9	Nat. Cloak & Suit...	79	77½	78⅛	+ ¾	1,800
113	Feb. 1	108	May 20	Nat. Cloak & Suit pf	..	..	107½	..	....
20¾	Jan. 5	19¾	Apr. 22	Nat. Enam. & S. Co.	28⅝	22½	23⅝	+ ½	1,000

United Motors Corporation

Controls, through stock ownership, five of the most important Automobile Accessory Companies in this country. Stock of the Company is owned largely by W. C. Durant, President of the Chevrolet Motor Co. and General Motors Co., and his associates.

Practically every Automobile Company is a customer of one or more of the five companies making up the United Motors Corporation. On account of the tremendous demand for their output, it is officially estimated that 1916 earnings should be more than twice as large as the previous year.

This stock, we believe, has a great future.

Inquiries Invited

J.K.Rice,Jr.&Co.

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UnitedMotors CORPORATION

will control through stock ownership the following companies manufacturing automobile accessories:

New Departure Company of Bristol, Conn.
The Hyatt Company of Harrison, N. J.
The Dayton Engineering Lab. Co. of Dayton, Ohio.
The Remy Company of Anderson, Indiana.
The Perlman Rim Corp. of New York.

It is estimated that earnings from these companies for the year 1916 will approximate $16 per share on the stock of this company.

Detailed information furnished on Request

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E. W. Bliss Common
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50 Prairie P. L.		50 Galena Sig. Com.
50 S. O. of Cal.		50 S. O. of N. Y.
25 S. O. of Kansas		100 Union Tank Line

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Quotation List of Outside Securities

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request.

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. ††Sells flat. §Special. xEx dividend.

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation June 3, 1916. Bid.	Asked.
Ad'k El.	$9,500,000	..	..	.....	25	25½
Do 6% pf.	2,500,000	..	..	.....	79	81
Alb. So. 5s,'39	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & S.	90	95
A.G.& E.($50)	3,641,400	2½	Q	Apr 1, 16	147	149
Do pf. ($50).	1,681,000	1½	Q	May 1, 16	50	50½
Am. L. & Tr.	16,448,200	2½	Q	May 1, 16	390	392
Do pf.	14,236,200	1½	Q	May 1, 16	111	112
Am. P. & Lt.	8,266,400	1½	Q	May 1, 16	70	71
Do 6% cu. pf.	3,119,300	1½	Q	Apr 1, 16	85	86½
Am. Pub. Ut.	2,995,000	⅝	Q	Jan 1, 16	45	47½
Do pf.	3,914,000	1¾	Q	Apr 1, 16	77	78
Am. W. Wks. & Elec. Co.	7,000,000	..	..	.....	7	8
Do 1st pf. 7% cum.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	53	56
Do 6% pf.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	14	16
Ariz. Power 1st 6s, '35.	1,850,000	3	S	May 1, 15	85	88
Ashev. L.&P. 1st s.f.5s, 42	1,100,000	2½	S	A. & O.	95	98
Atl. Power & Lt. pf.	1,000,000	1¾	Q	Apr., 1916	92½	95
Au.-Alk. Ry. & El. 5s, '35	3,307,000	2½	S	J. & D.	71	75
Au. Ry. & E. 1st 5s, '40.	931,000	2½	S	J. & D.	93	96
Bal. Co. Wat. & El. 5s, '46	943,000	2½	S	M. & N.	94	96
Bir. R., L. & P.C. 4½s,'54	8,720,000	2½	S	A. & O.	89	91
Bir. R., L. & P. 6s, '57.	4,384,000	3	S	M. & N.	98¼	98⅝
B'f.C.1st5s,'32	2,974,000	2½	S	M. & N.	102	..
Buf. Gen. E. 1st 5s, '39.	2,375,000	2½	S	F. & A.	101½	..
Do 1st & ref. 5s, '39.	1,113,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	100½
Buf. & Lock. 1st 5s, '38.	500,000	2	S	J. & J.	96	98
Cal. El. G. pf.	2,500,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 16	90	93
Capital Tr.	12,000,000	1¼	Q	Apr 1, 16	85½	86¼
Capital T. 1st 5s, '47.	5,800,000	2½	S	J. & D.	107⅝	108¼
C. Ill. Lt. 1st & ref. 5s, '43.	3,468,000	2½	S	A. & O.	95	97
Cent'l Maine Pow. 1st 5s.	2,635,000	2½	S	M. & N.	96	98½
Chas. Con.Ry., G. & E.($40)	2,693,050	..	..	.....	47	50
Do 5s, '99.	1,750,000	2½	S	M. & S.	95	96
Cities Serv.	17,218,380	½	..	July 1, 14	285	287
Do pf.	31,168,426	½	M	June 1, 16	87	87½
C.L. ri.& P.5s	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99½	101¼
C.H.1st 5s,'31	5,400,000	2½	S	M. & S.	102¼	103¼
Colo. Power	11,000,000	..	..	.....	23¼	26
Do 7% pf.	425,000	1½	Q	Mar 15,16	100	101½
Do 5s, '53.	4,130,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93½	95
Col. R., G. & E. 1st 5s,'36	2,783,000	2½	S	J. & J.	93	95
C.R., G. & E., pf.	831,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 16	80	90
Com. Pr., R. & Lt.	18,000,000	1	Q	May 1, 16	64	65
Do pf.	16,000,000	1½	Q	May 1, 16	84	85
Com. Power 1st 5s, '24.	1,213,000	2½	S	J. & D.	100	101
Cum.L.L.& P.(Balt.) 4½s.	13,360,000	2¼	S	J. & D.	87¾	88½
C. T. of N. J.	15,000,000	3	S	Jan 15,16	72	..
Do 1st 5s,'33	15,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	102	102¼
C. P. (Mich.) 1st rl. 5s, 30	14,026,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
Dallas El. C. 1st 5s, '22.	3,381,000	2½	S	A. & O.	96	98½
Ec.L. & P. 1st mtg. 5s, '56	1,889,000	2½	S	J. & D.	97	100
El. Ed. D. pf.	1,500,000	..	..	.....	85	..
El. B. & S. pf	6,000,000	1½	Q	May 1, 16	99¼	100
Emp. District. Elec. pf.	1,003,900	..	..	.....	87½	92
Ev. El. Ry. 1st 4s, '21.	1,200,000	2	S	M. & N.	93	96
Ev. G. & E.L. 1st 5s, '52.	1,220,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96	98
Ex. Sps. W. G. & El. 1st 5s, 1952.	328,000	3	S	J. & D.	97	100
Fed. L. & T.	4,750,000	..	..	.....	11½	13
Do pf.	2,500,000	1½	..	Sep 1, 14	47	49
Ft. Worth P. & Lt. 1st 5s	2,700,000	2½	S	F. & A.	97½	99
G. G. & El. 1st 5s, 1951.	1,693,000	2½	S	J. & J.	79	83
G. W'n Pow. 1st 5s, '46.	22,138,000	2½	S	J. & J.	89½	90½
Do deb. 6s.	4,500,000	3	S	M. & S.	98½	99½
Harwood El. 5s, '39.	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	..
Int. R. of H. El. Div. 5s, '31	5,000,000	2½	S	F. & A.	103¼	..
B. & L. Div. 1st 5s.	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	98
B. & N. F. D. 1st 5s.	750,000	2½	S	J. & D.	101	..
I. St. El. Cor. 1st 6s, '33.	1,391,000	3	S	M. & S.	95	97½
Int. Trac. 4s, '49, rcts.	16,395,000	2	S	J. & J.	65	66
Jack. & Bat. Cr. Tr. 1st ref. 5s, '23.	1,200,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	98
J. C., H. & P. 4s, '49.	14,061,000	2	S	M. & N.	76	76¾
Joplin & Pit. Ry. 5s, '30.	1,750,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93	97
K. C. R. & L.	9,543,080	..	..	.....	20	25
Do pf.	9,407,500	1¼	..	Mar 1, 11	50	52
Do 1st ref. 5s	10,200,000	2½	S	M. & N.	90	95
K. C. B. L. 6s	2,500,000	3	S	J. & J.	100	100½
K. C. L. 4s, '22	2,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	65	70
K. C. & Wes. 1st 5s, '26.	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	84	90
K. C., Met. S. R. con. 1st 5s, '13.	7,242,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98	100
L. R. Ry. & E. 1st 5s, '33.	1,920,000	2½	S	A. & O.	100½	..
L. A. G. & E. 5s, '39.	4,587,000	2½	S	M. & S.	97	99
Mich. Lt. 1st & ref. 5s.	1,125,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98	99
Mich. Tr. 1st & ref. 5s, '21.	356,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	103½
Do ext. 1st & ref. 5s.	321,000	2½	S	J. & D.	94	97
Mid. W. Util. 6s, 1925.	3,575,000	3	S	A. & O.	97	99
Moolle Elect. 5s, 1946.	1,805,000	2½	S	M. & S.	90	92½
Do pf.	852,000	1¾	Q	May 15,16	88	91
Musk. Gas & E. pf.	1,438,500	1¾	Q	Mar 15,16	85	90
Do 1st & ref 5s, '26.	1,035,000	2½	S	J. & D.	95	..
Nashv. R. & Lt. pf.	2,500,000	1¼	Q	Apr 1, 16	73	76
Do con.5s,'53	4,054,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99½	102½
Do ref. 5s, '58	3,310,000	2½	S	J. & J.	84	88
N. Jersey Ry. 1st 4s, '48.	15,000,000	2	S	M. & N.	78¼	79
N. O. L. & P. 6s, '31.	4,745,000	3	S	J. & J.	82½	85
N. O. L. & P.	4,585,000	..	..	.....	16	18
Do pf.	2,400,000	3	S	Jan 15,16	60	65
N. St. Power	5,975,000	..	..	.....	78	78½
Do pf.	10,652,000	1¾	Q	Apr 15,16	96	97½
N.T.Tr. 5s,'33	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99¼	101¼
N. Y., West'r LGM4s,2004	10,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	80¼	81¼
Okl. Ry.5s,'41	2,835,000	2½	S	J. & J.	91	93½
O. & C. B. St. Ry. 1st cn. 5s, '28	9,619,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95½	98
O. & C.B.R.& B. 1st 5s, '28	1,869,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	98
Ont. Power.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	40	45
O.E Ry.5s,'33	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	..	95½
Ozark P.& W.	1,500,000	..	..	.....	42	46
Pac. G. & E.	32,496,800	¼	..	Apr 15,15	55½	56
Old pf.	8,687,400	1½	Q	May 15,16	90	91
New pf.	10,000,000	1½	Q	May 15,16	89	91
Peoria G. & E. 1st 5s,'23	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	100½

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation June 3, 1916. Bid.	Asked.
Pontiac Light 5s, '27.	200,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
Port. (Ore.)R. 1st rg.5s,'30	8,523,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92½	94
P.G. El 5s,'35	7,923,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	102
Pub. S. cfs. of N. J.	20,047,770	3	S	M. & N.	104¼	105
Rep. R. & L.	6,206,000	..	..	.....	37	38
Do pf.	5,191,400	1½	Q	Apr 15,16	76½	78
Roch. R. & L. 5s, '34, tax ex. N. Y.	9,401,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100⅝	101⅜
Rock. L. & P. 5s, '38.	650,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95½	98
Ruf. R., L. & P. 1st 5s, '40	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	75	82
St.Jo.(Mo)R., L., H. & P. 5s, '37.	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95	97
Sgn. Val. Tr. 5s, '20.	715,000	2½	S	F. & A.	97	..
Salt L. & Og. 1st 5s, '34.	1,350,000	2½	S	F. & A.	95	98
S. Diego Con. G. & E. db. 6s, '22.	106,000	3	S	J. & D.	97	100
S. Diego Con. G. & E. 1st 5s, '39.	4,194,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96½	99
Scioto Val. T. 1st 5s, '23.	1,583,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96¼	98¼
Scran.E.5s,'37	4,437,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	102½
Scrn. Ry($50)	2,060,200	..	..	.....	60	70
Do pf. ($50)	1,500,000	1½	S	J. & J.	62½	70
Scranton El. 1st 5s, '32.	1,100,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98½	100
Seattle Elec. con. 5s, '29.	6,388,000	2½	S	F. & A.	96	97½
Seattle L't'g 5s, '49.	4,523,500	2½	S	A. & O.	93	95½
2d Av. recr. ctfs. 5s, '14	3,140,000	2½	S	A. & O.	90	95
Sierra & S.F. Pr.1st 5s,'49	6,500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	88½	92
So. Cal. Ed.	10,400,000	1¼	Q	May 15,16	89	91
Do pf.	4,000,000	1¼	Q	Apr 15,16	104½	106
Do gen.5s,'39	13,360,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	99
S.W.P.& L.pf	1,565,000	1¾	Q	June 1, 16	98	100
So. Pwr.5s,'30	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	101	102
Spfd. (O.) L. H.& P.5s,'29	719,000	2½	S	F. & A.	98½	100
Do gen. & ref. 5s, '33	481,000	2½	S	A. & O.	92	93½
Stan. G. & E. ($50)	9,343,150	..	..	.....	14	14½
Do pr ($50)	11,784,950	1	Q	Mar 15,16	38½	39
Sup. W., L. & P. 1st 4s,'31	1,800,000	2	S	M. & N.	83	86
Syra. L. & P. col. tr.5s,'54	6,913,490	2½	S	J. & J.	86	88
Syra. Lt. 1st mtg. 5s, '51.	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & D.	100½	101½
Tampa El.1st 5s, '33.	837,000	2½	S	J. & D.	97	100
Tenn. R., L. & P.	18,000,000	..	..	.....	11½	12
Do pf.	10,250,000	1½	..	Jun 1, 14	52	53
Tex. Tr. 1st 5s, '37.	2,166,000	2½	S	J. & J.	89½	92
Un. E.L.& P. (Bal.)4½s, '29	4,428,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93½	96
Un. Elec. (N. J.) 4s, '49.	18,617,500	2	S	J. & D.	83	83½
U. L. & Rys.	6,899,568	..	..	.....	52¼	53¼
Do 1st pf.	9,481,400	1½	Q	Apr 1, 16	76¾	77½
Utica & M. V. Ry. 4½s, '41	2,268,000	2¼	S	M. & S.	91	..
Wash.R. & E.	6,500,000	1¾	Q	June 1, 16	82	85
Do pf.	8,500,000	1¼	Q	June 1, 16	81½	82
Do cn. 4s, '51	11,642,350	2	S	J. & J.	80¾	81¼
Western Pwr	14,670,000	..	..	.....	18½	19
Do 6% cm. pf.	7,040,000	..	..	.....	64½	65
W.St.G. & E.	3,503,000	..	..	.....	35	40
Do pf.	2,125,000	1¾	Q	Apr 15,16	87	92
Wheeling Tr. 1st con.5s,'31	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94	97
Wis. Ed'n Co	215,000 sh	1.75	S	Dec 1, 15	47	50
Do db. 6s,'24	6,500,000	3	S	M. & N.	97	98

†Also 2½% in common stock.

INSURANCE, REALTY AND SURETY COMPANIES

Am. Surety.	5,000,000	1½	Q	Mar 31,16	180	182
Bd.& Mtg.Gu.	5,000,000	4	Q	May 15,16	278	283
City of N. Y.	580,000	2	..	Jan 1, 16	100	120
Commonw'th	500,000	5	S	Jan 1, 16	300	325
Continental	10,000,000	..	..	.....	$54	$57
Fidel. & Cas.	1,000,000	20	..	.....	450	..
Fidel. Ph'nix	2,500,000	10	S	.....	348	350
Ger. Alliance	400,000	7½	S	J. & J.	235	245
Ger.-Amer.	2,000,000	15	S	J. & J.	525	535
Germ'a ($50).	1,000,000	*12½	S	Jan 1, 16	325	335
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	2½	Q	Apr 1, 16	160	170
Home Fire.	6,000,000	10	S	Jan 15,16	427	432
Lawyers Mtg.	5,000,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 16	167	171
Mtg. Bond Co.	2,000,000	1¾	Q	Apr 1, 16	114	118
Nat. Surety.	3,000,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 16	284	285
N. Y. Mtg. & Sec. Co.	1,500,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 16	80	90
N.Y.Title Ins.	2,000,000	1¼	..	Jan 15,14	45	50
Niagara ($50)	1,000,000	10	S	Jan 7, 16	330	340
No. River($25)	500,000	5	S	Jan 10,16	140	150
Realty Asso.	4,000,000	3	S	Jan 15,16	94	98
Stuyv't ($100)	400,000	5	S	J. & J.	100	125
Westc'r ($10)	300,000	10	Q	May 1, 16	690	720
W'msb'g City	1,000,000	7	S	Feb 1, 16	140	170

*Including 2½% extra.

GAS AND WATER COMPANIES.

Auburn Gas 1st 5s.	$300,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	100
Bay City Gas 1st 5s, '20.	375,000	2½	S	J. & D.	98	100
C. G. of N. J. 1st cn.5s,'36	971,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101½	102
Con. Wat. Co of Utica 1st mtg. 5s, '30.	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	104
Do deb.5s,'30	1,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	91	93
Day. Gas 5s.	1,300,000	2½	S	M. & S.	97½	99
Den. G. & E. gen. 5s.	5,889,900	2½	S	M. & N.	93	95
Flint Gas 1st 5s, '24.	500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98	100
Houston Gas 1st 5s, '20.	961,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98½	100
Hud. Co. Gas	10,500,000	4	S	J. & D.	130	133
Jack. Gas 1st 5s, '37.	350,000	4	S	J. & D.	98	100
Kalamazoo G. 1st 5s, '20.	400,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
Kan. Nat. G.	12,000,000	..	..	.....	14	17
Do 1st 6s,'16	1,800,000	3	S	M. & N.	90	95
Do 2d 6s,'18	2,000,000	3	S	J. & J.	45	55
Kings Co. Lt 1st 5s,gas ex.	2,428,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95½	97
N. Am. 5s,'48	10,635,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	102
N. Y. & Q. C. 1st 5s, '34.	840,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94	96½
Okla. G. & E. 5s, '29.	2,563,000	2½	S	F. & A.	97	99
Plainfield U. Wat. 5s, '31	550,000	2½	S	M. & S.	102	103
Port. G. & C. 5s, '40.	5,667,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	98½
S. J. G. & El. 5s, '56.	12,892,000	2½	S	M. & S.	99	100
Scr. G. & W. 1st 5s, '23.	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102½	103½
Do deb. 5s.	421,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	103
S'b'k Wat. 5s	4,490,000	2½	S	A. & O.	102¼	103½
Syra. Gas 1st 5s, 1946.	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	101
Wash. G.($20)	2,000,000	6	Q	May 1, 16	75½	76½
Wash'ton G. 5s, '60.	3,457,500	2½	S	M. & N.	107½	108¼
Wilkes-B. G. & E. 5s, '55	3,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	103	103¾

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation June 3, 1916. Bid.	Asked.
America	$1,500,000	14	S	Jan 3, 16	520	..
Am. Exc. N.	5,000,000	5	S	May 1, 16	208	212
Atlantic ($100)	1,000,000	3	S	Jan 1, 16	175	185
Batt'y Pk. N.	200,000	*..	S	Jan 3, 16	155	175
Bowery	250,000	*4	Q	May 1, 16	400	430
Bronx Boro.	150,000	10	S	Jan 1, 16	155	..
Butch. & Dr. (Nat.) ($25).	300,000	3	S	Jan 1, 16	100	115
Chase Nat'l.	5,000,000	5	Q	Apr 1, 16	615	620
Ch.-P. N.	3,500,000	2½	Q	Apr 1, 16	222	..
Chelsea Ex.	400,000	3	S	Mar 31,16	..	123
Chemic. Nat.	3,000,000	2½	B	May 1, 16	395	400
Cit'a C. Nat.	2,550,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 16	178	181
City (Nat'l).	25,000,000	5	S	May 1, 16	433	435
C'l & I. Nat.	1,000,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 16	184	188
Colonial	400,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 16	450	..
Columbia	300,000	8	S	Jan 1, 16	300	325
Com. Nat.	25,000,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 16	169	171
Corn Exch.	3,500,000	4	Q	May 1, 16	317	321
E. R. Nat. ($25)	250,000	2	S	Jan 3, 16	74	80
Europe	150,000	..	..	.....	110	130
Fidelity	200,000	3	S	May 1, 16	150	..
Fifth Av.	100,000	25	Q	Apr 1, 16	4500	4850
Fifth Nat.	250,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 16	230	300
First Nat.	10,000,000	7	Q	Apr 1, 16	365	..
Garfield Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Mar 31,16	185	195
Ger.-Am.($75)	750,000	3	S	Feb 1, 16	130	140
German Ex.	200,000	10	S	Jan 5, 16	375	395
Germania	200,000	10	S	May 1, 16	400	..
Gotham Nat.	200,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 16	200	210
Greenwich	500,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 16	290	310
Hanover Nat.	3,000,000	6	Q	Apr 1, 16	635	640
Harriman N.	500,000	..	..	.....	350	..
Imp.& T.Nat.	1,500,000	12	S	Jan 3, 16	408	..
Irving Nat.	4,000,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 16	187	192
Liberty Nat.	1,000,000	7½	Q	Apr 1, 16	725	..
Lincoln Nat.	1,000,000	2½	Q	May 1, 16	323	350
Manh'n ($50)	2,050,000	*8	S	Jan 3, 16	303	309
Mar. & Ful. Nat	1,000,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 16	235	245
Mech. & Met.	6,000,000	3	Q	May 10,16	267	272
Mer.Nat.($50)	2,000,000	4	S	Jan 3, 16	183	..
Metropolis	1,000,000	4	Q	Apr 1, 16	270	290
Metropolitan.	2,000,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 16	175	182
Mutual	200,000	7	S	Jan 3, 16	325	..
New Netherland	200,000	4	S	Apr 1, 16	210	225
N.Y.(N.B.A.).	2,000,000	8	S	Jan 3, 16	395	405
N.Y. Co. Nat.	500,000	20	S	Jan 3, 16	725	800
Pacific ($50).	500,000	2	Q	May 1, 16	250	..
Public	750,000	1¾	Q	Apr 15,16	190	210
Park Nat.	5,000,000	4	Q	Apr 1, 16	470	..
People's ($25)	200,000	5	S	Jan 1, 16	220	235
Seab'd Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 16	410	430
Second Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 16	395	425
Sherman Nat	200,000	..	..	.....	125	135
State	1,500,000	3	S	Jan 3, 16	105	..
3d Ward	250,000	3	S	Feb 1, 16	100	135
United States	200,000	..	..	.....	500	..
Un. Ex. Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	Dec 31,13	130	142
Wash. Hgts.	100,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 16	275	..
West Side.	200,000	6	S	Jan 3, 16	390	410
Yorkville	100,000	6	S	Mar 31,16	500	550

*Incl. 1% extra.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Astor Trust.	$1,250,000	4	Q	May 1, 16	450	465
Bankers' Tr.	10,000,000	5	Q	Apr 1, 16	460	465
B'way Trust.	1,500,000	1½	Q	May 1, 16	143	148
Brooklyn	1,500,000	5	Q	Apr 1, 16	320	..
Columbia	2,000,000	17	Q	Jun 3, 16	545	..
Central	3,000,000	10.	Q	Apr 1, 16	1220	1240
Commercial.	500,000	..	..	.....	105	..
Empire	1,500,000	2½	Q	Mar 31,16	290	310
Equitable Tr.	3,000,000	6	Q	Mar 31,16	445	455
Farm. Loan & Tr. ($25).	1,000,000	12½	Q	May 1,16	1325	..
Fidelity	1,000,000	13	S	J. & J.	205	210
Franklin	1,000,000	3	Q	Mar 31,16	252	258
Fulton	500,000	17	S	Jan 3, 16	275	290
Guaranty	20,000,000	15	Q	Mar 31,16	430	433
Hamiltcn	500,000	3	Q	May 1, 16	..	274
Hudson Tr.	500,000	3	S	Dec 31,15	150	165
Kings Co.	500,000	5	Q	May 1, 16	630	645
Law. Tr. Ins. & Tr. Co.	4,000,000	1¼	Q	Apr 1, 16	134	138
Lincoln	1,000,000	3	..	Sep 30, 07	114	123
Manufactrs.	1,000,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 16	145	..
Metropolitan.	2,000,000	6	Q	Mar 31,16	425	435
New York.	3,000,000	8	Q	Mar 31,16	595	610
N.Y.L.I. & T.	1,000,000	25	S	Dec 10,15	970	995
People's Tr.	1,000,000	1	M	Jun 1, 16	280	..
Title G. & T.	5,000,000	5	Q	Mar 31,16	382	387
Union	3,000,000	4	Q	Apr 1, 16	395	408
U. S. M. & T.	2,000,000	6	Q	Mar 31,15	395	397
United States	2,000,000	25	S	Jan 2, 16	1025	1035

†Including 1% extra. ‡In addition 10% special and also a Christmas dividend of 2% was paid on Dec. 23, making a total of 15%.

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Am. B. Note Co. ($50).	4,495,710	1	Q	May 15,16	38	40
Do pf. ($50)	4,495,763	1½	Q	Apr 1, 16	50	51
Am. Chicle.	8,000,000	1½	Q	Jan 20,16	42	44
Do pf.	3,000,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 16	70	75
Am. Graph's.	2,827,550	1¾	Q	Apr 1, 16	140

Executor Trustee

Chartered 1822

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company

Nos. 16, 18, 20 & 22 William Street

Branch Office, 475 Fifth Avenue

New York.

LONDON, 15 Cockspur St., S. W.; 26 Old Broad Street, E. C.

PARIS, 41 Boulevard Haussmann BERLIN, 66 Unter den Linden, N. W. 7

Travelers' Letters of Credit. Foreign Exchange.

Administrator Guardian

GUARANTEED FIRST MORTGAGES

We offer the Following Mortgages on New York City Real Estate

$2,500 at 5%	on two-story and basement brick dwelling, value	$4,250
3,000 at 5%	on two-story and basement brick two-family dwelling, value	5,000
7,500 at 5%	on three-story and basement brick dwelling, value	11,250
10,000 at 5%	on four-story and basement brick stores and apartment, value	15,000
17,500 at 5%	on five-story and basement brick store and apartment, value	30,000

Details of other offerings in various amounts, with photographs of properties, furnished upon request.

New York Mortgage & Security Company

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $2,500,000

135 Broadway, New York. 203 Montague St., Brooklyn

'Phones: 6880 Cortlandt. 'Phones: 7100 Main.

Western Pacific Railway Company

REORGANIZATION

To the Depositors under the Plan and Agreement for the Reorganization of Western Pacific Railway Company, dated December 15, 1915, and the Holders of undeposited First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Thirty-Year Gold Bonds of said Company:

NOTICE is hereby given that the Reorganization Committee, with the consent of the Managers of the Underwriting Syndicate provided for in said Plan, have extended the time for the deposit under said Plan and Agreement of bonds of the issue above mentioned, and for the filing of agreements of subscription to be issued pursuant to said Plan to and including JUNE 10, 1916. Such deposits should be made and subscription agreements filed with the Depositary of the Reorganization Committee, THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 37 Wall Street, New York City, (or at its London branch, 95 Gresham Street, E. C.,) or with any of its Agents, viz: FIRST FEDERAL TRUST COMPANY, 14 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, Cal.; OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY, 17 Court Street, Boston, Mass.; and ILLINOIS TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK, 223 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., as the bondholders or depositors may prefer. Copies of the Plan and Agreement and of explanatory circulars relating thereto may be obtained from such Depositary or any of its said Agents.

BY ORDER OF THE COMMITTEE,

ALVIN W. KRECH, Chairman.

LYMAN RHOADES, Secretary,
Dated May 24, 1916.

PITTSBURGH STEEL COMPANY

To the Holders of SIX PER CENT. COUPON GOLD NOTES, SERIES C, dated January 1, 1915, due January 1, 1920.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the provision contained in Section 4 of Article Four of the Trust Agreement between the Pittsburgh Steel Company and The Union Trust Company of Pittsburgh, Trustee, dated January 1, 1915, securing an issue of $5,000,000 Six Per Cent. Coupon Gold Notes, **the following Notes have been called for payment on July 1, 1916,** and will be paid on said date upon presentation as hereinafter provided.

SERIES C, $1,000 NOTES.

1090	1107	1238	1285	1333	1394	1436	1463
1104	1169	1234	1286	1335	1400	1437	1464
1105	1174	1236	1295	1340	1401	1438	1466
1106	1176	1241	1297	1342	1404	1443	1467
1109	1179	1244	1298	1346	1405	1445	1468
1112	1193	1246	1307	1348	1408	1446	1469
1118	1198	1255	1308	1349	1411	1447	1471
1125	1199	1259	1309	1352	1412	1448	1472
1126	1201	1261	1310	1359	1413	1449	1473
1127	1204	1263	1321	1360	1420	1450	1474
1135	1208	1264	1322	1367	1421	1452	1475
1157	1211	1266	1323	1368	1426	1454	1476
1140	1213	1272	1324	1369	1428	1455	1477
1141	1215	1277	1325	1375	1429	1456	1478
1146	1226	1279	1331	1376	1434	1458	1479
1147	1227	1283	1332	1385	1435	1459	1480
1155	1231						

SERIES C, $5,000 NOTES.

1481	1511	1545	1604	1663	1695	1724	1759
1482	1512	1547	1608	1667	1697	1725	1762
1483	1514	1550	1610	1668	1698	1727	1767
1486	1515	1552	1708	1669	1699	1728	1768
1489	1516	1554	1613	1670	1700	1729	1770
1491	1517	1555	1614	1671	1705	1730	1771
1494	1518	1558	1617	1673	1706	1731	1775
1495	1519	1560	1625	1675	1707	1732	1776
1496	1522	1562	1626	1677	1708	1733	1779
1497	1523	1564	1628	1677	1709	1734	1780
1498	1524	1565	1633	1678	1710	1738	1781
1500	1525	1570	1642	1679	1711	1739	1784
1501	1526	1572	1645	1680	1712	1740	1785
1502	1527	1576	1646	1681	1713	1741	1786
1503	1528	1577	1648	1682	1714	1751	1787
1504	1535	1578	1651	1683	1715	1752	1788
1505	1536	1585	1654	1684	1716	1753	1790
1506	1538	1586	1654	1686	1717	1754	1792
1507	1540	1587	1657	1691	1720	1755	1792
1508	1541	1591	1659	1692	1721	1756	1796
1509	1542	1595	1661	1693	1722	1757	1797
1510	1544	1596	1662	1694	1723		

Holders of the above-numbered Notes should present and surrender same to The Union Trust Company of Pittsburgh, Trustee, 337 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa., on July 1, 1916, when they will receive in cash the face amount of the Notes plus one per cent. (1%) premium and accrued interest to July 1, 1916.

Notes must carry coupons due July 1, 1916, and subsequent thereto, be in negotiable form, and be accompanied by the usual Income Tax Certificate.

Interest on these Notes will cease on July 1, 1916.

PITTSBURGH STEEL COMPANY,
By D. P. BENNETT,
Vice President and Treasurer.
Pittsburgh, Pa., May 29, 1916.

UNDERWRITERS BUILDING COMPANY

Five Per Centum First Mortgage Bonds.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that twenty (20) first mortgage five (5) per cent. bonds of Underwriters Building Company, numbered as follows, have been selected in the manner provided in Article FOURTH of the mortgage securing the same to be redeemed at par and accrued interest on the 1st day of July, 1916:

78	214	322	361	
111	248	332	366	
187	272	351	367	
138	296	352	371	
174	301	356	380	

Conditioned on the deposit with the undersigned of the required funds, said bonds shall cease to draw interest from said date and will be redeemed at the aforesaid price on presentation and surrender thereof, with all unpaid coupons attached, on and after the said date, at the office of the undersigned, 20 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY,
Trustee.
By H. W. MORSE, Secretary.
Dated May 24th, 1916.

SINKING FUND COMMISSION OF UNION COUNTY

Union, S. C., May 22d, 1916.

Retirement of Union County, South Carolina, Bonds

Parties having in their possession bonds Numbers 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22 of the denomination of $1,000 each, issued January 1st, 1895, by Union County, South Carolina, for the purpose of refunding a bond debt which was issued in aid of the construction of the Spartanburg and Asheville Railroad, are hereby given notice to have them presented at the Treasurer's office in Union County, South Carolina, on the first day of July, 1916, for retirement. Union County, State aforesaid, will discontinue paying interest on said bonds numbers after July the first, 1916.

Attest:
SINKING FUND COMMISSION FOR UNION COUNTY, S. C.
By (Signed) C. H. PEAKE, Chairman.
By (Signed) J. M. GREER, Sec'y and Treas.

TO THE HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS OF PACIFIC & EASTERN RAILWAY, DUE JUNE 1ST, 1937.

The undersigned Trustee under the mortgage above referred to desires under authority of said mortgage to expend the sum of Twenty-eight thousand seven hundred sixty-four dollars and sixty-three cents ($28,764.63) in the purchase of bonds of said issue, provided said purchase can, in its opinion, now be made advantageously.

Sealed offers of said bonds may be sent to the office of the undersigned, Trust Department, 60 Broadway, New York City, on or before June 12th, at twelve o'clock noon. The right is reserved by the undersigned to reject any and all offers.

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY,
Successor-Trustee.
By GEORGE E. WARREN,
Vice President.
Dated, New York, May 17th, 1916.

THE EDISON ELECTRIC COMPANY
Los Angeles, California.

Pursuant to the terms of Article Nineteen of the First and Refunding Mortgage of The Edison Electric Company, dated September 1, 1902, said Company hereby gives notice that the following bonds issued under the said mortgage will be redeemed and paid at the office of the United States Mortgage & Trust Company No. 55 Cedar Street, New York City, N. Y., on September 1, 1916:

Viz:—Bonds numbered 988 to 1,037, both inclusive, and 1,039 to 1,095, both inclusive. Interest on said bonds will cease with September 1, 1916.

THE EDISON ELECTRIC COMPANY.

UNITED LIGHT & RAILWAYS CO.

Davenport. Grand Rapids.
Chicago.

Preferred Stock Dividend No. 23

The Executive Committee of the Company have declared a dividend of One and One-Half Per Cent. (1½%) on the First Preferred Stock, payable out of the surplus earnings on July 1, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business 3:00 P. M., June 15th, 1916.

Stock transfer books will reopen for transfer of stock certificates at the opening of business June 16th, 1916.

L. H. HEINKE,
June 1, 1916. Secretary.

BETHLENEM STEEL CORPORATION. Notice of Dividends on Preferred and Common Stock.

The second installment of 1¾% of the 7 per cent. dividend upon the preferred stock and of 7½% of the 30 per cent. dividend upon the common stock of Bethlehem Steel Corporation, which were declared on January 20, 1916, will be payable on July 1, 1916, to the stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. on June 15, 1916; the third installment of the dividends will be payable on October 2, 1916, to the stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. on September 15, 1916, and the fourth on January 2, 1917, to the stockholders of record on M. on December 15, 1916. Checks will be mailed.

Dated June 1, 1916.

B. H. JONES, Secretary.

THE YALE & TOWNE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

A quarterly dividend (No. 82) of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) for the quarter ending June 30th has been declared by the Board of Directors out of past earnings, payable July 1st, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 23rd, 1916.

An extra dividend (No. 83) of ten per cent. (10%) has also been declared, payable June 7th, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business May 31st, 1916.

J. H. TOWNE, Secretary.

UNITED STATES STEAMSHIP COMPANY

New York, June 1st, 1916.

A dividend of one per cent. has been declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable July 1st, 1916, to stockholders of record on the books of this Company at the close of business on June 16th, 1916.

N. H. CAMPBELL, Treasurer.

COPPER RANGE COMPANY

A quarterly dividend of $1.50 per share, being Dividend No. 30, and an extra dividend of $1 per share, being dividend No. 31, will be paid on June 15th, 1916, to Stockholders of record at the close of business on May 29th, 1916.

FREDERIC STANWOOD, Treasurer.
Boston, May 2d, 1916.

CUBA CANE SUGAR CORPORATION Preferred Stock Dividend.

A quarterly dividend of 1¾% has been declared upon the Preferred Stock of this Company for the quarter ending June 30, 1916, payable July 1, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 16, 1916.

WM. S. COX, Treasurer.

MAGMA COPPER COMPANY.

A quarterly dividend of fifty cents per share has been declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable June 30, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business on June 9th, 1916.

HENRY E. DODGE, Treasurer.
June 2, 1916.

TIFFANY & CO., Fifth Avenue & 37th Street, New York.

NOTICE OF REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING FOR 1916.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of Tiffany & Company will be held at the office of the company, at Fifth Avenue and 37th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 6th day of June, 1916, at 12:00 o'clock noon for the purpose of electing directors for the ensuing year and amending the by-laws of the corporation, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

The transfer books will close on the 27th day of May, 1916, at 5:00 o'clock P. M. and will open on the 7th day of June, 1916, at 10:00 o'clock A. M.

HARRY H. TREADWELL,
Secretary.
Dated, New York, May 1st, 1916.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the stockholders of Paramount Pictures Corporation will be held at the principal office of the corporation, No. 485 Fifth Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on Tuesday, June 13th, 1916, at 12 M., for the purpose of electing five Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated, New York, May 27th, 1916.

RAYMOND PAWLEY, Secretary.

NEWS FROM HOME.

On your vacation you will want to see The New York Times. Before leaving town instruct your newsdealer to send you the paper, or telephone 1000 Bryant. Daily and Sunday, 75c. per month. Daily only, 50c per month.—Advt.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

New York Title Insurance Co.,

135 Broadway, New York, June 3, 1916.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The respective Boards of Directors of the New York Title Insurance Company and the New York Mortgage and Security Company having made and entered into an agreement, under the respective corporate seals of the said Companies, for the merger of the said New York Mortgage and Security Company into the said New York Title Insurance Company, under the name and style of New York Title and Mortgage Company, prescribing the terms and conditions thereof, and the mode of carrying the same into effect,

Notice is hereby given, that a Special Meeting of the stockholders of the New York Title Insurance Company will be held at the office of the said Company, No. 135 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, at twelve o'clock, noon, on Tuesday, June 20, 1916, to consider and act upon said agreement of merger which will then be submitted to said stockholders for their approval.

The stock transfer books of the Company will be closed on Friday, June 16, 1916, at 3 o'clock P. M., and re-opened on Wednesday, June 21, 1916, at 10 o'clock A. M.

HARRY A. KAHLER, President.
FRANK L. COOKE, Secretary.

New York Mortgage & Security Co.

135 Broadway, New York, June 3, 1916.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The respective Boards of Directors of the New York Mortgage and Security Company and the New York Title Insurance Company having made and entered into an agreement, under the respective corporate seals of the said Companies, for the merger of the said New York Mortgage and Security Company into the said New York Title Insurance Company, under the name and style of New York Title and Mortgage Company, prescribing the terms and conditions thereof, and the mode of carrying the same into effect,

Notice is hereby given, in accordance with the instructions of the said Board, that a Special Meeting of the stockholders of the New York Mortgage and Security Company will be held at the office of the said Company, No. 135 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, at twelve o'clock, noon, on Tuesday, June 20, 1916, to consider and act upon said agreement of merger which will then be submitted to said stockholders for their approval.

The stock transfer books of the Company will be closed on Friday, June 16, 1916, at 3 o'clock P. M., and re-opened on Wednesday, June 21, 1916, at 10 o'clock A. M.

HARRY A. KAHLER, President.
FRANK L. COOKE, Secretary.

TUBES REALTY & TERMINAL COMPANY.

Please take notice that there will be a special meeting of the Stockholders of this company to authorize mortgages in the sum of $60,000 on real property of the corporation to Title Guarantee & Trust Company, held at the office of the company, No. 30 East 42nd Street, New York City, on the 14th day of June, 1916, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

A. A. STUART,
Secretary.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE Secretary of State, ss.:

This Certificate, issued in duplicate, hereby certifies that the VEDELL, DILLOFF COMPANY, a domestic stock corporation, has filed in this office on this first day of June, 1916, papers for the voluntary dissolution of such corporation under section 221 of the General Corporation Law, and that it appears therefrom that such corporation has complied with said section in order to be dissolved.

Witness my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the City of Albany, this first day of June, one thousand nine hundred and sixteen.

(Seal)

C. W. TAFT,
Second Deputy Secretary of State.

OTTERBOURG, STEINDLER & HOUSTON, Attorneys for Vedell, Dilloff Company, 200 Fifth Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

STATE OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE Secretary of State, ss.:

This certificate, issued in duplicate, hereby certifies that the HANOVER IRON MINING COMPANY, a domestic stock corporation, has filed in this office on this 24th day of May, 1916, papers for the voluntary dissolution of such corporation under Section 221 of the General Corporation Law, and that it appears therefrom that such corporation has complied with said section in order to be dissolved.

Witness my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the City of Albany, this twenty-fourth day of May, one thousand nine hundred and sixteen.

[Seal.]

C. W. TAFT,
Second Deputy Secretary of State.

DE LUCA, DE FINA & COMPANY beg to announce the withdrawal from the firm of Mr. WILLIAM J. GREEN, on the 31st day of May, 1916. The business of the partnership will be continued under the same name and at the same address by GAETANO DE LUCA, VINCENZO DE LUCA and MAURIZIO DE FINA, who are the original founders of the said firm, and who have assumed all the liabilities of the former partnership and are authorized to collect its accounts.

GAETANO DE LUCA,
VINCENZO DE LUCA,
MAURIZIO DE FINA.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED BIDS will be received by the Board of Water Supply, at its offices, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row, Centre and Chambers Streets, New York City, until 11 A. M. on Tuesday, June 13, 1916, for Contract 144, for the construction of two concrete-stone and brick buildings, approximately 40 feet by 15 feet by 20 feet, 820 square yards of brick pavement, 600 feet of balustrade and doing miscellaneous work at Silver Lake reservoir, Staten Island. The foundations for the buildings have been built and the pavement foundation will be built under another contract.

At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders, and contract drawings can be obtained at the above address, at the office of the Secretary, by depositing the sum of ten dollars ($10) in cash or its equivalent for each pamphlet. For further particulars apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.

CHARLES STRAUSS, President.
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners, Board of Water Supply,
GEORGE FEATHERSTONE, Secretary.

PROPOSALS will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 10 o'clock A. M., June 13, 1916, for delivering motor boats, deck scrubbing brushes, cement, clothing and lagging plugs, etc., combs, coffee crates and tins, cap devices, cotton drill, and bleaching and shrinking of same, propelling engines, hair felt, gum and rubber gasket, lubricating grease, grinder, cotton handkerchiefs, leggings, forging press, scroll saw, etc., petroleum spirits, insulating tape, and abrasive wheels at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., etc. Apply for proposals to the supply officer, Navy Yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., or to the Bureau. SAMUEL McGOWAN, Paymaster General of the Navy. 5-24-16.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York. At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold SIX CASES, each containing two cans holding approximately 44 lbs. of a product purporting to be "PURIFIED WOOL FAT." Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on June 19, 1916, at the opening of Court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interests, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated, June 2, 1916.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York. At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold 804 CASES OF CONDENSED MILK. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on June 19, 1916, at the opening of Court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated, June 2, 1916.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

James J. Hill

The economic views of James J. Hill have always been of much interest to all business men. The Annalist of this week presents an interesting contribution on the man who built up the largest fortune of the great Northwest.

THE ANNALIST

On News Stands This Morning.

10c a Copy $4.00 a Year

Times Square, New York

CREDIT MEN OPPOSE BANKRUPTCY REPEAL

Favor Retaining, but Amending, the Present Federal Law on the Subject.

TO BE A CONVENTION TOPIC

Association Expects the Largest Attendance in Its History at Pittsburgh Next Week.

With the completion yesterday of plans for the twenty-first annual convention of the National Association of Credit Men to be held in Pittsburgh on the four days beginning Tuesday of next week members of the association are looking forward to the largest gathering ever held of credit representatives representing the banking, commercial, and industrial interests of the United States. Special trains leaving next Monday will take several hundred delegates representing the New England, New York, and other Eastern contingents, while similar arrangements have been made for bringing the Pacific Coast and Midwest delegations to the convention city. A strong Southern delegation also is promised. Altogether several thousand credit men will be in attendance when H. G. Moore of Peoria, Ill., President of the association, calls the convention to order.

At the opening session on Tuesday morning addresses of welcome will be made by Joseph G. Armstrong, Mayor of Pittsburgh; ex-Secretary of State Philander C. Knox, in behalf of the county and State, and James E. Porter of the Pittsburgh Credit Men's Association. Responses are scheduled to be made by Charles R. Clapp of Toledo and J. R. Paine of Memphis. Following these the annual reports of President Moore and Secretary-Treasurer J. H. Tregoe will be submitted. An address by W. M. Davidson, Superintendent of Public Instruction of Pittsburgh, will close the first session.

It is expected that the convention will pay a great deal of attention to the national bankruptcy law. Starting with the President's annual report, extended discussions of the statute, and amendments are anticipated. It is understood in credit circles that a big majority of the members of the national association, and all local associations, with the single exception of the Denver Credit Men's organization, will oppose the proposition to repeal the Bankruptcy act. Opposition has developed in certain sections of the country, among various groups of business interests, to a continuance of the law, bills to this end being introduced into Congress.

During the year since the last convention of the national association, standing committees representing all sections of the country, have studied defects in the existing law, as well as given consideration to complaints relative to alleged objectional features in the act itself, including administrative features. Several meetings were held by these committees, the last one of importance being this city last month when completed drafts of recommendations to be put before the Pittsburgh convention were read and approved by the full membership of the committees, in conjunction with recognized credit experts not members of the committees.

It was said yesterday that pressure was being applied to the Denver Credit Men's Association, to reverse its stand against the National Bankruptcy act, thus bringing all local organizations into line in an effort to maintain the present law and work for changes to correct such defects as it contains.

Among those to address the convention on topics of trade interest are Charles S. Hamlin, Governor of the Federal Reserve Board; E. N. Hurley, Vice Chairman of the Federal Trade Commission; Joseph W. Folk, Counsel to the State Department and J. Bartlette of New Orleans. The latter speaker's subject will be "The National Bankruptcy Law in Principle and Practice." In addition a large number of addresses on and discussions of credit problems are scheduled. Their range will include such subjects as credit education and management, responsibilities to the retail merchant, the efficient credit man as a power in commerce, and foreign credits.

A feature of the afternoon session on Thursday will be the division of the convention into sectional conferences. These groups will cover such lines as drygoods, notions, clothing, millinery, and allied lines, as well as iron, steel, hardware, together with practically every class of goods figuring in mercantile transactions. An elaborate program of entertainment has been arranged by the Pittsburgh Credit Men's Association, which will act as host to the visiting delegates. A women's auxiliary has been formed to entertain the wives of the convention members.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Week Ended June 3.

140	Alaska G. M.	22½	23¼	22½	23
20	Alaska Jun'n.	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
130	Allis-C. Mfg..	28	28	26¾	26¾
10	Am. Ag. C...	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾
730	Am. Beet S..	74⅛	78⅝	74⅛	77½
460	Am. Can....	56¾	56¾	55⅝	55⅝
500	Am. C. & F..	60	60⅝	59⅝	59⅝
50	Am. Cot. Oil.	52⅞	52⅞	52⅛	52⅛
80	Am. H.& L.pf	49¼	49¼	48⅝	48⅝
130	Am. Ice Sec..	28¾	29⅛	28⅝	28¾
890	Am. Loco....	72⅞	73	71	72⅝
1,600	Am. Smelt..	98	98⅝	96¼	96¼
10	Am. Steel F..	52⅝	52⅝	52⅛	52⅛
50	Am. Sug. Ref.	111⅝	111⅝	111⅛	111⅝
25	Am. Tel. & T.	129½	129½	129½	129½
410	Am. Zinc....	82⅝	83⅝	82¾	82¾
4,915	Am. Can. pf.	84⅛	85⅜	82⅝	82⅝
180	A. T.& S.Fe.	105¾	106⅛	105¼	105¾
2,470	Bald. Loco....	88⅛	90⅝	87½	89¾
330	Bal. & Ohio..	91¾	92½	91	91¾
50	Beth. Min....	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
340	Bklyn. R. T.	88	88⅝	87¾	87⅞
1,860	Butte & Sup.	91	92⅜	87½	90¼
270	Canadian Pac.	177⅜	179⅜	173⅞	174⅜
380	Cent. L. Co.	54⅜	54⅜	54⅛	54⅛
100	Chandler Mot.	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾
970	Ches. & Ohio.	62⅝	65¾	62⅝	63¾
690	C., M. & St. P.	98⅜	100	97⅝	98¼
230	C., R. I. & P.	21	21¼	20¾	20⅜
240	Chino Copper.	53	53	52¾	52¾
700	Col. Fuel & I.	42¾	44	42¼	42⅜
190	Corn Prod. R.	20	20	19	19
4,730	Crucible Steel.	84	84¾	81¾	83
40	D. & R. G. pf.	26	26	26	26
520	Dist. Secur....	50⅞	51⅛	48¼	50⅛
3,120	Erie	38⅜	39⅞	38¼	38½
330	Erie 1st pf....	53¾	54⅜	53⅜	53⅜
460	Goodrich....	76½	77¾	75¾	76¼
10	Gt. North. pf.	121⅛	121⅛	121⅛	121⅛
90	Gt. Nor. Ore.	40⅜	40⅜	38⅝	38⅝
130	Inspiration C.	45	45	44¼	44¼
280	Int. Mer. Ma.	26¼	26½	24½	26
40,460	Int. M. M. pf.	93⅜	98⅜	93	97⅛
90	Int. Nickel....	45⅞	48¾	45⅞	46
50	Int. Paper....	50	50	49	50
20	Kel. Sp'ld T.	75½	75½	75½	75½
1,840	Kennecott	54⅝	55½	52⅞	53⅝
20	Lack. Steel..	70¼	70¼	70¼	70¼
200	Lee Tire....	52	56⅜	52	53⅞
6,750	Lehigh Valley	81⅝	85	81⅜	82¾
30	L. & N....	129½	129½	129½	129½
530	Maxwell Mot..	80¾	80¾	85	86
10	Max. M. 2d pf.	57⅜	57⅜	57⅜	57⅜
4,620	Mex. Petrol..	109⅝	110⅝	106	107½
50	Miami Copper.	36	36	35½	35⅝
50	Nat. E. & S..	23½	23½	22¾	22¾
130	Nevada C. C..	17⅞	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝
1,000	N. Y. Central.	105⅞	107½	105⅞	105⅞
470	N. Y., N. H.& H.	61½	61¾	60⅝	61
10	N. Y., O. & W.	28⅞	28⅝	28⅜	28⅛
940	Norfolk & W..	127¾	134½	126¾	134½
80	Northern Pac.	113	115¾	113	114¾
120	Ontario Min..	8¼	9⅜	7⅞	7⅞
620	Pacific Mail..	23⅜	24	22	22
260	Pac. Mail rts.	1	1	⅞	⅞
910	Penn. R. R....	57⅞	58½	57⅞	58
440	Ry. Steel S...	43¾	44⅝	42¾	42¾
30	Ray Con. Cop.	22⅝	22⅝	22⅜	22⅜
18,370	Reading	100⅝	103⅜	99⅝	100⅞
120	Rep. I. & S..	47⅜	48½	47	48¼
490	Southern Pac.	99⅜	100½	98¼	98⅜
210	Southern Ry..	22⅞	23⅜	22¾	23¼
1,450	Studebaker ..	138⅜	142⅞	137¾	141¾
300	Tenn. Copper..	44⅝	44⅝	42½	43⅜
10	Third Avenue.	62	62	62	62
7,070	Union Pacific.	139	140¾	136⅞	137⅜
590	United Fruit..	158½	162	153½	160½
110	U.S.C.I.P.& F.	21⅝	23½	21⅜	23⅜
390	U. S. I. Alco..	158½	160¾	157⅜	159¼
1,270	U. S. Rubber..	56¾	67½	55¾	55⅞
10	U. S. Smelt..	72	72	72	72
15,200	U. S. Steel...	85¼	86	83⅜	83⅝
300	Utah Copper..	80½	81⅜	80½	80⅞
30	Va.-Car. Ch..	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾
50	Wabash	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
400	Wabash pf B.	28½	28⅝	28	28⅜
140	Western Md..	31½	33⅝	31⅜	32⅝
60	W. U. Tel	96	96½	96	96⅛
650	West. E. & M.	61¾	62¾	61¼	61¾

128,410

CURB MARKET OF THE WEEK.

Transactions by Days

	Industrials.	Oils.	Mining.	Bonds.
Monday	73,310	54,195	131,165	$35,000
Tuesday—Holiday.				
Wednesday	128,104	76,492	193,391	153,000
Thursday	94,581	75,783	241,055	185,000
Friday	131,257	73,116	165,905	575,000
Saturday	80,305	64,490	92,130	153,000
Total	516,537	344,076	843,646	$1,101,000

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
2,900	Acme T., w.i.	59	57	57	— 2
1,300	Acme Tea, pf.	98¼	98	98	— ½
1,800	*Aetna Exp..	18	17	17½	— ⅛
100	Am. Drug. S.	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	..
59	Am. Zinc pf..	71	71	71	— ½
1,200	Am. Writ. P.	3	2¾	3	+ ⅛
2,200	Ajax Rub. I.	69½	67	69	+ 1½
2,450	A.G.& W.I.S.S.	42⅝	41	42	..
685	A. G. & W. I. S. S. pf.....	53	52	52¼	— ¾
100	Br.-Am. Tob. Co., ord.	17½	17½	17½	..
200	Br.-Am. Tob. Co., ord. b..	18	17¼	18	— ½
2,920	*Butler Chem.	4½	3⅝	3⅞	— ⅜
100	*Can. C. & F.	70	68	70	+10
90	*C. C. & F. pf	89

$164,633,010 SPENT BY CITY ON SUBWAYS

Commitments Up to March 31 Were $62,639,112, Controller's Report Shows.

QUARTER'S RECEIPTS GROW

Salaries Decreased, but Snow Removal Cost More Than in First Three Months of 1915.

Controller Prendergast, in a 126-page report issued yesterday on the city's financial transactions for the first quarterly period of the year, shows that the total cash receipts from revenue sources aggregated $28,853,394, as compared with $23,649,553 in the first quarter of 1915.

Tables in the report show that the commitments for rapid transit construction to March 31 of this year aggregated $227,272,122, and the expenditures to March 31 were $164,633,010. In a summary of the report Controller Prendergast says:

"The outlays by the city on the present subway operated by the Interborough Company have amounted to $56,246,458. The commitments under contracts, which cover the additional railroads now in course of construction, to be linked with the present system operated by the Interborough, total $65,925,888, of which there has already been $42,225,565 expended. Under Contract 4, which comprises the Centre Street Loop Lines, the Fourth Avenue Subway, and the other lines to be operated by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, or the New York Municipal Railway Corporation acting for it, the city's commitments aggregate $102,211,100, of which $60,162,986 was expended up to March 31."

Decreases in Salary Account.

The expenditures in the quarter include $4,658,340 paid to the State Controller on account of the direct State taxes of 1916; $39,187,500 as expenses of the city government; $8,829,813, as interest on the city debt, $5,751,050, redemption of the city debt, and $8,374,675 of revenue and special revenue bonds redeemed. In the quarter the city sold $37,239,185 of corporate stock notes to the public and redeemed $35,885,785 of corporate stock notes. At the close of business on March 31 there was $22,985,015 cash in the city treasury, and $2,474,240 of a cash balance in the sinking funds.

The Controller's report shows decreases in salary accounts in most departments. The Controller's summary on salaries says:

"The payrolls for the first quarter in 1916 registered against appropriation and special revenue bond accounts amounted to $24,251,115, which was $15,973 less than the amount similarly registered in the corresponding period of 1915. The payrolls for the first three months of 1916 of the general administrative departments and divisions, for the judiciary, educational purposes, parks, docks and ferries, water supply, gas and electricity, Bellevue and Allied Hospitals, Department of Bridges, and for street cleaning, show a total decrease, as compared with the 1915 period, of $301,800, and the Department of Health, Police, Fire, Correction, Charities, Public Service Commission, and Elections showed increases amounting in the aggregate to $485,900. The payrolls chargeable against special accounts March 31, 1916, amounted in all to $1,641,525, which was $1,105,206 more than during the first quarter of 1915.

Snow Removal Cost More.

"This increase was altogether attributable to the $1,193,730 cost of snow removal which was paid this year up to March 31. The payrolls chargeable to corporate stock accounts during the first quarter of this year aggregated $705,973, as compared with $847,200 during the similar period of last year, or a decrease of $141,287."

The report shows that the tax levies for the six years 1910 to 1915, inclusive, totaled $887,253,394, of which there was collected to Dec. 31, 1915, $820,969,225, or 92½ per cent. of the levies. The summary continues:

"Of the taxes levied against lands and buildings, 95.3 per cent. had been paid; of the special franchise taxes, 96.83 per cent.; of the so-called 'real estate of corporations' tax, 88.84 per cent., and of the personal property taxes the amount paid in equaled 68.43 per cent. of the levies.

"Of the $887,253,804 of taxes levied for the six years, 1910-1915, $573,778,059 was upon the taxable property situate, real and personal, in the Borough of Manhattan. This equaled 64.67 per cent. of the entire tax levies of the greater city for the years stated. The total of the taxes levied in the Bronx during these years amounted to 7.6 per cent. of the whole; in the Borough of Brooklyn to 20.98 per cent.; in the Borough of Queens, 5.69 per cent., and in the Borough of Richmond, 1.06 per cent. of the grand aggregate.

Manhattan Taxpayers Prompt.

"The collections within the different boroughs show that Manhattan property owners paid, up to Dec. 31, 1915, a relatively greater percentum of their tax levies than did the property owners in any other borough. Manhattan had paid in 94.05 per cent. of the entire 1910-1915 taxes levied against real and personal property in said borough; the Bronx paid in 90.11 per cent. of its levies; the taxpayers of Brooklyn paid in 90.63 per cent. of their 1910-1915 taxes; those in Queens, 86.85 per cent., while Richmond showed the smallest percentage of collections to levy of any of the boroughs, their payments to Dec. 31, 1915, only equaling 85.03 per cent. of the taxes levied in said borough.

"The tables dealing with the outlays for the new Catskill water supply show that these have aggregated, to March 31, 1916, $131,975,585, of which $17,080,766 was expended in the acquisition of land; for the Reservoir Department, the Northern Aqueduct Department and the Southern Aqueduct Department, which include the White Plains Division, Kensico Division, Peekskill, Hudson River, Newburg, Wallkill, and Esopus Divisions. The contract outlays amounted to $96,863,446, and $14,385,733 has been paid in salaries of the board and of its engineering, inspection, clerical, and police staff, and $3,043,640 has been expended in equipment, for consumable supplies, and expenses, and in the payment of damages and taxes to municipalities outside of the corporate limits of the city. The total authorizations for the new water supply system are $164,050,469."

TO PENSION ARMY HORSE.

Baker Approves Recommendation to Forage "Rodney" for Rest of Life.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—Rodney, a faithful army horse, who has served the Government steadily for twenty years, is to be retired from active duty and cared for by Uncle Sam for the rest of his life.

This will be done on recommendation of Captain Charles D. Mortimer, the commanding officer of Battery D, Third Field Artillery, who has requested authority to stable, forage, and care for Rodney. Acting Quartermaster General Henry G. Sharpe and Secretary of War Baker have approved the Captain's recommendation.

Rodney is a horse with a history which has been identified with the artillery organizations with which he has been serving as a dragger of cannon. The animal is no longer military property, the enlisted men at Fort Myer having bought him in at auction. For this reason the question of his forage had to be put up to Secretary Baker.

Rodney was acquired by old Battery E of the First Artillery, at Fort Riley in 1896, when he was eight years old, and through his long service gained a high reputation for intelligence, willingness, strength, and all-around ability. During his service in the army he was never sick, and never known to refuse a task of hauling, no matter how difficult.

When the battery went to Cuba as "Grimes's Battery," with the Fifth Army Corps, in 1898, he wandered at Siboney in El Caney. The road was churned deep with mud and was almost impassable for heavy artillery carriages. To meet the situation Captain Grimes took his two most powerful horses, which were Rodney and his mate, Shaw, and pulled the gun carriages out of the mud.

This performance was considered vitally important, not only to Grimes's Battery but to the other American batteries in a situation which demanded the prompt passage of the battery to its position for action. Rodney did heavy work beyond the strength of most other horses. Although he outlasted his equine fellows, Rodney became unable to stand the strain of active service, and was condemned, under the rules of the service, to sale. He was bought at auction for $107, by members of the Third Field Artillery, and has since done only the lightest sort of work at Fort Myer.

Queens County Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Kelly, J.; Part II., Aspinall, J.

Morse Purington.
Schmitt, as admr Auer et al.
Rapson CNY.
Carter same.
Schwalbach same.
Kerrigan same.
Stefanowitz Gilding, Ridgewood Natl Bk Heathe CNY.
Lorenzo Manhattan Steam Bakery et al.

Klein same.
Feder John J Hearn Const Co.
Hurgel Hilker.
Gross, an infant Gilmore.
Lloyd, as admx Thomas Roulston.
Murphy Hartwell.
Gallagher N Y Cent & H R RR Co.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day on this call:

Cytryn, an infant Riesel.
Ferandca Russell Foundry Mach Co.
Chanson, an infant Amato.
Donald 42d St, &c. Ry Co.
Dealonide Manhattan & Q Traction Corp.
Jacobs et al Chmielewsky, as exr.
Donaldson New Town Gas Co.
Ross Koene.
Rosenna H H RR Co.
Blue Lehigh & Wilkes-B Coal Co.
Fondament Coffey.

Highest number reached on the general calendar is 950.

Kessler Kerscher.
Hymus Williams et al
Rapp CNY.
Moeller, an infant Charles Crabbe & Co.
Quinn Am Druggists Syndicate.
O'Connor Bradley Cont Co et al.
Schmukler Krout.
Ellwitz CNY.
Shuttleworth Deveson & Burke, Inc.
Wachtel Interstate Electric Nov Co.
Willard F H RR Co.
Blue Lehigh & Wilkes-B Coal Co.
Dobbs Franciscl Bros Co, Inc.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOSEPH ISAACS, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, June 5th, 1916, by order of the Court, at 12 noon, at the Real Estate Exchange Rooms, No. 14 Montague St., Borough of Brooklyn, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of all those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land situated, lying and being in the Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, formerly Town of Flatbush, County of Kings, and State of New York, known and designated on a certain map filed in the office of the Register of the County of Kings, entitled "Map of one hundred and ninety lots belonging to Cornelius C. and J. Lott Noonan, situated in the Town of Utrecht, Kings County, New York, surveyed February, 1890, by Samuel H. McElroy, Civil Engineer and City Surveyor, as and by the lot numbers seventy-nine and eighty, which two lots taken together are bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the northwesterly side of Bay Thirteenth Street, distant one hundred and fifteen feet southwesterly from the westerly corner of Eighty-ninth Street and Bay Thirteenth Street as laid down on said map; running thence northwesterly along lot number seventy-eight one hundred and eight feet four inches to middle line of block; thence southwesterly along said middle line of the block forty feet; thence southeasterly along lot number eighty-one one hundred and eight feet four inches to northwesterly line of Bay Thirteenth Street, thence northeasterly along the northwesterly side of Bay Thirteenth Street forty feet to the point of beginning. Together with all the right, title and interest of the party of the first part (said Sadie Isaacs) of, in and to the land lying in Bay Thirteenth Street, in front of and adjoining above-described premises to the centre thereof. The above mentioned property will be sold free and clear of all liens. MARSHALL S. HAGAR, Trustee. HENRY W. SYKES, Attorney for Trustee, 27 Pine Street, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of DAVID ISRAEL, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Monday, June 5, 1916, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 300 West 48th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of machinery, tools, sheet metal, metals, office furniture, fixtures, &c., also the trustee's right, title, and interest in and to certain securities, &c.

HOWARD H. WILLIAMS, Trustee. ROLLINS & ROLLINS, Attorneys for Trustee, 32 Nassau Street, New York.

ABOVE SALE ADJOURNED UNTIL JUNE 19, SAME TIME AND PLACE.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 23,316.—In Bankruptcy.—MANUEL GLASER, Bankrupt.

Manuel Glaser was duly adjudicated bankrupt on May 20th, 1916, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 71 Broadway, City of New York, on June 16th, 1916, at 11 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated, June 3rd, 1916.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(c) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.
Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—Room No. 3, 12th floor, Woolworth Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. —Admiralty.

Hurley Tug Wm A Jamison.
Rodgers Benedict.
Murray Lighterage Co Ferryboat Pierrepont.
Newtown Creek Towing Co Tug Admiral Tietjen & Lang D D Co Tug Flushing.
Penn RR Tug Bernardsville.
Pearce Tug Coastwise.
Pendleton Tug C Gallagher.
Staples Transp Co Tug Volunteer, &c.
Phoenix Sand, &c, Co Tug Eureka.
McGowin Lumber Co Schr H Lippitt.
Tice Tow Line Penn RR.
Muller Ins Co of Penn Same Globe & Rutgers Ins Co.
Am Cuban 88 Co Whitgift.
Fait Lamplough.
Mijuke 88 Gov de Lantchere.
Brit & So Am Nav Co 88 Melderskin.
Bodeass Hamburg-Am Line.
Lykiardopulo 88 Watuppa.
Moore Lighter George Haber Tug NY Cent No 20.
Scouten Tug Eureka.
F Starr Cont Co Tug C N Kimpland.
Heathe CNY.
Moran Tow, &c, Co Ferryboat Plainfield.
Creighton Tug Bern.
Flanagan Tug Ashbourne.
West India 88 Co Russ.
Olsen CNY.
Cleary Tug Salutation.
Board of Underwriters Oceanic Nav Co.
U 8 CN German Lloyd 88 Co.
McCollum 88 California.

Burns Cohen.
Cazzani Titie G & Tr.
Meyer Meyer.
Nat Carbon Co Ever Ready Battery Co.
Farrell Farrell.
Deischley Deischley.
Bohlman Goodman (2)
Van der Wall Van der Wall.
De Lisle De Lisle.
Kasten Kasten.
Shirobsky Shirobsky.
Zitenfield Zitenfield.
Bassman Bassman.
Miller Miller.
Rabinowitz Rabinowitz.
Whitney Whitney.
Jenrining Rosen.
Keeley Rosenthal.
Coman Jordan.

Roosevelt Roosevelt.
General calendar:
Streeter Moore.
McCaddon Central Trust Co of N Y.
Beecher F F Proctor Mount Vernon Co.
Diamond Expansion Bolt Co U S Expansion Bolt Co.
Moran Vreeland.
Cong B'nai, &c Eichner.
Frane Roth.
Goldstein Asinoff.
Equit House & W Clean Co Zimring.
Melo Kobre.
Tornquest Chase.
Phinney Phinney.
Belmont Belmont.
Sorg Univ El Weld Co Goldstein Goldstein.
Schey Reitman.
Levy Wash H Hosp.
Wash H Hosp Levy.
Re Manattan R Ry Reiche.
Wecker Kraftzof.
Webster Amer Exch Nat Bank.
Cushman & D Mfg Defiance Mfg Co.
Bilby Lane Clear.

Demurrers:
Brown Brown Perfection Tube Co.
Ross Schweserer.
Doern Doern.
Preferred causes:
Fonseca Lane.
Walter Walter.
Leona Hold Corp Bigelow.
Kane Odell.
Rosinski Berkowitz.

PART IV.—Hotchkiss, J.

PART V.—Clark, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Clear.

PART VI.—Finch, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Certiorari cases.

Onward Const Purdy, Ansonia same (4.)
B'way & 7th Av Ry's St Rd Tax Comm'rs.
Bleecker St & Fulton Ferry RR same.
Central Crosstown Ry same.
Christopher & 10th St Ry same.
8th Av Ry same.
Ft George & 11th Av Ry same.
42d St, &c, Ry same.
NY, N H & H RR (City Line) same.
NY Rys same.
9th Av RR same.
6th Av Ry same.
34th St Crosstown Ry same.
23d St Ry same.
Bleecker St & Fulton Ferry RR same.
Central Crosstown Ry same.
Christopher & 10th St Ry same.
8th Av Ry same.
Ft George & 11th Av Ry same.
42d St, &c, Ry same.
NY, N H & H RR same.

PART VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Warriner Toledo & Ohio Central RR.
Thorn Thorn.
McCloat Floral Park Villa Co.
McElroy same.
Gould Tex & Pac RR.
Loeb Goldsmith (2.)
Meyer Meyer.
Obermeyer & Liebman Frank.
Furtel Nahmer.

NY, NH & H RR (City Line) same.
NY Rys same.
9th Av RR same.
6th Av Ry same.
34th St Crosstown Ry same.
23d St Ry same.
Norwood Park Co Purdy (2.)
Postal Tel Cable Co State Bd Tax Comrs.
Comm'l Cable same.
Clear.

PART III.—Ford, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Creighton Star Co.
Brooks Bishop-Babcock-Becker Co.
Cicero NY Cent RR.
Hirsch Warninger.
Howe Goldberg.
Mount Schmidt.
Hone CNY Cen RR (2)
Maloney Levy & G.
Wasserman Clarke Staole Co.
Watson H & O RR.
Carr CNY.
Tawse CNY Cent RR.
Chollick D, L & W RR.
Stief 5th Av Coach.
Nelligan CNY.
Foray Dipner.
Traverson Int R T.
Internat Trust Gow.
Donegan Alt Rity Co.
Guenther Ridgway Co.
Creighton Commonwealth Assn.
Schmidt & Co Erie RR.

Steckler Wilson.
Olenick Olenick.
Walsh Tiedmann.
Re Mitchell.
Woody Mfg Co Egan.
Kasa Slonimsky.
Comm'l Trust Co Terhune.
Martorano St Benedict Aid Soc.
Clear.

PART IV.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Inq—De Francesco Keller.
Park Hubbard.
La Manna McGuinness
Kovitch Byrnfeind.
Shell Schnaper.
Liekwa Block.
Nudelman Bender.
Breidbart Saenger Co.
Healy McGuire.
Smolen Ingraham.
Pettiford Cohen.
Rosenblum Schaefer Brew Co.
Pappas Great Northern Hotel Co.
Gottlieb Polach (2.)
Sons Prosser.
Weaverenzo Farme.
Henderson Int R T.
Espanzian Diener.
Chapnatin NY Rys.
Faye Westcott Exp.
Holzworth Halls.

Meoum Baker.
Houghton 20 Ward Live Poultry Co.
Grose NY Rys.
Folk Bates.
Hulsart Pitts Cont.
Arons Hogan.
Harris Tribune Assn.
Joglin Werner.
Rosansky Jackson.
O'Neill Strauss.
Helfand Univ Film, &c. Co.
Battistella Century Bank.
Walker Maloney.
Cattania Kerbaugh.
De Vito Wells Fargo & Co.
Webber Packard.
Morse Creighton.
Weber Rothschild.
Urmann Weinberg.
Clear.

PART V.—Goff, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Oppenheim Met St Ry
Kreba Atwood (2.)
Perla Pace (2.)
Lisena Creem Co.
Kennedy Kahn.
Blinchik Kaplan.
Hotaling Cook.
Lewis Galewski (2.)
Krewanshuk Erie RR
Colbary Kent.
Lahey Int R T Co.
Perretta Malatesta.
Appel Nassau El RR.
Conrad Lewis Pub Co
Hanson Hanson.
Goldberg Greenhut Co
Harchick Taylor.
Ransom Dexion Cont
McNair Maygren.

Preston Hobbs.
Glivell Swift & Co.
Amory NY Times Co.
Rathkoff Welz & Zerweck.
Keaney 86 St Amuse
Glenn same.
Allen O Daniels Co.
Spiridon Chatin.
Mullaney Taylor.
Mantel Munden Const Co.
Hartman Indelli & Confortl Co.
Chiodo Penn Coal Co.
Ehrich Guar Tr Co.
Witte Weimann.
Matyen Av RR.
Clear.

PART VI.—Delehanty, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Caldwell Bloomingd'le
Morrow Gilhuley.
Wilson Carr.
Packales Harrett.
McCullouch Whitridge
H Sarason Schank.
R Sarason same.
Mathusek Emp Pickle Works.
Manabach NY Rys (2)
Borelli Int R T Co.
Cecil CN Y Rys.
Selden same.
Rosenberg Schreiber.
Lembert Go Bklyn Rys
Paladino N Y Rys.
O'Connor City Inv Co.
Katrowitz Bergman.
Gerwien N Y C R R.
Boehm 240 5th Av.
Mereminsky Clover Farms Co.
Hoffman Marcus.

Korbin Go Boul RR.
Shea Gregg (2).
Rosenstein Bklyn, &c, RR.
Hogan Kings County Lighting Co.
Flynn N Y Cent RR.
Liebowitz L I R R (2).
Lascalzo Palisade Rity, &c, Co.
Krakauer Quebec 88.
Reiss Jeffreys & Co.
Voelkie Hammerstein Am Opera.
Hohleder Leh Val RR
McCarthy Ansonia.
Connolly Nass Ferry.
Meeker N Y Rys.
Mullaney same.
Greenberger same.
Titus 5th Av Coach.
Tischler N Y Rys.
Clear.

PART VII.—Lehman, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Wertheimer NY Rys.
Donadio Belt Line Ry.
Fertig Siegel.
Deimlein Lion Brew.
Isolde Univ Garage.
Little Gimble Bros.
Rosalie Nass Elec RR
Zaremba Cohen.
Birch Deegan.
Irwin Sidenberg.
H Friend Ottenberg.
J Friedman same.
Mahern Smith.
Arnold Cons Tel. &c.
Nagrodsky Russian Socialist Pub So.
Cranham Hess Bldg.
Kaufman Waterbury.

Philip Edelstein.
Alkof Schacht.
S Akoff same.
Casey Haiff.
Duhlan Stand Utility.
Trad C L R R.
Remp Cont & Hacht Bldg Co.
Straub NY Rys.
Castora H L Converse Co.
Staunton Rodgers.
Canzanano Montuffar.
Feis Sulzberger & Sons.
Friedman CN Y Rys.
Dauman same.
Clear.

PART VIII.—Weeks, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Luersch 77 St Bldg.
Valenti Concordia Cont Co.
Wallace L I RR.
Barrett Bonwit Teller & Co.
Bascomb Nickerson.
Fischerauer Franklin Allen Window Cleaning Co.
Stein Eichholz.
Y Kornblum Friedman.
J Kornblum same.
Breines Daffan.
McElvaing Daly.
Salz Indep Fat Co.
Goldie Eldg.
Hagerty Lucius Eng.
Shonoltz Ebling Brew.
Klein Cesner.
Saperstein Hyman.
Crookes Belt Line Ry.

Dempsey same.
Kaufman Hand.
Goslowitz Beaunder.
Koscheras Bigbon Bottle Works Royal Bank of Canada.
Conklin Miles.
Brennan Walsh.
Pearl Jaffe (2.)
Rudolph Carlton Terrace Rest Co.
Burkan Wood.
Surety Bre Co Morl.
Niebloom Meeks.
Burns Merone.
Freeman Central Stamping Co.
Micelli L I Star Pub Co (2.)
Caggiano Runkel Bros.
Fay Press Co.
Clear.

PART IX.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Kerekes A Smith & Son.
Covino C of Mt Ver.
Toledo same.
Dicker Bishop-Babcock-Becker Co.
Gleckler J Chr G Hupfel Brew Co.
Hyman Nass El RR.
Rogner Ehler.
G Dymow I R T.
G Dymow same.
Wolf Linch.
Jones Chevrolet Mot.
Muliane Lundin.
Brown Mid Crosstown Ry.
Margolies Cons Gas.
Heiman Kiddle.
Levengston Beer.
Margolis 9th St Gar.
M Goodman Ruppert.

L Goodman same.
Billard N Y Mutual Gas Light Co.
Tuminaro Williams.
Courtney Serosa.
Gallano Bradley Cont Co.
Beatty Lewis.
Maglione Cabre Line.
Zytak Dock Cont Co.
Dumarzo N L Munroe Estate.
Hayden Jacob & Davis, Inc.
De Rosa Taylor.
Goldstein Zweig.
Sperber Heller.
Kolmer Stern.
Bens & Cie Weingarten.
Carrie De Aguero.
Clear.

PART X.—Newburger, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Levy Bd of Education.
Smith Lindell.
Bernardo Bradley Cont Co.
Brannick Kempner.
Haramis Tsoromokos.
Morrison B & O RR.
Becker Linch.
Kirdahy Jacobs.
Lehman Block.
Sussman Watterson.
R Riginio Ribarick.
J Riginio same.
Lord Elec Co Barber Asphalt Pav Co.
O'Hara Saydak.
Lammy Ware Realty.
Field Taub.
Roth Marx.
Katzman Cafe Regence.
Anker Rupprich.
Christy Lewis.

Moss N Y Polyclinic Med School.
Same Schultze.
Wohlgemuth Rankin.
Stamp 80th St Amus.
Munder B E Smith Con Co.
Kraus Queens Co Water Co.
Collins Chajes.
Tremor Waitt Inv Co.
Label Oscar Daniels.
Murphy McGrath.
Ricabona H L Herbert & Co.
La Re Well.
Dudek Clinton Fireproofing Co.
Farrell Dock Cont Co.
Wedekind same.
Mollehan Korber.
Stelnor CNY.
Clear.

PART XI.—No day calendar.
Causes remaining in this part have been transferred to Part IV. for trial.

PART XII.—Whitaker, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Gorlenberg Bloch.
O'Keefe Stern Bros.
McGlinchey Forsythe Bath Co.
Fleminx Farley.
Spadoli US Motor Cab Co.
Cascioli Leh & N E RR.
W L Brunk B H RR.
G F Brunk same.
Horowitz Levine.
Montague Malvern Realty Co.
O'Connell Johnson.
Epstein Miller.
Wenger N Y Con RR
Kohlerkvits B H RR
Fay Sun Printing Co.
Scanlon Smith.
Hills Int R T.
Richards Hand.

Kingsley Sill.
Same Schwerdt.
Berkowitz Freeman Street Co.
Belovin Rubin (2).
Corvi Horton I C Co.
Zernicke Laurelcolli.
Bloom Bowitz.
Military Davidon.
Tucker Pierre.
Kroli Schultz.
Haykendorf Bradley Cont Co.
Adkins Bonwit.
Lubinitzky A D Const Co.
Hale Wright.
Lipnitzky Flahman.
Acker Platt.
John Hull.
Clear.

PART XIII.———, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

No day calendar.

PART XIV.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Barnes Taylor.
Wittemann Riviera Realty Co.
Pitzfeld Harris.
Zucca Pompeian Co.
Ditto Paterno Const.
Franklin Bldg Co Finn.
Elliotnead Travelers Ins Co.
State Bank Aachen & Munich F I Co.
Trepel Deauville B.
M Kaempfer & Sons Mendelson.
Esterly Garment Co Marks.
Goldbart Wushor.
O'Dea Woods.
Morris Proctor.
Graham Powers.
Feldman Cont Co Waller.
Workman Great Neck Villa Co.
Harby, Abrams & Mellus McDonald.
Richard Aetna Accident, &c, Co.
Same London & Lan, &c, Co.
Wood Rooney.
Nat Nassau Bk Earl.
Vall Salvin.
Frazee Woods.
Peckham Co Schrenkeisen.
Wilson Salomon.

Saltzer Levin.
Bruckner Ins Co of N A.
N Y Water Supply Equip Co Meyer.
Tunis Brescher.
Halbe Adams (2).
Conway Co Cumiskey.
Ethelling Byars.
Giles CE Langer Pr. CNY Carr.
Barr Elizabeth Fl.
Donovan Dougherty.
Wright-Ansley, Inc. Fleissner.
CNY United Toilet Goods Co.
Same Jeanette Co.
Same Mindil.
Same Imperial Theatre Co.
Same Atlas Tool Co.
Rau Metal L I Co.
CNY Audubon Nat Bk
Wickstrom Peck.
Burke Merchants & Miners Transp Co.
Bway-Park Pl Co CNY.
Hannon De Grushe.
Fuchs Hannel.
Flaxbaum Langdorf.
Seaver So Surety Co.
Zinsser Schmitt & Schwanenfluegel.
Elmohar Co Peoples Surety Co.
Clear.

PART XV.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Murphy Mackey.
Hoar Allweil.
Met Flour, &c, Co Cas Co of Am.
Same Sprague.
Carbone Teele.
Dorland Aetna L Ins.
Church Com Truck.
Partridge Randolph.
McKeegan Ill Surety.
Murray Volk.
Victoria Bldg, &c, Co Schreyer.
Brown Stokes.
CNY Disposal C.
Degnon Cont Co CNY, (No. 2.)
Traylor Levenson Wreck Co, Inc.
Wyner 1482 Bway C.
Sparks Photoplay Theatres Co.
Potter Pulsifer.

Meyer Riehl Ball Bearing Co.
Rosenkrantz Schwartz
Edelman Brown.
Mandel La Mode Mod
Household Gran Tub Co Herrman.

Hazarian Indjoudjian.
Martin Sclafani.
Keshin, Billstein & Co Donovan.
Ubelson Kaplan.
Ward Ellis.

PART II.—La Fetra, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Kline Motor Car Co Motor Service Co.
Goldberg Bricken.
Sheehan Uladic Cont
Bondy Orkin.
Payne Jacob.
Grapes Narschartz.
Cahn Hud & M RR.
Broderick McGovern.
Brown Rothschild.
Smith CNY Rys.
Markowitz Commercial Mot Pict Co.
Kuechle Terminal Heights Dev Co.
Breckenridge Morgan.
Alsens Am Port Cem Wks Richardson Scale Co.
Lesser Grand Columbia O K Ice Co.
Motion Picture Exh Assoc Inter Exp Co.
Katz Michaelson.
Frank Woipin.
Cosby Meehan.
Marmor Piper (2).
Feldman Bonnell.
Gould Lebolt.
Wener Munn.
Neil Warner-Quinlan Asphalt Co.
Crystal Midas Amus.
Waumbeck Mfg Co Goetz.
Condamanolis O'Hara.
Gurney Elevator Co F F Proctor Mt Vernon Realty Co.
Yannora Miller.
Tringoli Verderosa.
Varney Wayne Oil Tank & Pump Co.
Singer Baron.
Nagowney Bernstein.
Postly Wilson.
Harris Landay Bros.
Heitlinger Hanover Pearl Button Co.

MacDonald Waldo.
Franklin Metuchen Realty & Imp Co.
Broder Transatlantic Novelty Co.
Nathan Smolin.
Albicoco Martin.
Collins NY Rys.
Demarest Hyde.
McIntyre Bach (2).
Spiller Presby Coykendall Co.
Papa Dock Contractor Co.
Kammerstein Tishman.
Taraselsky NY Rys.
Friedman Zubrinsky.
Harriman Namm.
Ogust Beach.
Goldman Goldstein.
Silverman Sulzberger & Sons Co.
Reilly Vandam Holding Co.
Borno Powells.
Capezzi McMullen, B & T, Inc.
Esposito NY Rys.
A H Wolff Gas Raditator Co Radins Co.
Agnew Laumb.
Gordon Hirsch.
Cassotto Riccio.
Hoffman Newman.
Gold Ottenberg (2).
Youmansky Wachsman.
Kirkpatrick Central RR of N J.
National Rose Theatre
Holtschmidt Williams.
Donnell McCreery.
Fries Sherman.
Budnick Greenbaum.
Smith Weintein.
Klepper CNY Rys.
Levin Zubrinsky.
Rohrer McNulty.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.

Isaacson Crean.
Hoffman Krause.
Horowitz Puchowitz.

Lowenthal Berman.
Salyman Well.
Clear.

PART II.—McAvoy, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.

PART III.—Lynch, J.—Held in Brownstone Bldg., chambers Sat. at 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.

Holstein Siegel.
Stratford Sup C, R A.
Ordway Rosenblum.
Jakob Werba.
Stoltz Nixon.
Hoecker Lichtman.
Schiller Krauss Co.

Wallace White.
Abelson Kaplan.
Alexander Rockland Leader Co.
Kohn Alva Carpet & R Co.
Clear.

PART IV.—O'Dwyer, J.—Clear.

PART V.—Smith, J.—Clear.

PART VI.—Finelite, J.—Clear.

PART VII.—Allen, J.—Clear.

PART VIII.—Zeller, J.—Clear.

BRONX COUNTY.
Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers) — Mullan, J.—Six parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERMS—Mullan, J.—Motion calendar at 10 A. M.

Mott Weinstein.
Re Youngs.
Harbush Glass.
Gardiner Kelly.
Re CNY (E 165th St.)
Frank Dasin.
Wentz Maicke, Bldg Corp.
Wilner Arnold.

Barber Margraf.
Arons Gunther.
Wester Webster.
Alpert Alpern.
Frank Frank.
Corse Sinclair.
Porter Muller.
Colensante Marrazzi.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Mullan, J.

Fedden Silber.
Kaiser Hennessy.
Dowd Hughes Sons Towing & Trans Co.
Richard Schwartz.
Rubin Levey.
Same Prospect Av Realty Co.
Bronx Co Surprise Co.
J W R Realty Co.
Quinlan Rogers & H.
Englander Bode.
Topal Dorfman.
J Heany Co Weller-Meeker Realty Co.
Bronx Cut Stone CNY
Model Bldg & Loan Assn Valois.
Davis Bauman.
G Colon Co Smith.
Sheridan Donnelly.
Weismann Leary.
Jones Gilbert.
Martinson Nathan.
Roper Paolino.
De Voti Bozzuffi.
Re CNY (Radcliff Av)
Illinois Surety Fetzer.
Johnson Nelson.
Baldi Flar Bldg Corp.
Kocherak Koscherak
Highest number reached in regular order, 690.

Moses CN Y Cent RR.
Re Gilbert Co.
Pac M C Exch Co Bway & 53 St Co.
Clear.

PART XVI.—Lehman, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Meyer Buckridge.
Nat Mfg Co Wellington.
Sherry Ostro.
Lincoln Tr Co Jewell.
Clarke Con Co CNY.
Mueller Casket, Inc.
Hollander Kauffmann
Comina Bement.
Nenemier Riess Mfg.
Bottlers & Mfrs Sup Co Frank Braw Co.
Engel Moynihan Tornquest Chase.
Ebrnstein Friend.
Levy Noschkes.
Harris Ranger & J.
Goodell Lebolt.
Wener Munn.
Neil Warner-Quinlan Asphalt Co.
Crystal Midas Amus.
Waumbeck Mfg Co Goetz.
Condamanolis O'Hara.
Gurney Elevator Co F F Proctor Mt Vernon Realty Co.
Yannora Miller.
Tringoli Verderosa.
Varney Wayne Oil Tank & Pump Co.
Singer Baron.
Nagowney Bernstein.
Postly Wilson.
Harris Landay Bros.
Heitlinger Hanover Pearl Button Co.

Hannon De Grushe.
Fuchs Hannel.
Flaxbaum Langdorf.
Seaver So Surety Co.
Zinsser Schmitt & Schwanenfluegel.
Elmohar Co Peoples Surety Co.
Clear.

PART XVII.—Newburger, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Frank N E Cas Co.
Hopkins Gen Cont & Eng Co.
Rieser Genung.
Kerr Ward.
Boyd A Kilpatrin Co.
Knight Review of Reviews Co.
Lande Imperator Film.
Karnes Carlson
Loper Horan.
Kirkland Stern Bros.
Landay Bros, Inc Mandel.
Stockum Lambert Hoisting Engine Co.
V Loewers Gambrinus.
Brew Co Mc Closkey.
Buchanan Gallagher.
Miller Benslon.
Hudson Bldg Co Compagnie Gen Transatlantique.
Wechsler Lincoln.
Wilson Illinois Surety
Salznow Schnurmacher.
Branower & Sons, Inc Waldes.
Kamber Walker.
Peare & Elliman 30 & 41 W 55 St Rity Co.
Phoenix Const Co CNY.
Levering Ridder.
Weiss Baldwin & Co.
Lasky Corbova.
Katz Bros Pope Metals Co.

Young same.
Kokewish same.
Chilton Nat Bk of Oneonta Stallo.
John N Parker Co Weenbros R E Co, Inc.
Universal Film Mfg Co Ziegler.
Mortgage Associates, Inc Hanf.
Dodson Stillman.
Farquharson Rowland.
Cooper & Evans Co NY Municipal Ry Co
Weil Comodlen Verlin Co Buhnenwerken.
Prest, &c, Washington College CL Amoreux.
Loos Roberts.
Avbin Weil Feather.
Melken Jorn.
Baby Show Exhi Co, Inc Crowell Pub Co.
Watson Goss.
Rodgers CNY.
Herbst Goldfarb.
Atterbury Motor Car Co Atterbury Com'l Truck Co.
Sprague Austin Nichols & Co.
Levy Moskowitz.
Price Reutner.
Stellzer Sullivan.
Clear.

PART XVIII.—Platzek, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Hallock Satterfield.
Manhan Lewis.
Rappaport same.
Oppenheimer M, K & T Ry.
Grabelsky Un Nov Braid Works.
Wallach Copeland.
Rohlinger Schluesser.
Cragin Berkeley.
U S Wood Preserving Co CNY.
Walker Werblow-Fisher Corp.
Cohen CA Walker & Co.
Mann Public Bank.
Battsford Dickenson Co CNY.
Natl Fuel Saver Corp Plunkett.
Galloway Orvies.
Dale Clark.
McBreen Fogarty.
Jeffrey Co Wellborn.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—Low pressure persists over much of the United States, and storm centres are charted over the region of the great lakes, Taxes, and Montana. In the last twenty-four hours these disturbances caused local showers and thunder storms in the Atlantic States, the upper lake region, the Lower Ohio Valley, and at widely scattered points in the plains States and the Rocky Mountain region. Generally fair weather prevailed elsewhere. Temperatures have risen somewhat in the interior of the Middle Atlantic States. The indications are that thunder showers are probable in the East Gulf and South Atlantic States, Tennessee, and Kentucky. Elsewhere east of the Mississippi River the weather will be fair Monday and Tuesday, except that showers are probable Monday in Northern New York and Northern New England. No important changes are indicated for the east half of the country during the next forty-eight hours.

Winds for Monday and Tuesday: North Atlantic, moderate southwest and west winds and generally fair weather; Middle Atlantic, moderate southwest and west winds and partly overcast weather; South Atlantic, East Gulf, light to moderate variable winds and fair weather, West Golf, fresh and strong south winds anr generally fair weather.

FORECASTS FOR TODAY AND TUESDAY.

Southern New England—Partly cloudy Monday. Tuesday fair.

Western and Eastern Pennsylvania, Western New York, New Jersey, and Delaware—Probably fair Monday and Tuesday.

Eastern New York—Partly cloudy Monday, probably local showers in interior. Tuesday fair.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.		Loss.
12:15	403 W. 127 St.; not given	Slight
1:45	684 Morris Park Av.; Edward Fairclough	Slight
1:45	12 Chatham Sq.; S. Gillfand	Slight
1:50	143 W. 90 St.; Mary Foley	Slight
3:05	423 E. 147 St.; Joseph Seigel	Slight
5:20	26 Front St.; Hudson Oil Co.	$100
9:30	426 W. 52 St.; Patrick Rooney	Slight
10:30	202 E. 105 St.; L. Jesse	Slight
11:15	170 Park Row; Chas. Rappaport	Slight
P. M.		
2:15	604 E. 135 St.; J. Miller	Slight
2:40	215 W. 116 St.; Philip Kobik	Slight
3:15	1,056 Kelly St.; Hannah Bloomfield	Slight
3:25	200 W. 94 St.; Frank Lang	Slight
4:00	133 W. 129 St.; Dr. S. Steinbeck	Slight
4:20	2,867 Webster Av.; B. Cohen	Slight
4:30	131 E. Houston St.; I. Auerback	Slight
5:15	245 E. 28 St.; Richard Mahler	Slight
6:15	1,969 Amsterdam Av.; J. Ruben	Slight
7:50	1,077 Fox St.; —— Cohen	Slight
9:05	241 Rivington St.; Abe Miller	Slight
9:40	Webster Av., east side, at 212 St.; not given	$5
10:40	Foot of 96 St., N. R.; D. S. C. scow	$20

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—Forecast:

N. Car.—Probably fair Mon. and Tues.; moderate w. winds.

S. Car., Ga. and Fla.—Probably thunder showers Mon. and Tues.; light to moderate variable winds.

Ala. and Miss.—Probably thunder showers Mon. and Tues.; moderate s. winds.

Tenn. and Ky.—Cloudy Mon. and Tues., with probably thunder showers.

Ohio and Ind.—Fair Mon. and probably Tues.; moderate w. winds.

Mich.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; moderate w. and n. w. winds.

W. Tex.—Probably fair Mon. and Tues.

La.—Cloudy Mon. and Tues., showers in n.

Ark.—Showers Mon.; Tues. cloudy, showers in e.

Okla.—Showers Mon.; Tues. fair and cooler.

E. Tex.—Cloudy Mon., showers in n.; Tues. cloudy.

Ill.—Fair in n. Mon., followed by showers Tues.; cooler in n. Mon.; showers in s. Mon. and Tues.

Mo.—Showers and probably thunderstorms Mon. Tues. unsettled, increasing winds.

Wis.—Fair Mon., cooler in s. Tues. probably unsettled.

Minn.—Cloudy Mon., followed by showers by night and on Tues.; cooler in w. Tues.

Iowa—Unsettled Mon. and Tues., with showers.

N. Dak., S. Dak., and Neb.— Probably showers Mon., cooler by night. Tues. cloudy.

Kan.—Rain Mon. Tues. fair.

To Let For Business

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Part of show room with wall cases, well adapted for displaying silverware and fancy goods or any line of merchandise catering to the better grade of merchants; well located, directly opposite the Waldorf-Astoria. 341 5th Av., Room 705.

19 WEST 38TH ST.

WILL SUBLET THIRD LOFT, 25x90; LEASE EXPIRES FEBRUARY 1, 1918. HAMILTON HAT CO. BROKERS PROTECTED.

Manicure concession at the new Brighton Beach Hotel, Coney Island, is open; a profitable Summer business assured. Apply at the hotel.

Soda fountain concession at the New Brighton Beach Hotel, Coney Island, is open; a profitable Summer business assured. Apply at the hotel.

32D ST., 30 WEST.

Light loft, 22x90, or part loft, elevator; no manufacturing; low rent. Van Norden & Wilson, 1 West 34th St. Tel. 949 Greeley.

Large, light loft for rent reasonable, 15 East 17th St.

Desk room, private office, furnished, with service. 200 5th Av., Room 1,126.

Attractive, private office, with stenographer's services, $25. Room 324, World Building.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

FACTORY SITE,

near Manhattan, within easy reach and trucking distance of Herald Square, premises 7,000 to 10,000 square feet, with one-story building preferred. G 208 Times Downtown.

Summer Homes

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

ELMHURST, L. I.—7-room house; modern; electric light; screened porch; 21 minutes from Queensboro Bridge; 15 minutes by Penn.; rent moderate. Inquire 10 Twentieth Street, Elmhurst, or phone 8307 Bryant.

To Let—Furnished.

TO LET—FURNISHED.

Bungalow at Sugar Hill, N. H., in the White Mountains; large studio room, 2 sleeping alcoves, kitchenette, sleeping porch, season, $150. For particulars and photos apply to Mrs. Stuart C. Godfrey, West Point, N. Y., Quarters 69.

NORTHPORT DOUBLE SHORE FRONT.—Attractive ten-room bungalow, 7 bedrooms, 2 baths; electricity; sleeping porch; garage; $850 for season, fully furnished; other houses on shore. $200 up. Edwin N. Hoover, Northport, L. I., or 47 West 34th St., N. Y.

Madison, Conn.—Summer cottages for rent; houses furnished; running water; electric lighting; garage; country club; golf; request descriptive list. J. M. Hull, Madison, Conn.

A furnished cottage to rent for the season near Silver Bay, at the most attractive part of Lake George. Apply to Dr. Hegeman, Silver Bay, N. Y.

Furnished house at Mountain Lakes and Boonton. Edward J. Cahill, Boonton, N. J.

To Let—Unfurnished.

Atlantic Highlands, N. J.—Rent reliable party, 9-room house, modern improvements, tiled bath; 2 blocks bathing beach; beautiful view ocean; 1 hour by train or Sandy Hook boats; reasonable. Cahill Bay Av. Box 160.

Wanted.

Wanted—Until October, a house with about 9 rooms, within 45 minutes of New York; near water preferred; moderate rent. Herbert, 270 Riverside Drive.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 28323.—In Bankruptcy.—JEANNE VALLICELLI, trading as JEANNE DE MUYSER, Bankrupt.

Jeanne Vallicelli was duly adjudicated bankrupt on May 31st, 1916, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 71 Broadway, City of New York, on June 16th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated, June 3d, 1916.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 22,971.—In Bankruptcy.—FAY ROSE LANDAU, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Fay Rose Landau are hereby given notice that on April 7, 1916, she was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 52 Beaver Street, New York City, June 16, 1916, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated, New York, June 3, 1916.

REAL ESTATE

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

215 East 58th.—Two-story and basement brick factory building, 40x50, plot 50x100; excellent location for garage or manufacturing. Walsh & Hartwig.

Four-story and basement brownstone front, 325 East 17th St., (opposite park.)

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Widow wishes to sell 7-room house with improvements; steam heat; big barn; on two lots; beautiful lawn; trees and hedge around house; will take now $200 down and $18 a month; title guaranteed. Call at once for further information, R. Paton, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn, near L. I. R. R. Depot.

Plot on Van Alst Av., near new barge terminal, containing 20,000 ft. corner. A. A. Schopp, 53 3d Av.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Bargain of owner; nine-room house, near station; first story stone; large shaded grounds; 300 feet elevation. S 158 Times.

For Sale—Desirable house, Yonkers; terms very easy; 30 minutes to 42d St. Z 333 Times Annex.

HOMES AND ESTATES FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Write for list of attractive homes.
Hastings Homes Co., Hastings, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

SWELL HOME WITH WATER FRONT. Rights fine, sandy bathing beach, dandy place to keep your boats; price, $2,800, $200 cash and $18 a month; 45 minutes out; magnificent bungalow, elegant bath, open fireplace, everything hard wood, all rooms handsomely finished and decorated; gas, electric lights, range, tubs, hot water heater, fine plot of ground hedged in and laid out in shrubs. Investigate at once for bargain. E. B., Room 608, 1 West 34th St.

Elegant 5-room bungalow, modern improvements, such as gas and electric light, pretty fixtures, steam heat, panelled walls and beamed ceilings, white enamelled woodwork, beautiful bath, spacious porch, lawn; 1 block from bathing beach and harbor; must have $200 cash, balance easy. HARBOR BUNGALOW, 187 Times Downtown.

Will sell a plot of choice waterfront lots, Atlantic Ocean property, 50 minutes by electric trains from heart of city; restricted community; no assessments; very low prices; terms. P. G. Hough, Room 509, Century Building, New York City.

Modern bungalow at sacrifice; improved, restricted, year-round neighborhood; on ocean and bay; 40 minutes out; terms to suit; also bungalow site. H. L. Simpson, Room 509, 1 West 34th St., New York City.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

LOUIS G DUQUET, INC.,
1,880 Broadway.
Packard, 3-38, 7-pass. touring & limousine.
Packard, 1-35, phaeton runabout.
Cadillac, 1916 Touring.
Cadillac, 1915, touring, landaulet.
Stutz, 1915, runabout.
Mercer, 1914, Touring; 1912, raceabout.

Packard touring car, seven passenger, for sale. Monday only, 9 to 4. O'Donohue's garage, 520 East 73d St. Owner leaving for country. No reasonable offer refused. Surplus car; excellent condition; newly painted.

SAXON 1915 six-cylinder touring car, just like new in both condition and appearance; has full equipment and many extras; sell very reasonable. Dluguid Bros., 1,285 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

BUICK roadsters, 1911, 1912, and 1913 models; all are in excellent condition and must be seen to be appreciated; no reasonable offers refused. Hupmobile Agency, 1,285 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

Rolls-Royce (1913) landaulet, like new.
Fiat (1915) limousine, 30 H. P.
Mercer (1915) runabout.
Simplex (1914) touring, 50 H. P.
Turner, St. James Hotel. Phone 3247 Bryant.

OVERLAND 1914 touring car, in excellent condition, complete equipment, including electric starting and lighting; $850. Dluguid Bros., 1,285 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

Opportunity to buy good, serviceable truck, any capacity. See Harry Allen, 427 West 42d St.

Kissel Kar, five-passenger, and Sharon tandem roadster; good condition; $300 cash takes both; many extras. T 27 Times.

A brand-new Stearns silent Knight 5-passenger touring; run 2,000 miles. Dr. Lunenfeld, 507 5th Av., New York.

Simplex, 7-passenger, up-to-date. Netherland Hotel, Room 1632.

Lancia roadster, thoroughly overhauled; bargain. Ardsley, 165 East 77th St.

Packard, berlin body; fine condition. 415 West 55th, top floor.

Packard twin six touring; 3-38 touring; bargains. Cook & Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Forest Hills Gardens.—$1,400 cash buys $2,000 equity in choice corner, 55x100. E 264 Times Downtown.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Beautiful new house, artistic outside and a model of perfection in its interior; six large rooms, tiled bath, front and rear porches; plot 60x120; large trees; park approach; fine street; 2 minutes to station; commutation $5.90 per month; price, to sell quick, $4,500. 'Phone any morning before 10 A. M., evenings after 7 P. M., Mrs. L. M. Callison, 114 Morningside Drive. Tel. Morningside 320.

A village farm, seven acres; house, 10 rooms, bath; improvements; barn, hennery; three acres lawn, shade, shrubbery; apples peaches, plums, strawberries, asparagus, garden; convenient school, trolley, station; sacrifice. Stevens & Tetor. 'Phone 206—Ridgewood, N. J.

Ridgewood, N. J.—Must sacrifice eight-room residence; all improvements, large plot, shade, fruit, hennery; house excellent condition; best section, ten minutes' to station; high elevation; $4,500; easy terms. Smith-Singer Company.

Lakeside Farm for Commuter.—Old-fashioned picturesque 11-room house facing the lake; beautifully shaded lawn; large barn; 42 acres; about a mile from station; offered for $7,000 to settle estate. Slocum Farm Agency, 141 Broadway.

Modern dwelling; six rooms, bath; steam heat, gas, electricity, all improvements; near station and trolley; high elevation; 30 minutes from Manhattan; small first payment, balance like rent. $2,750 Bargain. Butscher, 21 Park Row, Suite 1330.

EAST ORANGE, N. J.

Free booklet of new homes mailed; 7-12 rooms, 1, 2, & 3 baths; $6,500 to $12,500. Philip T. Bowers & Co., Newark, N. J.

7-room stucco, hollow tile house; 37½x100; all improvements; will sacrifice. 415 83d St., Woodcliff-on-the-Hudson, N. J.

All-year-around house, three baths; 50 minutes from New York; golf, country club; $8,550. Address R. R., 126 Times.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

For $150 cash and $12 a month I will sell my little farm to an honest working man; not far out; with a big plot of ground for gardening and chickens, and a good house; near the depot and trolley; party must have good references. B. Schmidt, Box 166 Times Downtown.

New England—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale, Block Island, R. I.—Two cottages, 7 and 8 rooms; small barn; 11 acres. W. D. Baldwin, 362 East 207th St., New York City.

For sale—Six-room cottage, 200 yards from Lake Tripp; lovely view; price low. Mrs. A. D. Storer, Tel. 21-2, Oxford, Me.

Automobiles for Rent.

PIERCE ARROW LIMOUSINES, LANDAULETTES.
HIGH-CLASS RENTING SERVICE.
Beautiful Cars. Polite, Liveried Chauffeurs.
Hour, Day, Special Rates Month, Year.
EGIDI AUTO SERVICE,
123 West 52d St. Phone, Circle 774.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phone 4219-3550 BRYANT.

Packard 4 and 6 cylinder touring cars for hire by hour, day, week, or month at reasonable rates. J. Kramer Auto Renting Co., 1884 Broadway. Tel. 1478 Col.

NEW TWIN-SIX PACKARD CARS, or 1914-1915 cars; by month or year; reasonable. Karp, 1,790 Broadway, Columbus 5322.

For Hire.—Packard seven passenger by day, week, month; reasonable; owner drives. Greener, 212 West 114th. Cathedral 9082.

Elegant Packard 7-passenger. Telephone 3828 Schuyler. Monthly preferred.

For Hire, 1916-1915 Packards, day, week, month. Wilmarth, Schuyler 2607.

Automobile Storage.

P. BRADY & SON CO.
Dead storage of Automobiles. Automobiles boxed for export. 552-556 W. 58th St. Col. 3440

Automobile Instruction.

BEDFORD BRANCH Y. M. C. A., AUTO SCHOOL, 1,123 BEDFORD AV., BROOKLYN. Special classes for owners and chauffeurs now forming. Write for booklet and pass for trial lesson free.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' Classes.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St. Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7020 Col. Special class for women.

Automobiles Wanted.

Wanted—Light touring or roadster, in good running order. Mack, E 366 Times Downtown.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished—East Side.

Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.—Two rooms and bath, handsomely furnished, all outside; full hotel service; Summer rates, $12 weekly and up.

Apartments, 2 rooms and bath, furnished; full hotel service; 1 block from subway and "L"; rent $12 weekly. Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th St.

690 Madison Av.—Two rooms, bath, kitchenette, attractively furnished, to sublet until Oct. 1. Telephone mornings, 9055 Plaza.

Furnished—West Side.

Hotel conveniences, apartment house rates. Inspect our specially attractive apartments.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments, $30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY.
Fully furnished, dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions lease or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. 'Phone Academy 613. 5th Ave. bus stops at door.

THE WILSONIA.
225, 227, 229 West 99th St., near Broadway.
2 Rooms, kitchenette and bath, $42.50.
3 rooms, bath and kitchenette, $50.
SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN.
No questionable or objectionable tenants; 'phone, elevator service; maid service optional; near subway, "L" 5th Av. bus, street cars; references absolutely essential.

A.—A.—A.—Schuyler Arms Hotel, 307 West 98th, between Broadway and Riverside.—Newly furnished two, three, four, five rooms, shower bath, all night maid, bell boy, elevator and telephone service; immediate possession; $12.50 to $25 weekly; $50 to $100 monthly; restaurant in building. Telephone 8964 Riverside.

Riverside Drive, near Grant's Tomb, eight rooms, fourth floor, view on three sides, June 15 to Sept. 15, $300. Address, with references, C. S. Baldwin, Columbia University.

At sacrifice rent, charming outside suite, 5 large, sunny rooms; exquisitely furnished; modern elevator apartment; 445 West 153d; phone 1097 Audubon; accessible to elevated, subway, and 5th Av. bus.

The city's largest assortment desirable apartments, 2 to 6 rooms, with kitchen or kitchenette. For particulars see inside back cover telephone directory. Office, 215 Manhattan Av. Phones 1647 and 1611 Academy.

Hudsonia, 315 West 79th St., 7 rooms and bath; comfortably furnished, to sublet for less than rental for Summer months; one door from Riverside Drive. Apply office on premises.

4-ROOM APARTMENTS.
Completely furnished high-class elevator house; most moderate rents.
507 WEST 113TH ST.

RARE CHANCE.
Four beautifully furnished rooms, all outside; including $1,000 player piano; to sublet for Summer months; reasonable. Apartment 3A, 207 West 98th St.

Studio apt.; two rooms with kitchen and bath, overlooking Central Park; elevator; outside rooms; most attractively furnished; June 15 to Sept. 1, $55. 28 West 63d St. Studio No. 7 F.

Exquisite apartment, 7 rooms and bath, 155 West 80th St. Inquire janitor.

FURNISHED ROOMS

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

80TH, 39 EAST.—Small, attractively, newly furnished rooms; telephone; bath; every convenience.

54TH ST., 48 EAST.—Elegant room, bath, electricity, $6. Telephone.

43D, 16 EAST.—Cool, comfortable room, with or without bath; breakfast optional.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Handsome room; private bath; sunny, square room; single room.

55TH, 71 EAST.—Large, light room; private bath, telephone; Summer rates; references.

56TH, 83 EAST.—Elegant front rooms; electricity, phone; couple or single; $5 up.

61ST, 166 EAST.—Nicely furnished rooms; electric light; telephone; pleasant surroundings.

LEXINGTON AV., 830, (64th.)—Refined, clean rooms, large, small; all conveniences; phone.

West Side.

12TH, 33 WEST.—Large room, with private bath; also hall room; telephone; reference.

40TH, 64 WEST.—Large, exceptionally pleasant room, bath; select house; breakfast optional; reference.

48TH ST., 10 WEST.
607 5TH AV., NEAR 48TH ST.
Handsome suites, single, double rooms, private baths, phone; $5, $6, $7 weekly; $40, $45, $50, $60 monthly. J. W. BRETT, 437 5th Av. Phone 7167 Murray Hill.

49TH, 221 WEST.—Elegant furnished rooms; modern; bath, electricity; private phone. Pearce.

52D, 55 WEST.—Large, cool front room; electricity; private bath; constant hot water; telephone; gentlemen only; $8 weekly; references.

55TH, 49 WEST.—Large well-furnished room; private bath; gentlemen; references.

57TH, 109 WEST.—Rooms, large, small; richly furnished; running water, electricity, telephone.

58TH ST., 21 WEST.—Large, airy, comfortable front parlor; private bath, kitchenette; conveniences; reasonable; also hall room; $2 and $3.

58TH, 17 WEST.—Attractive rooms, furnished or unfurnished; every convenience; private house.

69TH, 143 WEST.—Attractive 2 rooms, lavatory; telephone, electricity; fireplace; reasonable. Wilde.

69TH, 61 WEST.—Parlor, suitable for studio; large room with kitchenette; smaller room.

70TH, 200 WEST, (Broadway.)—Luxurious front, cool suite; use kitchen; modern apartment; reasonable; also cheerful room; gentlemen; $5. Vane.

70TH, (2,030 Broadway.)—Attractive room; lavatory; suitable business gentleman. Johnson, fifth floor.

71ST, 218 WEST.—Nicely furnished, airy, small, large rooms; parquet floors, electric lights.

71ST, 221 WEST.—Delightful Summer room; private bath; continuous hot water; very reasonable.

72D ST., WEST, (near Park.)—Private family; shower, electricity, elevator; $5. Columbus 2051.

73D, 158 WEST.—Delightfully, quite newly furnished rooms, near subway; elevator; 9892. E. K. Lente.

73D, 275 WEST.—Handsome room, with private bath; electricity and telephone.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Cosy, homelike rooms, one with private bath; ideal location.

75TH, 3 WEST.—Parlor, connecting bedroom; also suite with 4 windows; Summer rates.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Large back parlor, private bath; phone; southern exposure; $12.

77TH ST., 131 WEST.—Newly furnished, handsomely appointed, large front room; electricity; reasonable.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Bright, airy rooms; adjoining bath; telephone; reception room; $8 up.

78TH, 118 WEST.—Attractive suite with bath; also small room; transit accommodations.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Large, beautiful room; private bath; single room; electricity; telephone.

81ST, 110 WEST.—Newly furnished house; large rooms, connecting baths; electricity; $6, $8.

81ST, 3 WEST, (facing park.)—Large room, also hallroom; electricity; references.

82D, 115 WEST.—Comfortably furnished large room, suitable for two; adjoining bath.

84TH, 107 WEST.—Nicely furnished large or small room; quite convenient car lines. Stewart.

85TH, 300 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private house; best location; subway; transients; references.

86TH, (West End Av., 533.)—Desirable rooms; every convenience; very reasonable for Summer months.

86TH, 337 WEST.—Large room, private bath; near Drive; breakfast; references.

87TH, 312 WEST, (Riverside.)—Handsomely furnished front room; also smaller room; electricity, lavatory, bath; exclusive neighborhood. Schuyler 8854.

89TH, 320 WEST.—Elegant back parlor; kitchenette; room adjoining bath; telephone, electricity.

90TH, 58 WEST.—Room, private bath; single room; reasonable; reference; private house. Barry.

91ST, 203 WEST.—4 rooms, completely furnished for housekeeping; near subway; telephone. Lehman.

91ST, 46 WEST.—Clean, comfortable; private bath; side rooms; running water; references.

93D, 263 WEST.—Light, airy room and bath; every convenience; moderate; breakfast optional.

94TH ST., 17 WEST.—Comfortable room in private house of owner; bath convenient; also small room.

95TH, 255 WEST.—Cool outside room, attractively furnished; bath, shower; river view; private family. Telephone River—2894. Dickinson.

96TH, 171 WEST.—Beautiful rooms; all conveniences; near subway, "L." Marsh.

97TH, 64 WEST.—Cool, bright bedrooms; hot water; telephone; terms moderate; subway, "L."

97TH, 230 WEST.—Attractive large and small rooms; running water; breakfast optional. Lyon.

97TH, 145 WEST.—Private house; attractive, well-furn'shed room; bath; telephone; gentlemen.

98TH, 243 WEST.—Cheerful, well-furnished room; running water; private family. Apt. 6B.

99TH, 243 WEST.—Exceptionally well-appointed room; 2 windows, facing Broadway; suitable one or two; elevator apartment. Bolich.

101ST ST, 205 WEST, (Hotel Ludington, 3 doors from Broadway.)—All-night elevator and maid service; newly furnished single and large rooms; use of kitchen if desired, $3.50 to $7 weekly; strictly high class. Telephone Riverside 9515.

102D, 216 WEST.—Comfortable room; running hot, cold water; gentlemen. Inquire elevator.

102D, 302 WEST.—Private house; Riverside Drive; nicely furnished; cool, comfortable rooms; bath.

103TH, 248 WEST. (Broadway.)—Attractive room, adjoining bath, also front room; modern. Copeland.

108TH, 7 WEST.—Newly furnished room, adjoining bath; elevator apartment. Academy 1240. Clinton.

109TH, 301 WEST, (Near Riverside.)—Comfortable outside rooms, single or en suite; running water; reasonable. 3B.

109TH, 312 WEST.—Beautiful room, overlooking Hudson; 7th floor; kitchen optional; $6.

112TH, 504 WEST.—Large, attractive, cool room; phone; shower. Apartment 4, east.

114TH, 520 WEST.—Desirable cool, outside rooms; modern apartment; private family; reference.

144TH, 427 West.—Cheerful, sunny, cool rooms; suitable one, two; phone, electricity.

115TH, 604 WEST.—Large, light, newly furnished rooms, single and en suite. Mathewson.

118TH, 419 WEST. (MORNINGSIDE HTS.) Attractive front suite; southern exposure; near Columbia, subway; elevator, telephone. Apartment 52.

118TH, 419 WEST.—Fine rooms, married couples, business people; near Columbia. Fawcett.

119TH, 420 WEST.—Pleasant rooms overlooking Morningside Drive; reasonable. Apt. 21.

121ST, 527 WEST.—Attractive, newly furnished rooms, between Morningside and Riverside; single rooms, $4, $5, $6; double rooms, $7, $8; kitchen privileges. Mrs. Finch.

121ST, 537 WEST.—Outside, airy rooms; elevator, telephone; refined people. Apartment 51.

121ST ST., 523 WEST.—Unusually desirable rooms, near Columbia University; large, small. Seller.

122D, 540 WEST.—Breezy corner room; home atmosphere; elevator; reference. Apt. 51.

130TH, 156 WEST.—Large, quiet room; spacious closets; gentleman; $3; American family; references.

138TH, 602 WEST.—Large, small rooms; water, telephone, shower; newly furnished; subway.

142D, 540 WEST.—Large room, suitable two; phone, running water; private dwelling.

143D, 501 WEST.—Large front room with exclusive use of kitchen. Apt. 27.

144TH, 600 WEST.—Large front, $7; elevator; high class, convenient location, 4-B.

148TH, 518 WEST.—Clean, airy, comfortable room; hot water, electricity, telephone. Ross.

152D, 508 WEST.—Outside single and double rooms; kitchen privileges. Turper.

APARTMENT near Broadway; large room; use apt. as home. Tel. 6288—Audubon.

BROADWAY, 2,783, (Near 107th.)—Large room; running water; elevator. Apartment 5 North.

MANHATTAN AV, 375, (116th.)—2 bedrooms; parlor adjoining; bath, piano, victrola; kitchen privileges; suitable for couple or gentlemen.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 54, (116th.)—Attractive front room, overlooking Park; moderate rent. Apartment 53.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 587, (137th Subway.)—Rooms, overlooking Hudson; home cooking. Apartment 4D.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 73.—Beautiful rooms, overlooking Hudson; private house; 79th St.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 550.—Suite with kitchen; also single rooms.

Furnished—West Side.

160th, 645 West, between Ft. Washington Av. and Riverside Drive; an elegant 7-room furnished apartment, 2 baths; first floor; southern exposure; rent $80.

57th, 57 West.—Studio No. 14; sublet until Oct. 1, $60 per month, furnished; 2 rooms and bath; hotel apartment house; complete service; exceptional restaurant. W. Fay.

47th, 132 West. (Felix-Portland.)—Select suites, 2 rooms and bath; extremely reasonable; special monthly rates; Spanish cuisine.

Two rooms, bath, handsomely furnished; sublet, reduced rental. Apply directly advertiser, Apartment 283, Hotel Majestic. Telephone 1000 Columbus.

Riverside Drive, 468, (Cor. 119th.)—Most beautiful section on Drive; 7 rooms, 2 baths; sublet, completely furnished. Brodrick.

Handsomely furnished 4-room apartment; silver, linen; block 79th St. subway. Schuyler 3960.

San Remo Hotel.—Sublet, three bedrooms and two large living rooms, overlooking Central Park; $125 monthly. Apartment 909.

Furnished apartment, six rooms, rent for Summer; Riverview, Graham, 839 West End Av.

Beautifully furnished apartment, living room, two bedrooms, kitchen, bath; for three months. Rose, 10 West 61st St.

Ocean Apartments, 137 West 82d St.—4 rooms, kitchenette; handsomely furnished; piano, Victrola.

Apartment HANDSOMELY Furnished. CLARK REALTY, 30 E. 42d. Vand'bilt 1450

93d, 251 West.—Seven rooms, sublet for Summer; exceptional opportunity; $90.

70th, (2,030 Broadway.)—Beautifully furnished 5 rooms 2 baths. Johnson, 5th floor.

115th, 606 West.—Handsomely furnished 7-room apartment; near Riverside. Supt.

$60, five, six rooms, furnished; elevator house. Townsend, 208 West 97th St.

Unfurnished—East Side.

31st, 157 East, (Near Lexington.)—Five and six room apartments; $35-$40.

Unfurnished—West Side.

High-class elevator apartments to lease; all-night service; 5 and 6 rooms; moderate rents; splendid location. Southwest corner 114th St. and 7th Av.

234-238 West 21st St.—4, 5, and 6 rooms, elevator, all improvements; at $510 to $720 per year. Apply to Supt.

To sublet, 305 West 72d St., one 5-room and 2 baths, suitable for doctor. Agent on premises.

To sublet, one 5-room and bath, one 6-room and bath, 528 West 136th St. Agent on premises.

To sublet, one 7-room and 2 baths, one 5-room and bath, 615 West 162d St. Agent or premises.

To sublet, two-room kitchenette, southern exposure; also 3 rooms kitchenette and bath, 435 West 119th St. Agent on premises.

111TH, 507 WEST.—To sublet, one six rooms and bath. Agent on premises.

To sublet, one 7-room and bath, 180 Claremont Av. Agent on premises.

Non-housekeeping apts.; Spencer Arms; 2, 3, & 4 rooms. S. E. cor. 69th St. & B'way, N.Y.

FURNISHED ROOMS

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

80TH, 39 EAST.—Small, attractively, newly furnished rooms; telephone; bath; every convenience.

54TH ST., 48 EAST.—Elegant room, bath, electricity, $6. Telephone.

43D, 16 EAST.—Cool, comfortable room, with or without bath; breakfast optional.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Handsome room; private bath; sunny, square room; single room.

55TH, 71 EAST.—Large, light room; private bath, telephone; Summer rates; references.

56TH, 83 EAST.—Elegant front rooms; electricity, phone; couple or single; $5 up.

61ST, 166 EAST.—Nicely furnished rooms; electric light; telephone; pleasant surroundings.

LEXINGTON AV., 830, (64th.)—Refined, clean rooms, large, small; all conveniences; phone.

East Side.

MADISON AV., 529, (54th.)—Beautiful furnished room, with, without private bath; phone; electricity.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th.)—Large, small furnished, unfurnished rooms; bath; musical studios, furnished or unfurnished.

West Side.

97TH, 64 WEST.—Daintily furnished rooms; steam, electricity, telephone, hot water baths; exceptionally clean, airy; moderate prices; men only.

97TH, 17 WEST.—Private house; delightful Summer accommodations bachelors; modern; shower baths; references.

37TH, 27, 28 WEST.—Handsomely furnished suites, single, double rooms; $4, $7, $9, $10, $14 weekly; kitchenettes, private baths; 'phones.

Brooklyn.

BREVOORT PLACE, 23.—Alcove room, 2d floor front; southern exposure; attractive; convenient surroundings; also 6d floor rear.

Westchester County.

Mount Vernon.—Have two connecting front rooms which I would like to rent to two or three gentlemen; breezy and cool; rooms have two and three windows, with cross-draft; house very well situated; convenient to the New Haven or Harlem stations; no children in our family; a cheery, cozy home. Mrs. Myra B. Harris, 57 Elm Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y. Telephone 1308W, Mount Vernon.

GIRLS WANTED IN PACKING DEPARTMENT; SALARY $7 TO START. GOOD CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT; FACTORY NEARLY ALL MANUFACTURING; DISTANCE FROM QUEENSBORO BRIDGE AND STEINWAY TUBE.
LOOSE-WILES BISCUIT COMPANY,
LONG ISLAND CITY, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED, FEMALE

Twenty cents an agate line.

COLLEGE GRADUATE seeks work where her training will be of service. College Graduate, 100 East 101st St.

DRESSMAKER, artistic; expert fitter, street, reception gowns, linens, remodeling. Kelly, 873 6th Av. Tel. 1158 Circle.

DRESSMAKER.—Smart, snappy style; good lines. Rumble, 254 West 84th. Schuyler 2518.

FRENCH LADY arriving from Paris, where she was connected with best concerns as designer for ladies' wear, seeks similar position. T 167 Times.

GOVERNESS.—Kindergartner desires position with family with one or more children; excellent references. F. E. B., 60 West 39th Street. Greeley 4728.

GOVERNESS.—College student desires position as governess; experienced with children. M 8 Times Harlem.

GOVERNESS.—Nursery; North German; experienced; music; best references. 22 West 73d. Columbus 8674.

HOUSEWORK.—Am closing my apartment; will recommend good, responsible colored servant for general housework; call or telephone; after Wednesday write. Tel. Lenox 9892. E. K. Lente.

NURSE.—Young colored girl desires position to take care of child or assist at waiting and light chamber work. Danielson, 57 West 140th St.

NURSEGIRL to care for one or two children with family going to country; references. M. F. E. B., 60 West 39th Street. Greeley 4728.

SECRETARY, &c.—Responsible position as secretary for man of affairs, or manager of office, shop, or welfare department, by young American woman; European education; good stenographer; two years' executive work, New York corporation; desire to begin service in Autumn. Executive, X 201 Times Annex.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER seeks position in country; or will travel; capable, well educated; environment more essential than salary. G 230 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY, American and European education, (languages: French, German, Italian,) desires part time engagement, professional or business. Expert, rapid stenographer; no work too difficult. Secretary, 708 Lexington Av. Telephone 1927 Plaza.

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RAILROAD DISPUTE NOT IN LAST STAGE

If Present Conference Is Futile, Workers Will Vote in Another Referendum.

STRIKE OR ARBITRATION?

No Sign of Concession Yet—Roads Say Strike Might Cost Public $25,000,000 a Day.

There has been no sign of concession on either side in the present conference between the railroads of the United States and the "Big Four" brotherhoods now in session in this city. With its first three sessions given over to presentation and explanation of the demands of the workers and of the counterdemands of the railroads, the conference, which is being held in the Engineering Societies Building, 29 West Thirty-ninth Street, will get down to work today in an effort to reach a settlement.

The conference is the most important ever held by representatives of capital and labor. It is the second stage in the disposition of the demands of the workers, the first having been the referendum vote to decide to have the conference. The representatives of the brotherhoods have no power to threaten a strike. As A. B. Garretson, head of the Conductors' Union, said yesterday, the railroad men know just the extent of the power of the workers' delegates. If the present conference does not settle the eight-hour and other demands of the workers the next stage will be a referendum vote on whether to empower the heads of the unions to call a strike or to submit the differences to arbitration. Inasmuch as the brotherhoods assert they were "jobbed" in the Western arbitration last year, there is a strong feeling against arbitration.

Should power be given the heads of the unions to call a strike, there would probably be arranged another conference with the railroad managers, when the labor leaders with the power to call a strike would be in a position, they believe, to use stronger talk with the road managers. In fact, it would not be disconcerting to the workers' leaders if the net result of the present conference was merely a general understanding by both sides of the issues, to be followed by another conference in which the issues would be finally settled.

W. A. Webb, chief operating officer of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, in a circular issued to the patrons of that road recently said:

"There are in the United States less than 250,000 trainmen and engineers. It lies within the power of these men, should they decide to exercise it by striking, to tie up the railroads and paralyze the transportation facilities of the 100,000,000 inhabitants of the country. The effect of such action, for even a short period of time, is appalling to contemplate."

The workers contend that their wages have not advanced as fast as they should and, therefore, they ask the same pay for eight hours as they now get for ten or more. A statement by the National Conference Committee of Railways says:

"While the business of the railroads has increased 26 per cent. in five years from 1909 to 1914, the payroll increased 40 per cent. Since 1900 the total wages paid employes have increased 149 per cent., with an increase of only 105 per cent. in the gross revenue of the roads out of which the wages are paid."

The railroads also assert that a strike by the "Big Four" might cost the public as much as $25,000,000 a day in the disorganization of business.

SERVICES FOR SAILOR DEAD.

Warship of Flowers Launched at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

Memorial services to the unknown sailor dead who lost their lives in the defense of their country and were buried at sea were conducted yesterday on the athletic field at the Brooklyn Navy Yard under the auspices of the Central Memorial Committee, Sons of Veterans of Brooklyn and Long Island. More than 2,000 persons attended the ceremonies.

After addresses by William A. Stubner, President of the Memorial Committee, and the Rev. John Lewis Clark, pastor of Bushwick Avenue Congregational Church, came the hoisting of the flag and the singing of the "Star-Spangled Banner." Addresses were then made by Franz Sigel, Commander of New York Division, Sons of Veterans, and Commander Bernard Callaghan.

As a tribute to the unknown sailor dead the flag on the field was lowered to half staff and a number of floral offerings were presented by various patriotic societies. Mrs. H. D. Hibbard sang "Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep," after which Congressman Daniel J. Griffin delivered the oration of the day. He declared that he preferred to follow George Washington, who advised that in time of peace we should prepare for war, rather than to listen to pacifists like Bryan and Ford.

When the Congressman had finished everybody walked over to the Cob Dock, where a miniature monitor made of flowers was launched in Whitney Basin. The floral vessel floated out into the East River and gradually fell to pieces, the flowers being strewn over the surface.

An address and benediction was delivered by Rev. Francis X. Broschart of St. Barbara's Roman Catholic Church. A salute to the dead and the sounding of "taps" concluded the program. The music was furnished by the Navy Yard band.

Preparedness was the keynote of all the speeches made yesterday at the Fort Totten memorial services in honor of soldiers who lost their lives in the Spanish-American war.

The services were held under the auspices of the Colonel Garland N. Whistler Camp No. 100, United Spanish War Veterans. Congressman Charles Pope Caldwell, Rear Admiral Charles D. Sigsbee, U. S. N., retired, and Joseph Hartigan, Commissioner of Weights and Measures, of Manhattan, were the speakers.

"BURGLAR" WAS A DOG.

Policeman's Five Shots Miss Animal Robbing His Icebox.

There have been several burglaries lately in Bensonhurst, and when residents in the neighborhood of Thirty-fifth Street were aroused from sleep at 3 o'clock yesterday morning by the sound of five shots they lost no time in communicating with the Bath Beach Police Station.

The reserves were sent out on the double-quick, and after a canvass finally found Motor Cycle Policeman Walter Manley standing on the stoop of his home at 134 Bay Thirty-fifth Street, revolver in hand, and looking eagerly up and down the street.

"Where are the burglars?" came in a chorus from the panting reserves.

Then Manley explained that after he went off duty Sunday midnight he felt very hungry. All the way home he had become more hungry and when he reached Bensonhurst he was famished, and headed straight for the kitchen. There he heard a noise and struck a match. Comfortably crouched before the open refrigerator was a small dog trying to make himself bigger on the Manley Sunday leg of lamb.

Manley said he looked at the dog for a moment, then drew his revolver and fired five shots at it. One bullet lodged in the lamb and none in the dog, which jumped through a window and escaped.

Ile de la Reunion Off Shoal.

The French freighter Ile de la Reunion, which left port on Saturday evening laden with munitions for Bordeaux, went aground about a mile from the Romer Light. The Captain tried to get his ship off at high tide yesterday morning, but failed. He sent a message ashore to James Elwell & Co., the agents, and they dispatched two wrecking tugs, the Tasco and Champion, with whose assistance the steamship was floated at high water last night. The Ile de la Reunion was undamaged, and proceeded to sea.

RECKLESS AUTOISTS MAIM MANY IN A DAY

Physician's Chauffeur Fractures a Little Girl's Skull in the Bronx.

WOMAN DRAGGED BY HAIR

Ex-Mayor Hinck of Montclair and His Family Land in Ditch Under Car, Only Slightly Hurt.

Several persons were taken to hospitals suffering from serious injuries after automobile accidents in and near this city yesterday. Several of the accidents were due to speeding and reckless driving.

Adolph Forsberg, chauffeur for Dr. J. E. Mackenty of 43 West Fifty-fourth Street, was locked up in the Morrisania Street Station after his motor, which was traveling at a rate of thirty-five miles an hour, according to the police, had struck Mary Kuab, 7 years old, at Jackson Avenue and 149th Street, hurling her to the sidewalk. Nicolo Iacovano of 1,722 East 149th Street jumped on the running board of the car when it slowed up slightly after the accident and forced the chauffeur to stop.

Joseph Cohn of 1,018 East 163d Street, who saw the accident, took the girl into his own car and carried her to the Lincoln Hospital, where it was found that she was suffering from a fractured skull and internal injuries. Policeman Sullivan arrested the chauffeur on a charge of felonious assault.

A motor cycle on which Mr. and Mrs. Robert Merrick of 2516 Aspen Avenue, Philadelphia, were riding was struck by an automobile near Baker's Hotel on the way to Atlantic City yesterday. Both riders were thrown from their seats, Mrs. Merrick's hair being caught near the mudguard of the automobile. Before the motor was stopped she was carried several feet by her hair, when her body began to drag as the car slowed down. She sustained lacerations of the scalp, concussion of the brain, and many bruises. She was treated by Dr. H. C. James and was able to return home with her husband, who was also badly bruised.

Arthur Lawrence, 18 years old, an elevator operator of 153 West Ninety-eighth Street, was sent to Fordham Hospital for severe lacerations of the face and bruises yesterday after he had told Policeman Buckner of the Highbridge Station that he had been badly beaten in a fight. Later, when the policeman learned that an automobile had been stolen from in front of the residence of Frank S. Bamford, President of the American Trade Publishing Company, at 102 West Fifty-fourth Street, on Saturday evening and had been found overturned and abandoned at 177th Street and Jerome Avenue, he went to Fordham Hospital and questioned Lawrence again. Lawrence confessed that he had stolen the automobile and had been hurt when it was wrecked. He was arrested, and later Carl Johnson of 845 Amsterdam Avenue was arrested as Lawrence's companion.

An automobile, said to have been driven by Charles Wagner, whose address is unknown to the police, was going west through 160th Street yesterday with George Francowitz of 648 Eagle Avenue, standing on the running board and his brother, Albert, and Robert Knuppelberg of 615 Eagle Avenue in the car. All four had been at a ball game in the neighborhood and George Francowitz was dressed in a baseball uniform.

Witnesses who saw the car as it went through the cross street said it was being driven at a high rate of speed, and when it reached Melrose Avenue the driver was unable to stop it, and it crashed into the rear platform of a trolley car going north on the avenue. George Francowitz was hurled across the platform of the trolley car and was taken to Lebanon Hospital, seriously injured internally. The other two passengers were badly bruised. The collision totally demolished the auto, and in the excitement the driver disappeared.

In avoiding a railroad train at the crossing at Woodbridge, near Perth Amboy, N. J., Miss Ella McCruther, who was driving a car in which ex-Mayor Ernest G. Hinck of Montclair and his family were passengers, turned the auto over the side of the road and into a ditch. The car upset and all the occupants were caught under it. It was righted by persons who had seen the accident, and it was found that no one had suffered anything worse than cuts and bruises. The car was undamaged and the party continued to Mr. Hinck's Summer home at Seabright.

Mrs. Jeremiah P. Stockbridge, mother-in-law of Mrs. Jeremiah P. Stockbridge, Jr., of New York, who was badly injured on Saturday evening when the machine in which she was riding upset at Langhorne, ten miles west of Trenton, N. J., was still unconscious yesterday, and it was said that her recovery was doubtful.

Motorcycle Policeman Edwin F. Fisk, 32 years old, of 2,382 Vancortland Avenue, Ridgewood, while on his motorcycle on the North Hempstead Turnpike, near Freshpond Road, yesterday afternoon, collided with an automobile driven by Isadore Strongill. The policeman suffered a fractured right thigh. He was taken to Flushing Hospital.

TAILORS IN ALL-NIGHT VIGIL.

Cloakmakers' 3,000 Pickets Watch for Smuggling In of Workers.

Three thousand pickets were put on duty at midnight by the Cloakmakers' Union after they had heard the manufacturers had planned to smuggle workers into their shops in the early hours, so that they could start to work without having to face the pickets. The pickets who went on at midnight will be relieved at 4 o'clock this morning by a second shift, which will work until 9 o'clock, when they in turn will be relieved. Benjamin Schlesinger, President of the union, said that 10,000 pickets would be on duty at 9 o'clock to see that no union strikers returned to work.

Several of the manufacturers had planned to open their shops this morning for the manufacture of samples. It will take about 5,000 men for this work. The manufacturers have not said how many have promised to return in the four days their shops have been open, but the union officials said last night that not one union member had promised to go back. The union is fighting to keep the workers away from the shops until the busy July season, when it calculates the employers will have to take them all back or fail in business.

The cloakmakers' strike was discussed at a meeting of the Civic Forum in the Church of the Ascension last night. Robert W. Bruere and George Gordon Battle spoke. Mr. Bruere said public opinion would have to decide the strike. Solon Freidman said the public could not pass on the highly technical questions involved, and that the parties concerned should settle the issues. Mr. Battle said the refusal of the employers to attend the Mayor's conference showed a spirit "as obsolete as the burning of the witches."

Mr. Schlesinger yesterday made public a letter sent to the union by the Church Association for the Advancement of the Interests of Labor, in which it pledged its support to the strikers in their fight against the manufacturers.

The union officials announced yesterday that this morning there would be opened in Arlington Hall, 23 St. Mark's Place, relief headquarters at which all needy strikers could receive aid. It is probable that from this headquarters will be distributed the fund that is being raised by the Citizens' Committee for the Relief of the Locked-Out Cloak and Suit Makers.

BELMONT TESTIFIES TODAY.

Thompson Committee to Call J. P. Morgan Later in the Week.

August Belmont will be the first witness before the Thompson Legislative Committee at its sessions today. It has been announced that J. P. Morgan will be called during the week and he may follow Mr. Belmont on the witness stand. Both will be questioned as to the reasons for giving bonuses to Theodore P. Shonts and others after dual subway contracts were signed.

They will also be questioned about the Stevens and Gillespie contracts and asked if they had any knowledge of the so-called "commitments and obligations" which were to be met, according to previous testimony, by $2,000,000 to be appropriated under the guise of being a part of the Stevens contract.

While Senator Thompson has announced that the investigation of wiretapping is over, Frank Moss, counsel for the committee, said that the committee may return to that subject in case of developments. Mr. Moss is anxious to learn more about the wiretapping which is done without the consent of the telephone company by means of wiretapping devices in the possession of police officers.

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RICE'S GLOSS MILL WHITE

THE ORIGINAL - THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE

CARGO AND PIER BURNED.

San Francisco Fire Loss Is $750,000 —Two Steamers Damaged.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 4.—A new concrete pier and 5,000 tons of freigh which had been unloaded yesterday from the Shinyo Maru No. 2, a Japanese liner recently arrived here from Oriental ports, were destroyed in a spectacular waterfront blaze of undetermined origin early today.

The Shinyo Maru and the Governor Forbes, a freighter, which were tied to the burning pier, were slightly damaged before they got out of the fire's reach. No lives were lost. The loss was estimated at $750,000.

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"Hugs you like an old sweetheart," said one young fellow, speaking of the soft, yielding clasp of a

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12 Cylinder Wonder Car!

YOU do not have to go up in an aeroplane to experience the sensation of flying—the H. A. L. 12 cylinder Wonder Car brings this exhilarating sport within reach of all.

"FLYING" is the one word that adequately expresses the riding comfort and freedom from care found in this latest creation of Harry A. Lozier.

The H. A. L. driver is unconscious of the presence of motive power, with no vibration, grinding gears, or painful spasmodic pulling. All this is combined with the easy, billowy, gliding comfort in which the perfect spring suspension of the 135-inch chassis seems to lift you over the roughest road.

Riding in this marvelous car is an absolutely new sensation even to the veteran motorist!

No one knows the fascination of the 12 cylinder motor until he has ridden behind one. It brings a new zest to automobiling—a sporty touch of contentment and a satisfying pride of ownership.

Act quickly if you want to own an H. A. L. 12 Cylinder Wonder Car! Only one thousand in the first series. There are very few left NOW. To own one will mean endless pleasure through the spring and summer months which will be missed if your order is too late.

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Dealers wanted in unoccupied territory.

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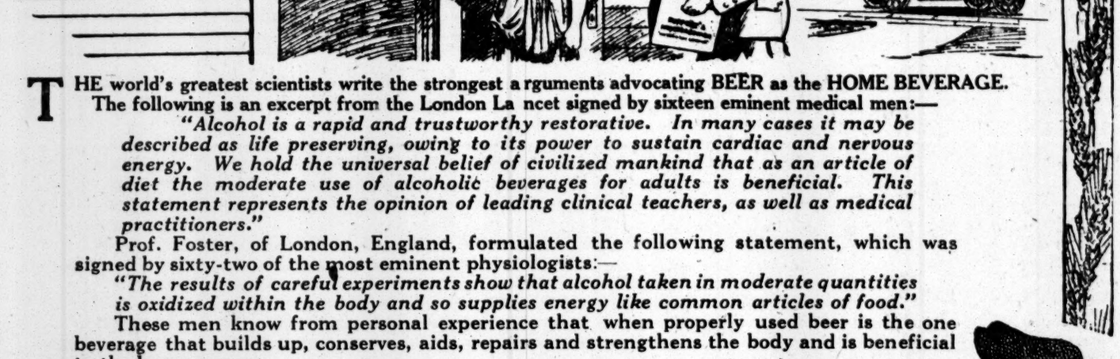

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"Alcohol is a rapid and trustworthy restorative. In many cases it may be described as life preserving, owing to its power to sustain cardiac and nervous energy. We hold the universal belief of civilized mankind that as an article of diet the moderate use of alcoholic beverages for adults is beneficial. This statement represents the opinion of leading clinical teachers, as well as medical practitioners."

Prof. Foster, of London, England, formulated the following statement, which was signed by sixty-two of the most eminent physiologists:—

"The results of careful experiments show that alcohol taken in moderate quantities is oxidized within the body and so supplies energy like common articles of food."

These men know from personal experience that when properly used beer is the one beverage that builds up, conserves, aids, repairs and strengthens the body and is beneficial to the human race.

You can feel sure that you have chosen the IDEAL HOME TEMPERANCE BEVERAGE when you select

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It is produced from the finest materials by experts, under constant scientific supervision, in the finest brewhouse on earth.

Every possible precaution is taken in the brewing and bottling, and as a result Ruppert's Knickerbocker Beer is unsurpassed as a safe and nourishing beverage.

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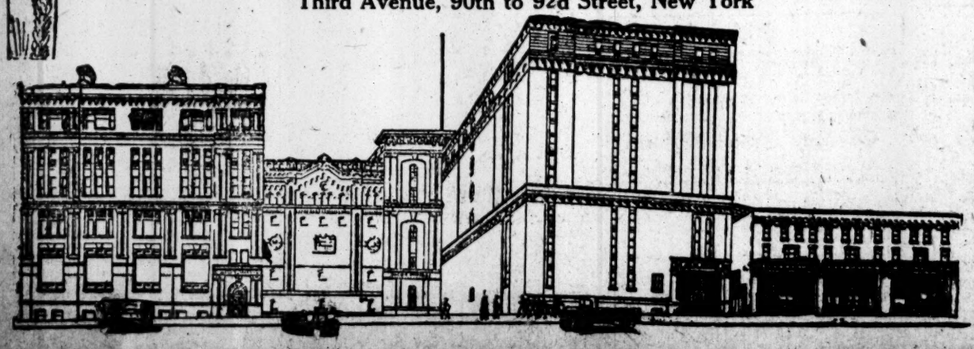

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